



Jackie Robinson Activity Bundle Integrated Reading, Literacy, Math and CRITICAL THOUGHT Activities

For Grades 5 – 8

13 INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES
Perfect for Interactive Notebooks
Perfect for Morning Work or Assessments

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ANSWERS

Name	Answers
Jackie Robinson Reading Comprehension (Basic)	D, C, B, C
Jackie Robinson Reading Comprehension	D, D, D, A, C, D, D, B, B, C
Jackie Robinson Main Idea	B, B, C, C, C
Jackie Robinson Sequencing	D, A, C, D, D
Jackie Robinson Contextual Vocabulary	D, D, C, A, B
Jackie Robinson Details	C, B, D, D, C
Jackie Robinson Decimals	1955, 1951, 1949, 0.086, 0.004
Jackie Robinson Line Graphs	A, C, D, A
Jackie Robinson Word Problems	40, 66, 54, 137

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Jackie Robinson

In 1997, Major League Baseball retired Jackie Robinson's number 42. "Retiring" a number is an honor and means it can no longer be used. No player on any team can wear the number 42 because Jackie Robinson wore 42 when he played baseball in the 1940s and 1950s.

Jackie Robinson was the first African American man to play in Major League Baseball. In the 1940s and 1950s, African Americans were not welcomed in some places. As Jackie traveled to different cities, people would call him names just because of the color of his skin. Jackie carried on and showed incredible bravery through it all. He became a hall-of-fame player and even led his team, the Brooklyn Dodgers, to a World Series Championship. Jackie's courage made it so other African Americans could play in the Major Leagues.

1. Why was number "42" retired?

- A. Because Jackie Robinson was a Hall-of-Fame baseball player
- B. Because Jackie Robinson was sometimes treated badly when he played baseball
- C. Because Jackie Robinson was African American
- D. To honor Jackie Robinson and the courage he showed

2. Who can wear number 42 in baseball today?

- A. All-star players
- B. African American Players
- C. No one
- D. Players that show courage

3. Because of Jackie Robinson...

- A. other baseball players can wear number 42 proudly.
- B. other African Americans could play Major League baseball.
- C. bravery is honored in Major League baseball.
- D. the Baseball Hall-of-Fame opened.

4. Why did people call Jackie Robinson names?

- A. They did not think he was a good baseball player
- B. They did not like him because he wore number 42
- C. They did not like him because of the color of his skin
- D. They did not like him because he was on the Brooklyn Dodgers

Jackie Robinson – Contextual Vocabulary Focus

Jackie Robinson was born on January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia. Just a year after his birth, his mother moved him and his four siblings to Pasadena, California, after Jackie's father deserted them. Jackie had a passion for sports at an early age and played football, baseball, basketball, and track for UCLA (the University of California at Los Angeles). He would become the first person in the history of UCLA to earn varsity letters in four different sports. He excelled in all four sports and led the Pacific Coast Conference (now the Pac-12) in scoring as a basketball player. Furthermore, he was a national champion long jumper.

In 1941, however, Jackie left college because of financial difficulties and joined the U.S. Army. Robinson became first lieutenant of the 761st Tank Battalion, a group of black soldiers. By federal law, black soldiers were not allowed to fight alongside white soldiers. Robinson, however, never accompanied the battalion in combat. He was court-martialed for refusing an order from a bus driver to move to the back of the bus. He was eventually acquitted of the charges.

In 1944, Jackie joined the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro Baseball League. He was soon noticed by a baseball scout for the Brooklyn Dodgers. Although there was no law against signing black baseball players in the Major Leagues, there was an "unwritten rule" against it. Attempts to sign players from the Negro Leagues had been rebuffed in the past. Nevertheless, the Dodgers owner, Branch Rickey, had begun a secret mission to sign the top players from the Negro Leagues. In 1946, Rickey signed Jackie Robinson to a Major League contract and designated him for assignment on the Dodgers minor league team in Montreal, Quebec (Canada). While Robinson was welcomed in Canada, the situation in the United States was less than cordial. On April 15, 1947, amidst incredible fanfare and controversy, Jackie Robinson was called up to the Major Leagues. He became the first black player in 57 years to play in a Major League baseball game.

