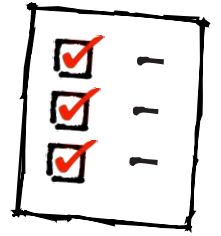


Name:

Day Two

The Long Road to Freedom

Part 1: Tricky phrases and words



→ Read these phrases and words **out loud** to your partner.

- Helen Singleton visited Virginia each summer
 - Her experiences prompted her
 - Freedom Riders believed in the power of non-violent protest
 - supported by heavy fines
 - Bus stations across the South began to desegregate
 - had not made southern states obey the laws
-
- segregation seg | rih | **GAY** | shun
 - experiences ek | **SPEER** | ee | en | sez
 - pressured **PREH** | shurd
 - desegregate dee | **SEG** | rih | gayt



Decoding practice:

Circle the two base words in the compounds below. The first one is done for you.

however

anywhere

firsthand

throughout

backgrounds

fourteen



Day Two

// one minute

The Long Road to Freedom

Part 2: Last read

WPM _____

Helen Singleton visited Virginia each summer, when she was a girl. It took her family fourteen hours to drive from Pennsylvania. Yet they could not stop for food anywhere. There were no places for African Americans to eat along the way. Instead, her mom cooked for hours the night before each trip. To Helen, “this seemed so wrong, but it was a fact.”

In Virginia, Helen saw segregation firsthand. Her experiences prompted her to help change things. In 1961, Helen Singleton was in college. She and her husband, Robert Singleton, became Freedom Riders. They traveled on public buses throughout the South. Segregation on these buses was supposed to be illegal. But the federal government had not made southern states obey the laws.

The Freedom Riders had a clear goal. They wanted to draw people’s attention to segregation. The Freedom Riders came from different backgrounds. About half were White, and half were Black. One in four was a woman. They knew participating was dangerous. However, Freedom Riders believed in the power of non-violent protest. They were trained not to respond even when screamed at or spit on.

The Freedom Riders were often attacked and beaten on their trips. Hundreds of Freedom Riders spent time in jail in terrible conditions. People everywhere started to take notice. They pressured the federal government to enforce the law. In the end, the Freedom Riders won! New rules were put in place, supported by heavy fines. Bus stations across the South began to desegregate.

Part 3: Comprehension and discussion

Do you think people should put themselves in danger, as the Freedom Riders did, to fix injustice? Why or why not?

Share ideas with your partner.

We agree about this We disagree about this