



Women History Month

WANGARI MAATHAI

Reading Comprehension



Name _____ Date _____

WANGARI MAATHAI

Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. When was Wangari Maathai born?

- a. April 1, 1950
- b. April 1, 1960
- c. March 1, 1960
- d. March 1, 1950

2. Where did she get her degree?

- a. University of Nairobi
- b. Mount St. Charles
- c. Harvard University
- d. Oxford University

3. In what year did she graduate?

- a. 1970
- b. 1980
- c. 1950
- d. 1960

4. What were her goals?

- a. Planting trees
- b. Promoting women's rights
- c. Empowering women
- d. Planting trees and promoting women's rights

5. What challenge did she face?

- a. Financial
- b. Environmental
- c. Harassment
- d. Gender discrimination

6. In which year did she receive the Nobel Peace Prize?

- a. 1985
- b. 2004
- c. 2004
- d. 1985

WANGARI MAATHAI

EARLY LIFE

Wangari Maathai, the esteemed environmentalist and political activist, was born on April 1, 1960, in Nyeri, Kenya. Growing up in rural Kenya, Wangari developed a deep connection to the land and a profound appreciation for nature's beauty and importance. Her childhood experiences instilled in her a passion for environmental conservation and a commitment to protecting the natural world for future generations.

EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY

Wangari Maathai's journey toward higher education unfolded amidst the backdrop of gender discrimination and financial challenges. She achieved a significant Bachelor of Science degree in Biology from the University of Nairobi in Kenya. To further her education, she pursued a Master's degree from the University of Oxford in the United States. Her academic achievements served as a foundation for her impactful advocacy work that would

GREEN BELT MOVEMENT

The pivotal year of 1977 witnessed the inception of the Green Belt Movement, an organization that would become synonymous with Wangari Maathai's commitment to environmental conservation and women's empowerment. Founded by Maathai, the Green Belt Movement had a three-fold mission: planting trees, promoting environmental conservation, and empowering women in rural communities. Wangari's



NO-PREP & EDITABLE

did Wangari Maathai become the first woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize?

- a. 1985
- b. 2004
- c. 1985
- d. 2004

did the Green Belt Movement address environmental challenges?

- a. Planting trees
- b. Promoting women's rights
- c. Empowering women
- d. Planting trees and promoting women's rights

What is the Green Belt Movement's primary focus?

- a. Environmental conservation
- b. Women's empowerment
- c. Tree planting
- d. All of the above

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READING PASSAGES WITH TEXT DEPENDENT QUESTIONS

Ready to Print

POLITICAL ACTIVISM

Wangari Maathai's unwavering commitment to positive change transcended environmental conservation, leading her to engage in robust political activism. Beyond her dedication to ecological issues, she fearlessly addressed broader concerns related to democracy, human rights, and social justice within Kenya. Maathai emerged as a vocal critic of the government's policies and practices that she deemed detrimental to both the well-being of the people and the environment. Despite facing harassment, intimidation, and even imprisonment, Wangari remained resolute in her mission to speak truth to power. Her political activism became a testament to her courage and conviction, leaving an indelible mark on the landscape of Kenyan advocacy for democracy and human rights.



ACHIEVEMENT

Wangari Maathai's tireless efforts to protect the empower women earned her numerous awards and the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004. She was the first African to receive this prestigious honor, recognizing her pioneering environmental conservation, grassroots activism, and empowerment. make this paragraph medium

IMPACT

Wangari Maathai's impact extends far beyond her visionary leadership and grassroots organizing. No the world to take action to address environmental promote social justice. Wangari's legacy as a trailblazer, environmentalism and women's rights continues to in generations to work towards a more sustainable and

LEGACY

Wangari Maathai's legacy as an activist, and peacemaker continue people of all backgrounds to strive for in the world. Her commitment to protecting empowering women, and promote as a powerful reminder of the individual action and collective addressing the world's most pressing Wangari's legacy will endure as and inspiration for generations to come.



READING COMPREHENSION

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Comprehension Questions

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 b. April 1, 1950
 c. April 1, 1960
 d. March 1, 1950

WANGARI MAATHAI

EARLY LIFE

Wangari Maathai, the esteemed environmentalist and political activist, was born on April 1, 1940, in Nyeri, Kenya. Growing up in rural Kenya, Wangari developed a deep connection to the land and a profound appreciation for nature's beauty and importance. Her childhood experiences instilled in her a passion for environmental conservation and a commitment to protecting the natural world for future generations.

EDUCATION AND ADOVCACY

Wangari Maathai's journey towards higher education unfolded backdrop of gender discrimination and financial hurdles. Despite these challenges, she achieved a significant milestone by earning her Bachelor of Science degree in Biology from Mount St. Scholastica College in the United States. Her pursuit of knowledge did not there, as she furthered her academic endeavors by obtaining her Master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh. Her education and fueled by a profound sense of purpose, Wangari returned to Kenya, where she emerged as a formidable advocate for both environmental conservation and women's empowerment. Her academic achievements served as a powerful foundation for her impactful advocacy work that would define her legacy.