During Robinson's first year he endured racism, taunting, and intolerance. Some of his teammates even threatened to stop playing rather than have Jackie as a teammate. Nevertheless, Branch Rickey and several of the Dodgers players supported Jackie. Despite the obstacles that stood in his way, Jackie proved his integrity and strength as a person. He went on to have a stellar baseball career. He led the Major Leagues in stolen bases in 1947 and became the Major League Baseball Rookie of the Year. In 1949, he was named the National League's Most Valuable Player (MVP). That year, he had 203 hits and belted 16 home runs. He also knocked in 124 runs and stole 37 bases. He batted .342. After five more stellar years, Jackie Robinson led the Brooklyn Dodgers to their only World Series victory in 1955. They won the championship in seven games over the rival New York Yankees (although when the Brooklyn Dodgers moved to Los Angeles, they won several more titles). In 1956, Jackie Robinson chose to end his baseball career after eight seasons at the age of 37. He ended his career with a .311 lifetime average. Furthermore, Jackie Robinson stole home 19 times. To this day, no other player since the World War II era has stolen home as many times. He was an all-star 6 times in his short career.

In 1962, Jackie Robinson was inducted into the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame. He died on October 24, 1972. On the 50th anniversary of his Major League debut (April 15, 1997), Major League Baseball retired his number, 42. It will never be worn again by any major league player on any team. April 15 was also named Jackie Robinson Day. To this day, Jackie Robinson remains a hero. He was a pioneer in breaking the "Color Barrier" in professional sports and paved the way for thousands of African-American athletes in dozens of sports. On October 29, 2003, United States Congress honored him (after his death) with the Congressional Gold Medal—the highest honor Congress can give.

1.) Jackie had a passion for sports at an early age and played football, baseball, basketball, and track for UCLA (the University of California at Los Angeles).

What does “passion” mean in the sentence above?

- a.) skill
- b.) problem
- c.) relationship
- d.) love

2.) During Robinson’s first year he endured racism, taunting, and intolerance.

What does “taunting” mean in the sentence above?

- a.) impatience
- b.) acceptance
- c.) thoughtfulness
- d.) name-calling

3.) Despite the obstacles that stood in his way, Jackie proved his integrity and strength as a person.

Which of the following might have been such an obstacle?

- a.) pain
- b.) talent
- c.) racism
- d.) competition

4.) He was court-martialed for refusing an order from a bus driver to move to the back of the bus. He was eventually acquitted.

What does “acquitted” mean in the sentence above?

- a.) found innocent
- b.) lost
- c.) removed
- d.) accused

5.) While Robinson was welcomed in Canada, the situation in the United States was less than cordial.

What does “cordial” mean in the sentence above?

- a.) intelligent
- b.) friendly
- c.) mean
- d.) perfect

Jackie Robinson – Sequencing Focus

Jackie Robinson was born on January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia. Just a year after his birth, his mother moved him and his four siblings to Pasadena, California, after Jackie's father deserted them. Jackie had a passion for sports at an early age and played football, baseball, basketball, and track for UCLA (the University of California at Los Angeles). He would become the first person in the history of UCLA to earn varsity letters in four different sports. He excelled in all four sports and led the Pacific Coast Conference (now the Pac-12) in scoring as a basketball player. Furthermore, he was a national champion long jumper.

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1.) What happened last?

- a.) Jackie Robinson was inducted into the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame.
- b.) Jackie's number 42 was retired forever.
- c.) 1972
- d.) Jackie won the Congressional Gold Medal.

2.) In what year did Jackie help the Brooklyn Dodgers win the World Series?

- a.) 1955
- b.) 1949
- c.) 1954
- d.) 1956

3.) What happened first?

- a.) Jackie joined the Kansas City Monarchs.
- b.) Jackie left college and joined the Army.
- c.) Jackie's mother moved the family to Pasadena, California.
- d.) Jackie played sports at UCLA.

4.) What happened second?

- a.) Jackie joined the Kansas City Monarchs.
- b.) Jackie left college and joined the Army.
- c.) Jackie's mother moved the family to Pasadena, California.
- d.) Jackie played sports at UCLA.

5.) Which of the following occurred before 1947?

- a.) Jackie became the Major League Baseball Rookie of the Year.
- b.) Jackie became the National League Most Valuable Player.
- c.) Jackie made his Major League Baseball debut.
- d.) Jackie played baseball on Montreal, Quebec.

Jackie Robinson – Details Focus

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1.) How many hits did Jackie Robinson have in 1949?

- a.) 124
- b.) 342
- c.) 203
- d.) 19

2.) In what year did the Brooklyn Dodgers win the World Series?

- a.) 1947
- b.) 1955
- c.) 1949
- d.) 1956

3.) Which of the following sports was Jackie Robinson NOT involved with at UCLA?

- a.) football
- b.) track
- c.) basketball
- d.) soccer

4.) Today, _____ can wear Jackie Robinson's number "42."

- a.) only African-Americans
- b.) no one
- c.) all Major League baseball players
- d.) no Major League baseball players

5.) Jackie Robinson stole home _____ times during his baseball career.

