

Nelson Mandela

Three differentiated reading passages about Nelson Mandela are shown, each with a name label and a date line.

Passage 1 (L/M 800-900): Nelson Mandela. The United States is not the only country that has had issues with...

Passage 2 (J/K 600-700): Nelson Mandela. The United States has worked to end...

Passage 3 (H/I 400-500): Nelson Mandela. Segregation is the separation of people by race. Many countries have ended segregation. People have fought for equality for all races. One of these people was Nelson Mandela. Nelson Mandela was a black man from South Africa. The nation was formed in 1910. Most of the citizens were black. The leaders were white. They made black people live on reserves. People stood against unfair laws like this. They formed the African National Congress (ANC). In 1942, Nelson Mandela joined the ANC. He was 24 years old. He believed in peaceful change. The ANC led boycotts, strikes, and protests. They wanted equal rights for black people. In 1948, South Africa passed new laws. They set up apartheid (uh-par-tite). Apartheid separated black and white people. More than 80% of black people were not allowed to live in their homes. Black Africans were not allowed to live in the same areas as white people. There was...

A photograph of Nelson Mandela is included in the third passage.

A cartoon drawing of Nelson Mandela is shown on the right, with a name label and a date line.

Activity: Summarize Nelson Mandela's accomplishments. Explain why it is important to learn about him.

differentiated passages & activities

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*This product includes a nonfiction guided reading passage on three differentiated levels. The passages are in the 2nd-5th Grade Common Core Text Complexity Band (the range for 2nd-5th grade is 450-980).

1. Prereading Quotation Prompt
2. Differentiated Nelson Mandela Article
3. Comprehension Questions
4. Key Events Foldable
5. Writing Prompts with Toppers



WHAT IS INCLUDED?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prereading

Read this quote from former South African president, Nelson Mandela. Write what you believe this quote means. After reading about Mandela's life, add to your response by stating how Nelson Mandela applied this philosophy to his own life.

"I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear."

Passage on 3 Levels

The image shows three overlapping reading passages about Nelson Mandela, each with a different level of text complexity. The passages are titled 'Nelson Mandela' and include a small portrait of Mandela. The passages are arranged in a fan-like pattern, showing the progression from a basic level to a more advanced level.

Prereading Activity

Name: _____ Date: _____

ANC LEADER	ARREST
RESISTANCE LEADER	PRESIDENT

Nelson Mandela

Foldable

The image shows a collection of text-dependent questions and activities related to Nelson Mandela. It includes a foldable with four sections: 'ANC LEADER', 'ARREST', 'RESISTANCE LEADER', and 'PRESIDENT'. It also includes a writing craftivity with a drawing of Nelson Mandela and a space for writing. The questions are designed to help students understand the text and its context.

The image shows a writing craftivity featuring a drawing of Nelson Mandela. The drawing is a simple line drawing of Mandela's face, with a space for writing below it. The craftivity is designed to help students express their thoughts and feelings about Mandela.

Text-Dependent Questions

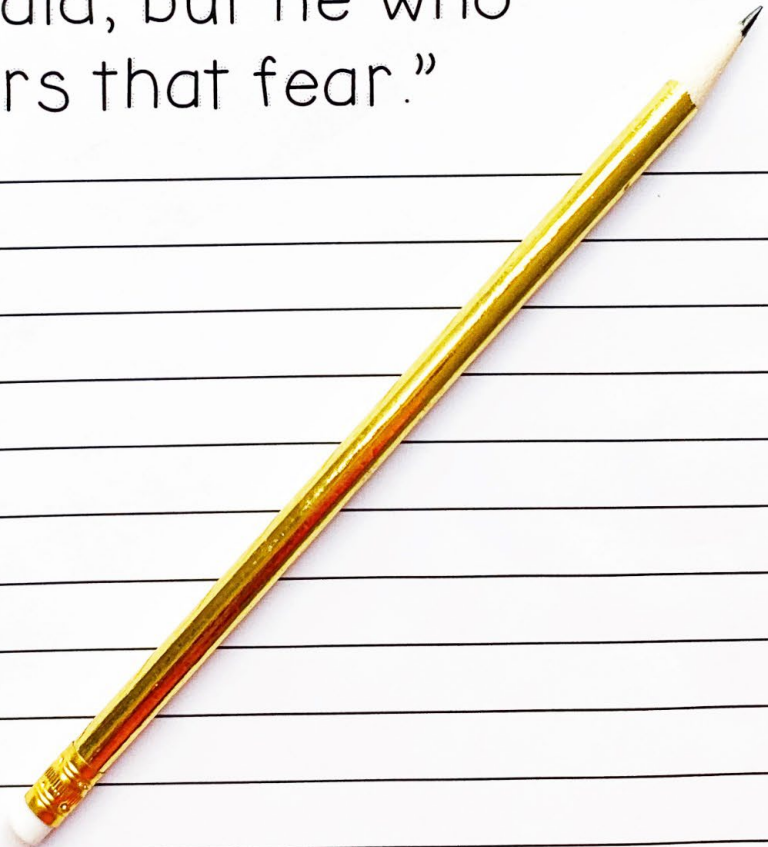
Writing Craftivity

Name: _____ Date: _____

Prereading

Read this quote from former South African president, Nelson Mandela. Write what you believe this quote means. After reading about Mandela's life, add to your response by stating how Nelson Mandela applied this philosophy to his own life.