GREEN BELT MOVEMENT

The pivotal year of 1977 witnessed the inception of the Green Belt Movement, an organization that would become synonymous with Wangari Maathai's commitment to environmental conservation and women's empowerment. Founded by Maathai, the Green Belt had a three-fold mission: planting trees, promoting environmental conservation, and empowering women in rural communities. Wangari's visionary leadership became the driving force behind the movement. She successfully mobilized thousands of women to actively engage in the planting of millions of trees in Kenya. This initiative not only addressed environmental issues such as deforestation, erosion, and desertification but also created economic opportunities for the local communities. The Green Belt Movement, under Wangari Maathai's guidance, became a powerful force fostering positive change at the local level and contributing to environmental sustainability and women's empowerment.



Answers Key

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- a. April 1, 1940
- b. Mount St. Scholastica College
- b. 1977
- b. Promoting environmental conservation, planting trees, empowering women
- c. 2004
- c. Harassment, intimidation, and imprisonment
- b. Nobel Peace Prize
- d. All of the above
- c. Women's empowerment and political activism
- d. Commitment to individual action and collective responsibility

EXPLANATORY QUESTIONS:

- Wangari Maathai was born on April 1, 1940, in Nyeri, Kenya, United States.
- Wangari Maathai attended Mount St. Scholastica College in the United States.
- Wangari Maathai established the Green Belt Movement in 1977. The three main objectives of the Green Belt Movement were planting trees, promoting environmental conservation, and empowering women in rural communities.
- Wangari Maathai's commitment to addressing broader concerns related to democracy, human rights, and social justice within Kenya remained consistent despite facing challenges in her political activism.

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Comprehension Questions

DIRECTIONS: CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. When was Wangari Maathai born?

- a. April 1, 1940
- b. April 1, 1950
- c. March 1, 1940
- d. March 1, 1950

2. Where did Wangari Maathai earn her Bachelor of Science degree?

- a. University of Pittsburgh
- b. Mount St. Scholastica College
- c. Harvard University
- d. Oxford University

3. In what year was the Green Belt Movement founded?

- a. 1970
- b. 1977
- c. 1980
- d. 1985

4. What were the three main missions of the Green Belt Movement?

- a. Planting trees, promoting education, empowering men
- b. Promoting environmental conservation, planting trees, empowering women
- c. Empowering men, promoting environmental conservation, planting trees
- d. Planting trees, promoting social justice, empowering women

5. What challenges did Wangari Maathai face during her political activism?

Wangari Maathai face during her political

7. What did Wangari Maathai become the first African woman to receive?

- a. Pulitzer Prize
- b. Nobel Prize in Literature
- c. Nobel Peace Prize
- d. Medal of Freedom

8. Green Belt Movement address through its

- challenges
- ce issues
- ntal challenges
- above

9. Maathai's impact is associated with which two areas?

- ental conservation and technology
- rice and economic development
- empowerment and political activism
- in and healthcare

10. The passage emphasize as Wangari Maathai's legacy?

- logical advancements
- joy For human rights
- firmment to individual action and collective responsibility
- mic prosperity

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS:

1. Where was Wangari Maathai born, and what was the date of her birth?

2. Which college did Wangari Maathai attend to earn her Bachelor of Science degree in Biology?

3. What year did Wangari Maathai establish the Green Belt Movement?

4. What were the three main objectives of the Green Belt Movement, as mentioned in the passage?

5. Describe the challenges, including harassment and imprisonment, that Wangari Maathai faced during her political activism.

Answers Key

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- 1. a. April 1, 1940
- 2. b. Mount St. Scholastica College
- 3. d. 1985
- 4. b. Promoting environmental conservation, planting trees, empowering women
- 5. c. Women's empowerment and political activism

EXPLANATORY QUESTIONS:

- 1. Wangari Maathai was born on April 1, 1940, in Nyeri, Kenya.
- 2. Wangari Maathai attended Mount St. Scholastica College in the United States.
- 3. Wangari Maathai established the Green Belt Movement in 1977.
- 4. The three main objectives of the Green Belt Movement were planting trees, promoting environmental conservation, and empowering women in rural communities.
- 5. Wangari Maathai's commitment to addressing broader concerns related to democracy, human rights, and social justice within Kenya remained consistent despite facing challenges in her political activism.

and imprisonment

Maathai receive the Nobel Peace

MCQ'S & QUESTIONS

**ANSWER KEY
INCLUDED**

READY TO PRINT

NO-PREP !

JUST PRINT AND GO!



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