- a.) 311
- b.) 37
- c.) 19
- d.) 27

Jackie Robinson – Main Idea Focus

Jackie Robinson was born on January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia. Just a year after his birth, his mother moved him and his four siblings to Pasadena, California after Jackie's father deserted them. Jackie had a passion for sports at an early age and played football, baseball, basketball, and track for UCLA (the University of California at Los Angeles). He would become the first person in the history of UCLA to earn varsity letters in four different sports. He excelled in all four sports and led the Pacific Coast Conference (now the Pac-12) in scoring as a basketball player. Furthermore, he was a national champion long jumper.

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1.) Which of the following is answered in the third paragraph?

- a.) How did Jackie Robinson perform in his first Major League game?
- b.) When was Jackie Robinson called up for his first game in the Major Leagues?
- c.) When was Jackie Robinson elected to the Hall of Fame?
- d.) Which of Jackie's teammates supported him?

2.) The final paragraph of the passage discusses...

- a.) Jackie Robinson's athletic accomplishments
- b.) Jackie Robinson's impact on sports and culture
- c.) Jackie Robinson's fight against racism
- d.) The circumstances of Jackie Robinson's death

3.) The second paragraph describes how Jackie Robinson reacted to

_____.

- a.) playing baseball
- b.) military orders
- c.) racist laws
- d.) white soldiers

4.) Which of the following titles would best describe the life of Jackie Robinson?

- a.) Jackie Robinson: A Great Baseball Player
- b.) Jackie Robinson: National Champion Long Jumper
- c.) Jackie Robinson: Overcoming Racism to Become an American Legend
- d.) Jackie Robinson: Stealing Home 19 Times

5.) What can be learned in the first paragraph?

- a.) Why Jackie joined the Army
- b.) Jackie's favorite sport
- c.) Jackie excelled in different sports
- d.) Why Jackie's father deserted them

Jackie Robinson: Main Idea and Supporting Detail Sentences

Name: _____

Below are three headings at the beginnings of paragraphs. Below the chart are the associated supporting detail sentences. Which sentences would appear under which heading? Use the numbers before the sentences so you don't have to write the entire sentence. Order matters!

Early Life	Great Success	Powerful Legacy

1. During his career, he earned Rookie of the Year honors, Most Valuable Player (MVP), and even helped the Brooklyn Dodgers win their only World Series title.
2. Jackie Robinson enjoyed a Hall-of-Fame baseball career.
3. Jackie was born on January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia.
4. From the time he was a child, Jackie loved sports. He played football, baseball, basketball, and ran track in high school.
5. In addition, Major League Baseball has designated April 15th, Jackie Robinson Day.
6. Jackie Robinson will always be remembered for his skill on the baseball field, and his courage both on and off the field.
7. Today, his number "42" is retired from every major league baseball team. This means no player can wear it.
8. Even though he retired at age 37, Jackie still holds the Major League Baseball record for stealing home plate 19 times.

Early Life	Great Success	Powerful Legacy
3 4	2 1 8	6 7 5

Early Life

Jackie was born on January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia. From the time he was a child, Jackie loved sports. He played football, baseball, basketball, and ran track in high school.

Great Success

Jackie Robinson enjoyed a Hall-of-Fame baseball career. During his career, he earned Rookie of the Year honors, Most Valuable Player (MVP), and even helped the Brooklyn Dodgers win their only World Series title. Even though he retired at age 37, Jackie still holds the Major League Baseball record for stealing home plate 19 times.

Powerful Legacy

Jackie Robinson will always be remembered for his skill on the baseball field, and his courage both on and off the field. Today, his number “42” is retired from every major league baseball team. This means no player can wear it. In addition, Major League Baseball has designated April 15th, Jackie Robinson Day.

Jackie Robinson and Text Elements – What Heading Goes at the Beginning of Each Paragraph?

Name _____

Below are the headings. Insert them above the correct paragraphs.


Military Experience	A Negro-League Star Becomes a Big-Leaguer
Powerful Legacy	Great Adversity and Great Success
Exceptional Athlete	

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Answers:

- 1. Exceptional Athlete**
- 2. Military Experience**
- 3. A Negro-League Star Becomes a Big-Leaguer**
- 4. Great Adversity and Great Success**
- 5. Powerful Legacy**

Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____

Below is a biography on Jackie Robinson. On the following page is a chart with ten statements. Indicate whether each statement is fact or fiction.

