

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. According to Eleanor Roosevelt, who should enjoy four basic rights?

- A. members of all races in a monarchy
- B. all people, regardless of where they live
- C. women and children in a communist state
- D. every citizen in a democracy

2. How does Eleanor Roosevelt organize her letter?

- A. She first expresses a belief about social equality, then lists four basic rights which she believes every citizen in a democracy should enjoy, and finally responds to specific concerns of Miss Frizelle's.
- B. She first expresses a belief about social equality, then responds to specific concerns of Miss Frizelle's, and finally lists four basic rights which she believes every citizen in a democracy should enjoy.
- C. She first responds to specific concerns of Miss Frizelle's, then expresses a belief about social equality, and finally lists four basic rights which she believes every citizen in a democracy should enjoy.
- D. She first responds to specific concerns of Miss Frizelle's, then lists four basic rights which she believes every citizen in a democracy should enjoy, and finally expresses a belief about social equality.

3. Read this paragraph from Eleanor Roosevelt's letter.

"I am sure it is true that here in Washington you have found some discourteous colored people. I have found colored people who were discourteous, and I have also found white people who were discourteous. As a matter of fact, I doubt if it does any people anywhere any harm to tell them that you believe they are entitled to certain rights and you are willing to see them obtain those rights."

What can you infer from this information about Addie Frizelle?

- A. Addie Frizelle was uncomfortable with the desegregation of restrooms in the workplace.
- B. Addie Frizelle considered the colored people and white people in Washington equally discourteous.
- C. Addie Frizelle was upset by the behavior of colored people in Washington.
- D. Addie Frizelle supported the same four basic rights that Eleanor Roosevelt did.

4. How did Eleanor Roosevelt respond to Addie Frizelle's concern about the desegregation of restrooms in the workplace?

- A. Eleanor Roosevelt observed that the safety of restrooms varies significantly from one workplace to another.
- B. Eleanor Roosevelt attacked Addie Frizelle's concern as racist and unfounded.
- C. Eleanor Roosevelt argued that there is not much need to worry about the matter.
- D. Eleanor Roosevelt acknowledged that Addie Frizelle's concern is a reasonable one.

5. What is the main idea of Eleanor Roosevelt's letter?

- A. Physical examinations help ensure the safety of restrooms in the workplace, but people may take extra precautions if they are nervous.
- B. Nobody has the right to tell other people whom they may have inside their houses because social equality is a matter that people must decide for themselves.
- C. There are discourteous colored people as well as discourteous white people in Washington.
- D. All citizens in a democracy should have certain basic rights, and questions that do not involve those rights should be decided by people on their own.

6. Read this paragraph from Eleanor Roosevelt's letter.

"I am sure it is true that here in Washington you have found some discourteous colored people. I have found colored people who were discourteous, and I have also found white people who were discourteous. As a matter of fact, I doubt if it does any people anywhere any harm to tell them that you believe they are entitled to certain rights and you are willing to see them obtain those rights."

How can Eleanor Roosevelt's tone in this paragraph be described?

- A. urgent and distressed
- B. calm and thoughtful
- C. warm and friendly
- D. angry and combative

7. Read these sentences from the letter.

"I have not advocated social equality between colored and white people. That is a personal thing which nobody can advocate. Nobody can tell me whom I shall have inside my house, any more than I can tell others."

What is the relationship between the third sentence and the previous two?

- A. The third sentence helps to illustrate the meaning of the previous two sentences.
- B. The third sentence compares the ideas expressed by the previous two sentences.
- C. The third sentence contrasts the ideas expressed by the previous two sentences.
- D. The third sentence suggests an alternative to the ideas expressed by the previous two sentences.

8. What are the four basic rights that Eleanor Roosevelt believes every citizen in a democracy should enjoy?

9. Addie Frizelle worried about the desegregation of restrooms and forced social interaction between the races in the government's movement toward racial equality in some spheres. Did Eleanor Roosevelt share these worries? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

10. Eleanor Roosevelt believed that every citizen in a democracy should have four basic rights. Beyond that, she believed that people must decide matters for themselves. Is the matter of social interaction one that people must decide for themselves or one that is covered by the basic rights which every citizen should enjoy? Support your answer with evidence from the letter.

1. According to Eleanor Roosevelt, who should enjoy four basic rights?

- A. members of all races in a monarchy
- B. all people, regardless of where they live
- C. women and children in a communist state
- D. every citizen in a democracy**

2. How does Eleanor Roosevelt organize her letter?

A. She first expresses a belief about social equality, then lists four basic rights which she believes every citizen in a democracy should enjoy, and finally responds to specific concerns of Miss Frizelle's.

