Need a new way to present the Georgia Performance Standards for 2nd grade historical figures? Try Reader's Theater. Teach with it, or use for reviewing for the CRCT. Enjoy the classical teaching method of using drama.

Included:
- Reader's Theater Script full of Jackie Robinson information needed to teach the Georgia Performance Standards for 2nd Grade Historical Figures. Script is written for 20 students making it easy to include the entire class for practicing. Allow student to read every day. Soon all students will know the entire piece. Repetition aids student’s retention of information.
- A quiz or assessment worksheet with Key.
- Game cards to play Matching/Concentration style game. Nine facts or vocabulary words with definitions.
- Picture card

Look for all 7 historical figures to be posted soon.
Thank you for checking out my products.
Robin Gottlieb
Jackie Robinson

Reader 1: Take me out to the ball game.
Reader 2: Take me out with the crowd.
Reader 3: Buy me some peanuts and cracker jack,
Reader 4: I don't care if I never get back,
Reader 5: Let me root, root, root for the home team,
Reader 6: If they don't win it's a shame.
All Readers: For it's one, two, three strikes, you're out, at the old ball game.
Reader 7: When speaking of baseball, there is a name everybody should know.
All Readers: Jackie Robinson
Reader 8: A great athlete
All Readers: Jackie Robinson
Reader 9: A great baseball player
All Readers: Jackie Robinson
Readers 10: A Brooklyn Dodger
All Readers: Jackie Robinson
Reader 11: Number 42
All Readers: Jackie Robinson
Reader 12: A man of courage
All Readers: Jackie Robinson
Reader 13: A man of patience
All Readers: Jackie Robinson
Reader 14: A hero to people across the United States

All Readers: Jackie Robinson

Reader 15: Jackie Robinson was born in Cairo, Georgia in 1919.

Reader 16: His family moved, and he grew up in California.

Reader 17: From a young age, people saw that he was good at sports.

Reader 18: Football, basketball, track, and

All Readers: Baseball

Reader 19: As an adult, in 1945, he joined the Kansas City Monarchs, a professional baseball team.

Reader 20: In 1945, baseball was segregated.

Reader 1: Segregated means people of different races were kept separate.

Reader 2: African American players had to play in what were called the Negro Leagues.

Reader 3: Life was hard for them.

Reader 4: When they traveled, many hotels would not allow them to stay there overnight.

Reader 5: Some restaurants would not serve them.

Reader 6: Yet these were some of the best baseball players in the world.

Reader 7: There were no African American players in the major leagues.

Reader 8: In 1947, there was a baseball team with a president who wanted this to change.

All Readers: Branch Rickey of the Brooklyn Dodgers was his name.

Reader 9: Some players and fans did not want African American players in the major leagues.

Reader 10: Rickey knew it would take a special man to be the first African American player in Major League Baseball.
Reader 11: Rickey wanted to integrate major league baseball.

Reader 12: Integrate means to include people of all races.

Reader 13: Rickey knew the first would have to be a man of courage, patience, self-control, and be a man strong enough not to fight back.

Reader 14: He chose Jackie Robinson, and Jackie Robinson scored the winning run in his first game with the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Reader 15: In his first year, he was one of the best hitters and scored more runs than anyone else on the team.

Reader 16: Just as Rickey had warned Robinson that it would be rough, there were some people who yelled and threw things.

Reader 17: There were pitchers who threw the ball at this head.

Reader 18: Other players tried to kick him with their cleats.

Reader 19: At first, even most of his own team was against him.

Reader 20: Some teams wanted to boycott, which means refuse to play the Dodgers.

Reader 1: One player was different. He was the shortstop. He made it clear that he was on Robinson’s side.

Reader 2: Pee Wee Reese was his name.

Reader 3: One day, as fans yelled and threw things at Robinson, Reese could see that Robinson was upset.

Reader 4: He walked over to Robinson, put his arm around him, and they talked quietly for a few minutes. The yelling and throwing stopped.

Reader 5: This was a turning point. The fans could see that the two men respected each other.

Reader 6: People began to come to games to see Robinson and the Dodgers.

Reader 7: Robinson always showed good sportsmanship.

Reader 8: Robinson later said,

Reader 9: “I had to hold myself. I knew I was kind of an experiment. The whole thing was bigger than me.”
Reader 10: Robinson led the way for other African American ballplayers.

Reader 11: More major league teams hired African American players.

Reader 12: But some things did not change.

Reader 13: In some states, African American players could not stay in the same hotels as their teammates.

Reader 14: Robinson spoke against this unfairness.

Reader 15: He took a strong stand against segregation.

Reader 16: He became a role leader for people who worked for civil rights.

Reader 17: Civil rights are basic rights and freedoms that all citizens in a country have.

Reader 18: In 1949, Robinson was named Most Valuable Player in the National League.

Reader 19: In 1962, he was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Reader 20: In 1997, his number 42 was retired from the major leagues. No other baseball player will ever wear that number.

Reader 1: Robinson’s talent and courage won him the respect of many players and fans.

Reader 2: So let’s root, root, root for that great name.

Reader 3: A courageous man of great fame.

All Readers: Jackie Robinson, Jackie Robinson, Jackie Robinson
Fill in the circle for the correct answer to the following questions.

1. Jackie Robinson was the first African American to do what?
   - Become president
   - Become a Major League Baseball player
   - Become a lawyer
   - Go to college

2. Why did Jackie Robinson play for the Kansas City Monarchs, a team in the Negro League?
   - It was the only league where African Americans were allowed.
   - It was the best league.
   - It was in his home town.
   - All of the above

3. Which baseball team president wanted Robinson for his team?
   - John F. Kennedy
   - Martin Luther King Jr.
   - Branch Rickey
   - Barack Obama

4. For which Major League Baseball team did Robinson play?
   - Saint Louis Browns
   - Brooklyn Dodgers
   - New York Giants
   - Milwaukee Braves

5. What does integrate mean?
   - To include people of all races
   - Good conduct in sports
   - Reliable and trustworthy
   - Fighting for civil rights
6. What is segregation?
   - Separate but equal
   - The rights of people
   - The highest court in the country
   - A practice of keeping people of different races apart

7. Which Major League teammate was a friend to Robinson?
   - Dixie Walker
   - Pee Wee Reese
   - Ty Cobb
   - Roger Hornsby

8. Some teams wanted to boycott playing the Dodgers. What is a boycott?
   - Boys going to school
   - Sports with no African Americans
   - An organization for civil rights
   - Refusing to buy goods or services as a way to protest

9. Jackie Robinson’s number 42 was retired from baseball. What does that mean?
   - No other baseball player would ever wear that number.
   - He did not have a job.
   - He needed a new jersey.
   - None of the above

10. What are civil rights?
    - A discussion where many sides of an argument are presented
    - Basic rights and freedoms that all citizens in a county have
    - A plan for a government
    - Practice of keeping people apart
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The basic rights that all citizens in a country have

Good conduct in sports

Person good at playing sports

Civil rights

Sportsmanship

Athlete
To include people of all races
Someone with self-control and calmness
Reliable and trustworthy
Integrate
Patience
Dependable
The practice of keeping people of different races apart

Retired

Professional

No longer used or no longer working

To be paid for a service or work
Jackie Robinson
1919-1972

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