"I learned that courage was not the absence of fear, but the triumph over it. The brave man is not he who does not feel afraid, but he who conquers that fear."





Nelson Mandela

Answer the following questions. Underline the text evidence in the color indicated. If there is not a crayon next to the question, you will need to infer the answer. You should still look for text evidence to help you infer.

1. Which of these best states the main idea of the text?

- a Nelson Mandela helped black people gain civil rights in South Africa
- b Racism is a global problem that everyone must work to end
- c South Africa had a harder time ending segregation than the United States did
- d The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Nelson Mandela in 1993

2. Which organi-

National Congress?

a who had been removed from their homes
apartheid fighters
nt for most of the 1900s
was ending segregation

he first election in South Africa?

id laws
Mandela to earn the Nobel Peace Prize

Name: _____

Date: _____

Nelson Mandela

The United States is not the only country that has had issues with racism and segregation. Around the world, people have fought for equality and civil rights for all races. One of the most well-known of these activists is South Africa's Nelson Mandela.

To appreciate the importance of Nelson Mandela, one must understand what life was like in South Africa in the 1900s. South Africa won its independence in 1960. A large majority of South Africans were black. The government was all white. Right away, laws were put in place that limited black people's living on land. Those who opposed the Af-



J/K
600-700

Name: _____

Date: _____

Nelson Mandela

The United States has worked to end segregation. But it's not the only country to do so. Around the world, people have fought for all races. One of these people was Nelson Mandela.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Nelson Mandela

Segregation is the separation of people by race. Many countries have ended segregation. People have fought for equality for all races. One of these people was Nelson Mandela.

Nelson Mandela was a black man from South Africa. The nation was formed in 1910. Most of the citizens were black. The leaders were white. They made black people live on reserves. People stood against unfair laws like this. They formed the African National Congress (ANC).



In 1942, Nelson Mandela joined the ANC. He was 24 years old. He believed in peaceful change. The ANC led boycotts, strikes, and protests. They wanted equal rights for black people.

In 1948, South Africa passed new laws. They set up apartheid (uh-par-tite). Apartheid separated land for black and white people. White people got more than 80% of the land. Millions of black people were forced from their homes. Black and white people were not allowed to marry. All South Africans were separated by race. There was little contact between black and white people.



Sign reserving the beach for "members of the white race group."

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Name: _____ Date: _____

Nelson Mandela

The United States is not the only country that has had issues with racism and segregation. Around the world, people have fought for equality and civil rights for all races. One of the most well-known of these activists is South Africa's Nelson Mandela.

To appreciate the importance of Nelson Mandela, one must understand what life was like in South Africa.



At the age of 24, Nelson Mandela joined the African National Congress (ANC). He was a black South African who fought for equality and nonviolence. As part of the ANC,



Name: _____ Date: _____

Nelson Mandela

The United States has worked to end segregation. But it's not the only country to do so. Around the world, people have fought for equality for all races. One of these famous activists is Nelson Mandela.

To understand the life of Nelson Mandela, take a look at what life was like in South Africa. The nation won its independence in 1994. Before that, South Africans were black and white. Right away, the government put black people to living on reserves and opposed unfair laws like the Apartheid laws. The African National Congress (ANC) fought for equality.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Nelson Mandela

Segregation is the separation of people by race. Many countries have ended segregation. People have fought for equality for all races. One of these people was Nelson Mandela.

Nelson Mandela was a black man from South Africa. The nation was formed in 1910.



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Nelson Mandela

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1. Which of these best states the main idea of the text?

- ☒ a Nelson Mandela helped black people gain civil rights in South Africa
- ☐ b Racism is a global problem that everyone must work to end.
- ☐ c South Africa had a harder time ending segregation than the United States did.
- ☐ d The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to Nelson Mandela in 1993.

2. Which organization opposed the Apartheid laws?

- ☐ a Black people in South Africa who had been removed from their homes
- ☐ b Nelson Mandela's group of apartheid fighters
- ☒ c The South African government for most of the 1900s
- ☐ d The U.S. government, which was ending segregation

3. How did giving blacks the right to vote affect the first election in South Africa?

- ☐ a The government passed apartheid laws.
- ☐ b The president worked with Mandela to earn the Nobel Peace Prize.
- ☐ c People voted to end apartheid.
- ☒ d The first black president was elected.

In 1942, Nelson Mandela joined the ANC. He was 24 years old. He believed in peaceful change. The ANC led boycotts, strikes, and protests. They wanted equal rights for black people.

In 1948, South Africa passed new laws. They set up apartheid (uh-par-tite). Apartheid separated land for black and white people. White people got more than 80% of the land. Millions of black people were forced from their homes. Black and white people



Date: _____	ANC LEADER	ARREST
	RESISTANCE LEADER	PRESIDENT
Name: _____	Nelson Mandela	



Name: _____ Date: _____

Nelson Mandela

A series of horizontal dashed lines for writing, spanning the width of the notepad.

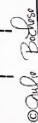


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Summarize Nelson Mandela's accomplishments. Explain why it is important to learn about him.



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Good to Go



Not O.K.

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