B. She first expresses a belief about social equality, then responds to specific concerns of Miss Frizelle's, and finally lists four basic rights which she believes every citizen in a democracy should enjoy.

C. She first responds to specific concerns of Miss Frizelle's, then expresses a belief about social equality, and finally lists four basic rights which she believes every citizen in a democracy should enjoy.

D. She first responds to specific concerns of Miss Frizelle's, then lists four basic rights which she believes every citizen in a democracy should enjoy, and finally expresses a belief about social equality.

3. Read this paragraph from Eleanor Roosevelt's letter.

"I am sure it is true that here in Washington you have found some discourteous colored people. I have found colored people who were discourteous, and I have also found white people who were discourteous. As a matter of fact, I doubt if it does any people anywhere any harm to tell them that you believe they are entitled to certain rights and you are willing to see them obtain those rights."

What can you infer from this information about Addie Frizelle?

A. Addie Frizelle was uncomfortable with the desegregation of restrooms in the workplace.

B. Addie Frizelle considered the colored people and white people in Washington equally discourteous.

C. Addie Frizelle was upset by the behavior of colored people in Washington.

D. Addie Frizelle supported the same four basic rights that Eleanor Roosevelt did.

4. How did Eleanor Roosevelt respond to Addie Frizelle's concern about the desegregation of restrooms in the workplace?

- A. Eleanor Roosevelt observed that the safety of restrooms varies significantly from one workplace to another.
- B. Eleanor Roosevelt attacked Addie Frizelle's concern as racist and unfounded.
- C. Eleanor Roosevelt argued that there is not much need to worry about the matter.**
- D. Eleanor Roosevelt acknowledged that Addie Frizelle's concern is a reasonable one.

5. What is the main idea of Eleanor Roosevelt's letter?

- A. Physical examinations help ensure the safety of restrooms in the workplace, but people may take extra precautions if they are nervous.
- B. Nobody has the right to tell other people whom they may have inside their houses because social equality is a matter that people must decide for themselves.
- C. There are discourteous colored people as well as discourteous white people in Washington.
- D. All citizens in a democracy should have certain basic rights, and questions that do not involve those rights should be decided by people on their own.**

6. Read this paragraph from Eleanor Roosevelt's letter.

"I am sure it is true that here in Washington you have found some discourteous colored people. I have found colored people who were discourteous, and I have also found white people who were discourteous. As a matter of fact, I doubt if it does any people anywhere any harm to tell them that you believe they are entitled to certain rights and you are willing to see them obtain those rights."

How can Eleanor Roosevelt's tone in this paragraph be described?

- A. urgent and distressed
- B. calm and thoughtful**
- C. warm and friendly
- D. angry and combative

7. Read these sentences from the letter.

"I have not advocated social equality between colored and white people. That is a personal thing which nobody can advocate. Nobody can tell me whom I shall have inside my house, any more than I can tell others."

What is the relationship between the third sentence and the previous two?

A. The third sentence helps to illustrate the meaning of the previous two sentences.

B. The third sentence compares the ideas expressed by the previous two sentences.

C. The third sentence contrasts the ideas expressed by the previous two sentences.

D. The third sentence suggests an alternative to the ideas expressed by the previous two sentences.

8. What are the four basic rights that Eleanor Roosevelt believes every citizen in a democracy should enjoy?

The four basic rights are the right for equal education, the right to work for equal pay according to ability, the right to justice under the law, and the right to participate in the making of the laws by use of the ballot.

9. Addie Frizelle worried about the desegregation of restrooms and forced social interaction between the races in the government's movement toward racial equality in some spheres. Did Eleanor Roosevelt share these worries? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Answers may vary, but students should recognize that Eleanor Roosevelt did not share these worries. She believed the worry about the desegregation of restrooms to be unnecessary, especially in light of the physical examinations required of people in the workplace. She also seemed unconcerned about social interaction between races, pointing out that discourteousness is exhibited by white people as well as by colored people.

10. Eleanor Roosevelt believed that every citizen in a democracy should have four basic rights. Beyond that, she believed that people must decide matters for themselves. Is the matter of social interaction one that people must decide for themselves or one that is covered by the basic rights which every citizen should enjoy? Support your answer with evidence from the letter.

Answers may vary, as long as they are supported by the letter. Students may respond that private social interaction, such as people having others over at their houses, is a personal matter that individuals must decide for themselves. However, public social interaction may fall within the scope of the basic rights Eleanor Roosevelt identifies in her letter. For example, keeping certain people out of schools or limiting their access to schools would interfere with their right for equal education.