

Black History

IDA BELL WELLS BARNETT



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Ida Bell Wells
1875
1892
1890
1895
Ida
from
for
the
Wor

IDA BELL WELLS BARNETT



Ida Bell Wells Barnett was an American investigative journalist, educator, and an early leader in the civil rights movement. She was born on July 1852 in Holly Springs, Mississippi and died on March 1932, in Chicago, Illinois.

Wells Barnett began her career as a teacher but became a journalist after her newspaper editorials protesting the treatment of Black passengers on the trains of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad led to her dismissal from her teaching position. She began writing for the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight and later she owned and edited the Free Speech and Headlight and later the Evening Star.

Wells Barnett was known for her investigative journalism, particularly her coverage of the lynching of Black people in the South. She documented lynchings in the United States and exposed the often-murderous practices of the Ku Klux Klan. She also wrote about the lives and struggles of Black people in the South and the North, and her work helped to bring national attention to the issues of racial injustice and discrimination.

Wells Barnett was also an advocate for women's rights and suffrage and was a founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She also helped to found the National Association of Colored Women in 1896 and the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) in 1909, and was a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU).

3. Where did Ida Bell Wells Barnett live?
- a) Memphis, Tennessee
 - b) Holly Springs, Mississippi
 - c) Chicago, Illinois
 - d) Washington, D.C.

NO-REP

the often-murderous practices of the Ku Klux Klan. She also wrote about the lives and struggles of Black people in the South and the North, and her work helped to bring national attention to the issues of racial injustice and discrimination.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Ida Bell Wells Barnett own and edit

play in the founding

Barnett help found

ment of Colored P

an investigative jour

READING COMPREHENSION

READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

Ready to Print

IDA BELL WELLS BARNETT



Ida Bell Wells Barnett was an American investigative journalist, educator, and an early leader in the civil rights movement. She was born on July 1862 in Holly Springs, Mississippi and died on March 1931 in Chicago, Illinois.

Wells Barnett began her career as a teacher but became a journalist after her newspaper editorials protesting the treatment of Black passengers on the trains of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad led to her dismissal from her teaching position. She began writing for the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight and later she owned and edited the Free Speech and Headlight and later the Evening Star.

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Wells Barnett was also an advocate for women's rights and suffrage and was a founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). She also helped to found the National Association of Colored Women in 1896 and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs in 1904, and was a member of the Women's Era Club, the first club for Black women in Chicago.

In conclusion, Ida Bell Wells Barnett was an American investigative journalist, educator, and an early leader in the civil rights movement. She began her career as a teacher but became a journalist after her newspaper editorials protesting the treatment of Black passengers on the trains of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad led to her dismissal from her teaching position. Wells Barnett was known for her investigative journalism, particularly her coverage of the lynching of Black people in the South and exposing the often-murderous practices of the Ku Klux Klan. She also wrote about the lives and struggles of Black people in the South and the North, and her work helped to bring national attention to the issues of racial injustice and discrimination. Wells Barnett was also an advocate for women's rights and suffrage and was a founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and helped to found the National Association of Colored Women in 1896 and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs in 1904.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- What newspaper did Ida Bell Wells Barnett own and edit after her time with the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight?
 - Chicago Tribune
 - Evening Star
 - The New York Times
 - Washington Post

- What role did Ida Bell Wells Barnett play in the founding of the National Association of Colored Women in 1896?

ANSWER QUESTIONS

DATE: _____

THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Wells Barnett born?

5

Ida Bell Wells Barnett to transition from teaching to journalism? on the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight
women's rights
the NAACP founding
Women's Era Club

racial injustice did Ida Bell Wells Barnett focus on in her
?
ities
people in the South
ation

- In addition to her work as a journalist, what role did Ida Bell Wells Barnett play in the women's rights movement?
 - Co-Founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - Founder of the Women's Era Club
 - Advocate for the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs
 - Editor of the Evening Star newspaper

- Where did Ida Bell Wells Barnett pass away?
 - Memphis, Tennessee
 - Holly Springs, Mississippi
 - Chicago, Illinois
 - Washington, D.C.