Exceptional Athlete

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Military Experience

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A Negro League Star Becomes a Big-Leaguer

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Great Adversity and Great Success

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Powerful Legacy

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	FACT	FICTION
Jackie Robinson is credited with breaking the color barrier		
In college, Jackie played Football, baseball, tennis, and hockey		
In college, Jackie was a champion high jumper		
Some players on the Brooklyn Dodgers elected to quit playing, rather than have Jackie as a teammate		
Jackie endured more racism in American than in Canada		
Jackie Robinson wore number 41		
Jackie's first major-league team was the Kansas City Monarchs		
Jackie was named MVP of the National League		
The Brooklyn Dodgers won their only World Series in 1955		
Jackie Robinson was inducted in the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame in 1957		
April 15th is considered Jackie Robinson Day		

Answers:

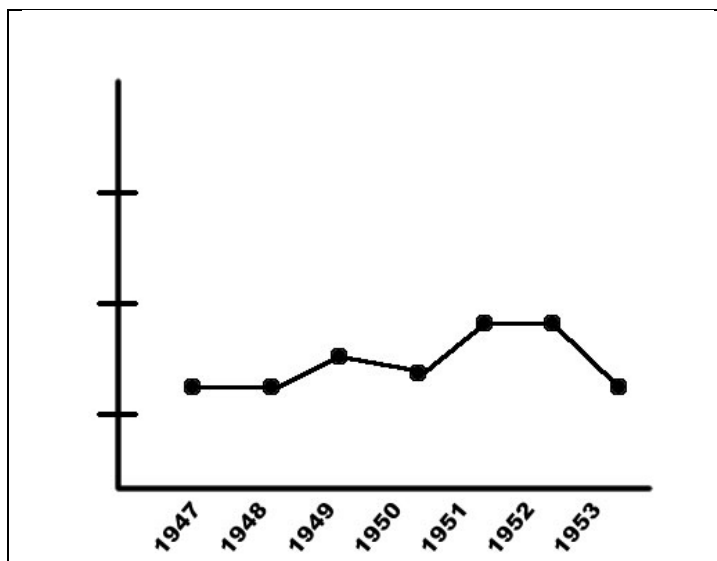
	FACT	FICTION
Jackie Robinson is credited with breaking the color barrier	X	
In college, Jackie played Football, baseball, tennis, and hockey		X
In college, Jackie was a champion high jumper		X
Some players on the Brooklyn Dodgers elected to quit playing, rather than have Jackie as a teammate	X	
Jackie endured more racism in American than in Canada	X	
Jackie Robinson wore number 41		X
Jackie's first major-league team was the Kansas City Monarchs		X
Jackie was named MVP of the National League	X	
The Brooklyn Dodgers won their only World Series in 1955	X	
Jackie Robinson was inducted in the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame in 1957		X
April 15th is considered Jackie Robinson Day	X	

Jackie Robinson Baseball Card Histogramatics (Reading Graphs)

Name: _____

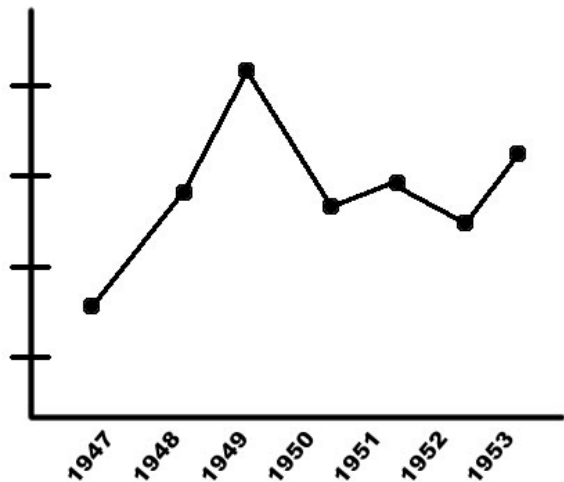
Below are Jackie Robinson's career statistics. The table below shows how many home runs, runs batted in, hits, doubles, triples, runs scored, walks, and strikeouts he had for each year of his career. It also shows his batting average, which can be interpreted as the number of times per 1,000 at bats that Jackie Robinson would get a hit. For example, in 1947, his batting average was .297. This means he would get 297 hits per 1,000 at bats, or, 29.7 hits per 100 at bats.

