



Women History Month

RUTH BADER GINSBURG

Reading Comprehension



COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

6. In what year did Ruth Bader Ginsburg make history as the second woman appointed to the United States Supreme Court?

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Where was Ruth Bader Ginsburg born?
- a) Manhattan, New York
 - b) Brooklyn, New York
 - c) Washington, D.C.
 - d) Los Angeles, California

2. What affectionate nickname did Ruth Bader Ginsburg have?
- a) The Legal Luminary
 - b) The Notorious RBG
 - c) The Supreme Scholar
 - d) The Justice Maven

3. In which year did Ruth Bader Ginsburg become a Justice?
- a) 1950
 - b) 1955
 - c) 1979
 - d) 1985

4. What organization did Ruth Bader Ginsburg co-found?
- a) Greenpeace
 - b) American Civil Liberties Union
 - c) National Rifle Association
 - d) Human Rights Watch

5. Which landmark case did Ruth Bader Ginsburg write the majority opinion for?
- a) Brown v. Board of Education
 - b) Roe v. Wade
 - c) Reed v. Reed
 - d) Miranda v. Arizona

RUTH BADER GINSBURG



Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the second leader on our Women's History Month journey, left an indelible mark as a champion of equality and justice. Born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1933, Ginsburg dedicated her life to breaking down barriers and reshaping the legal landscape for women's rights.

Known affectionately as the "Notorious RBG," Ginsburg began her legal career at a time when gender discrimination was pervasive. Despite graduating at the top of her class from Columbia Law School in 1954, she faced formidable challenges in securing employment. Undeterred, she later joined the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and became the director of its Women's Rights Project.

Ginsburg's legal brilliance became evident as she strategically selected cases to challenge discriminatory laws, aiming to establish a precedent for gender equality. One of her landmark cases was *Reed v. Reed* (1971), where the Supreme Court ruled that a state law favoring men over women as estate executors was unconstitutional. This victory marked the beginning of Ginsburg's lifelong mission to dismantle gender-based legal distinctions.

In 1973, Ruth Bader Ginsburg made history as the second woman appointed to the United States Supreme Court. Her tenure on the bench spanned 27 years, during which she consistently advocated for women's rights, LGBTQ+ rights, and civil liberties. Her eloquent decisions, often filled with powerful legal arguments, earned her a reputation as a judicial icon.

Beyond her legal achievements, she was committed to her duty to serve the public.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg's power of the law.

Ginsburg's impact extends far beyond the courtroom, inspiring young minds to believe in their abilities and fight for a world where everyone is treated with dignity and respect. As we celebrate Women's History Month, Ruth Bader Ginsburg's legacy

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READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

Ready to Print

RUTH BADER GINSBURG



Ruth Bader Ginsburg, the second leader on our Women's History Month journey, left an indelible mark as a champion of equality and justice. Born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1933, Ginsburg dedicated her life to breaking down barriers and reshaping the legal landscape for women's rights.

Known affectionately as the "Notorious RBG," Ginsburg began her legal career at a time when gender discrimination was pervasive. Despite graduating at the top of her class from Columbia Law School in 1954, she faced formidable challenges in securing employment. Undeterred, she later joined the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and became the director of its Women's Rights Project.

Ginsburg's legal brilliance became evident as she strategically selected cases to challenge discriminatory laws, aiming to establish a precedent for gender equality. One of her landmark cases was *Reed v. Reed* (1971), where the Supreme Court ruled that a state law favoring men over women as estate executors was unconstitutional. This victory marked the beginning of Ginsburg's lifelong mission to dismantle gender-based legal distinctions.

In 1993, Ruth Bader Ginsburg made history as the second woman appointed to the United States Supreme Court. Her tenure on the bench spanned 27 years, during which she consistently advocated for women's rights, LGBTQ+ rights, and civil liberties. Her eloquent dissents, often filled with powerful legal arguments, earned her a reputation as a judicial icon.

Beyond her legal achievements, Ginsburg's personal warmth and resilience endeared her to many. She faced health challenges throughout her later years but remained committed to her duties, symbolizing strength and determination.

Ruth Bader Ginsburg's story offers a lesson in perseverance and the transformative power of the law.

Ginsburg's impact extends far beyond the courtroom, inspiring young minds to believe in their abilities and fight for a world where everyone is treated with dignity and respect. As we celebrate Women's History Month, Ruth Bader Ginsburg's legacy serves as a beacon of hope, reminding us all that one person's dedication to justice can shape the course of history.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

6. In what year did Ruth Bader Ginsburg make history as the second woman appointed to the United States Supreme Court?
 - a) 1985
 - b) 1990
 - c) 1993
 - d) 2000
7. How long did Ruth Bader Ginsburg's tenure on the Supreme Court span?
 - a) 5 years

ANSION QUESTIONS

DATE: _____

E THE CORRECT ANSWER.

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th Bader Ginsburg graduate from Columbia Law School?

advocated for during her

a judicial icon?

ANSWERS

1. b) Brooklyn, New York
2. b) The Notorious RBG
3. c) 1993
4. b) American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
5. c) 27 years
6. a) 1993
7. c) 27 years
8. a) Women's rights
9. b) Her eloquent dissents
10. c) Her duties on the Supreme Court

4. What organization did Ginsburg join and become the director of its Women's Rights Project?

- a) Greenpeace
- b) American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
- c) National Rifle Association (NRA)
- d) Human Rights Watch

5. Which landmark case did Ruth Bader Ginsburg work on to challenge discriminatory laws?

- a) Brown v. Board of Education
- b) Roe v. Wade
- c) Reed v. Reed
- d) Miranda v. Arizona

READING COMPREHENSION

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 words or phrases you do not understand.
- ✓ Write an example of the word or phrase.



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

TITLE OF TEXT _____

NAME: _____

MAIN IDEA _____

SUPPORTING DETAILS #1 _____

SUPPORTING DETAILS #2 _____

SUPPORTING DETAILS #3 _____

VOCABULARY GRAPHIC ORGNIZER

TITLE OF TEXT _____

NAME: _____

UNKNOWN WORD	UNKNOWN WORD	UNKNOWN WORD
_____	_____	_____
CLUES FROM TEXT & MEANING	CLUES FROM TEXT & MEANING	CLUES FROM TEXT & MEANING
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____