READING COMPREHENSION

found in 1904, focusing on
Shared People (NAACP)
journalism primarily

ANSWERS

- When was Ida Bell Wells Barnett born?
Answer: b) July 18, 1862
- What incident led Ida Bell Wells Barnett to journalism?
Answer: a) Her dismissal from the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight
- What aspect of racial injustice did Ida Bell Wells Barnett focus on in her journalism?
Answer: c) Lynching of Black people in the South
- In addition to her work as a journalist, what role did she play in the women's rights movement?
Answer: a) Advocate for the National Association of Colored Women
- Where did Ida Bell Wells Barnett pass away?
Answer: c) Chicago, Illinois
- What newspaper did Ida Bell Wells Barnett own and edit after her time with the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight?
Answer: b) Evening Star
- What role did Ida Bell Wells Barnett play in the founding of the National Association of Colored Women in 1896?
Answer: a) President
- Which organization did Ida Bell Wells Barnett help found?
Answer: b) National Association of Colored Women
- What topic did Ida Bell Wells Barnett investigate?
Answer: c) Racial injustice and discrimination

In addition to her advocacy for women's rights and suffrage, Ida Bell Wells Barnett also worked to improve the lives of Black people in the South and the North.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- When was Ida Bell Wells Barnett born?
 - June 25, 1875
 - July 16, 1862
 - March 15, 1890
 - September 4, 1855
- What incident led Ida Bell Wells Barnett to transition from teaching to journalism?
 - Her dismissal from the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight
 - Her advocacy for women's rights
 - Her coverage of the NAACP founding
 - Her role in the Women's Era Club
- What aspect of racial injustice did Ida Bell Wells Barnett focus on in her investigative journalism?
 - Economic inequality
 - Educational disparities
 - Lynching of Black people
 - Housing discrimination

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

- What newspaper did Ida Bell Wells Barnett own and edit after her time with the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight?

Times

et

Ida Bell Wells Barnett play in the founding of the National Association of Colored Women in 1896?

nt

ation did Ida Bell Wells Barnett help found in 1904, focusing on

association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Association of Colored Women

Era Club

lan

Ida Bell Wells Barnett's investigative journalism primarily

national conflicts

mental issues

injustice and discrimination

economic policies

tion to her advocacy for women's rights and civil rights, what other

Ida Bell Wells Barnett support?

nal welfare

ous freedom

migration reform

her rights

Ida Bell Wells Barnett play in

advancement of Colored People

Women's Clubs

ANSWERS

- When was Ida Bell Wells Barnett born?
Answer: b) July 16, 1862
- What incident led Ida Bell Wells Barnett to transition from teaching to journalism?
Answer: a) Her dismissal from the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight
- What aspect of racial injustice did Ida Bell Wells Barnett focus on in her investigative journalism?
Answer: c) Lynching of Black people in the South
- In addition to her work as a journalist, what role did Ida Bell Wells Barnett play in the women's rights movement?
Answer: a) Advocate for the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs
- Where did Ida Bell Wells Barnett pass away?
Answer: c) Chicago, Illinois
- What newspaper did Ida Bell Wells Barnett own and edit after her time with the Memphis Free Speech and Headlight?
Answer: b) Evening Star
- What role did Ida Bell Wells Barnett help found in 1904, focusing on Association of Colored Women in 1896?
Answer: a) President
- Which organization did Ida Bell Wells Barnett's investigative journalism primarily focus on?
Answer: b) National Association of Colored Women
- What topic did Ida Bell Wells Barnett's investigative journalism primarily address?
Answer: c) Racial injustice and discrimination
- In addition to her advocacy for women's rights and civil rights, what other cause did Ida Bell Wells Barnett support?

MCQ'S &
QUESTIONS

ANSWER KEY
INCLUDED

CLOSE READING GRAPHIC ORGNIZERS INCLUDED

GROUP ACTIVITY

TITLE OF TEXT _____

WHAT I THINK _____

ANNOTATING MARKS

- ✓ Circle powerful words or phrases.
- ✓ Underline words or phrases you do not understand.
- ✓ Place a question mark next to something you don't understand.
- ✓ Write an exclamation mark next to something you find interesting.

SUMMARIZE

Write a summary of the passage. The main idea should be stated in your first sentence. Then use the four details to write four supporting sentences. Close your summary by restating the main idea.

NAME: _____

MAIN IDEA

NAME: _____

TITLE OF TEXT _____

MAIN IDEA _____

SUPPORTING DETAILS #1 _____

SUPPORTING DETAILS #2 _____

SUPPORTING DETAILS #3 _____

VOCABULARY GRAPHIC ORGNIZER

NAME: _____

TITLE OF TEXT _____

UNKNOWN WORD _____

CLUES FROM TEXT & MEANING _____

UNKNOWN WORD _____

CLUES FROM TEXT & MEANING _____

UNKNOWN WORD _____

CLUES FROM TEXT & MEANING _____