Jackie Robinson									
	Home Runs	Runs Batted In	Hits	Doubles	Triples	Runs Scored	Walks	Strikeouts	Batting Average
1947	12	48	175	31	5	125	74	36	.297
1948	12	85	170	38	8	108	57	37	.296
1949	16	124	203	38	12	122	86	27	.342
1950	14	81	170	39	4	99	80	24	.328
1951	19	88	185	33	7	106	79	27	.338
1952	19	75	157	17	3	104	106	40	.308
1953	12	95	159	34	7	109	74	30	.329
1954	15	59	120	22	4	62	59	20	.311
1955	8	36	81	6	2	51	61	18	.256
1956	10	43	98	15	2	61	60	32	.275



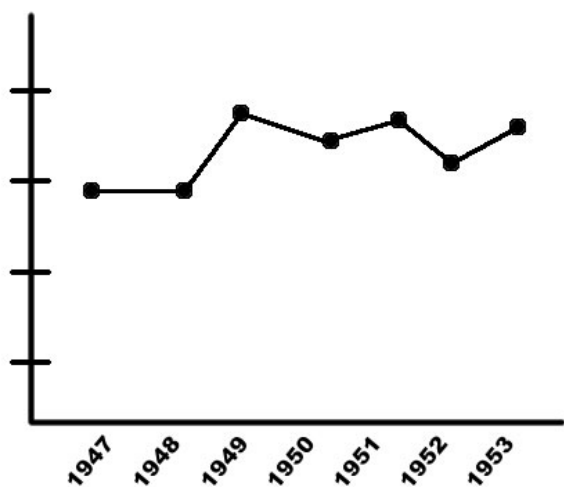
Look at the graph to the left and the chart above. What statistic is graphed?

A. Home Runs
 B. Runs Batted in
 C. Doubles
 D. Triples



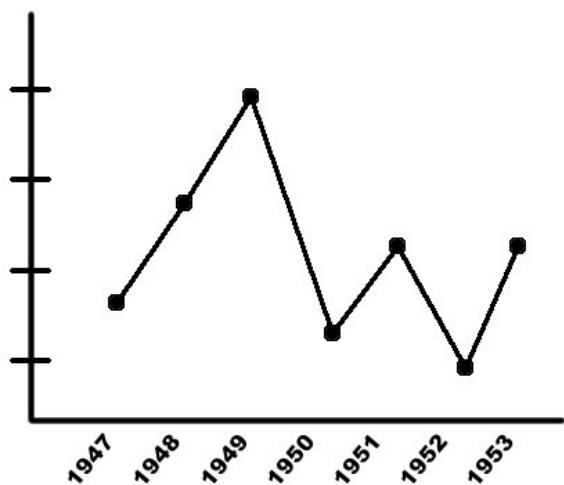
Look at the graph to the left and the chart on the previous page. What statistic is graphed?

- A. Triples
- B. Runs Scored
- C. Runs Batted In
- D. Walks



Look at the graph to the left and the chart on the previous page. What statistic is graphed?

- A. Triples
- B. Doubles
- C. Runs Scored
- D. Batting Average



Look at the graph to the left and the chart on the previous page. What statistic is graphed?

- A. Triples
- B. Doubles
- C. Runs Scored
- D. Walks

Jackie Robinson Baseball Card Histograms (Decimals)

Name: _____

Below are Jackie Robinson's career statistics. The table below shows how many home runs, runs batted in, hits, doubles, triples, runs scored, walks, and strikeouts he had for each year of his career. It also shows his batting average, which can be interpreted as the number of times per 1,000 at bats that Jackie Robinson would get a hit. For example, in 1947, his batting average was .297. This means he would get 297 hits per 1,000 at bats, or, 29.7 hits per 100 at bats.

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1. In what year did Jackie Robinson come closest to having a single hit every four at bats? Hint: Check batting average
2. In what year was Jackie Robinson's batting average 0.042 points higher than it was in 1948?
3. In what year did Jackie Robinson have his highest batting average?
4. What was the difference in batting average points between the highest and lowest of Jackie's career?
5. What was the difference in batting average points between the highest and second-highest of Jackie's career?

Jackie Robinson Baseball Card Histograms (Word Problems)

Name: _____

Below are Jackie Robinson's career statistics. The table below shows how many home runs, runs batted in, hits, doubles, triples, runs scored, walks, and strikeouts he had for each year of his career. It also shows his batting average, which can be interpreted as the number of times per 1,000 at bats that Jackie Robinson would get a hit. For example, in 1947, his batting average was .297. This means he would get 297 hits per 1,000 at bats, or, 29.7 hits per 100 at bats.

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- Jackie Robinson had 12 home runs in 1947, 12 home runs in 1948, and 16 home runs in 1949. How many total home runs did he hit between 1947 and 1949?
- Look at the chart above. How many more walks did Jackie Robinson have in 1952 than strikeouts?
- Look at the chart above. How many triples did Jackie Robinson hit in his career?
- Look at the chart above. The statistics "hits" includes singles, doubles, triples, and home runs. In 1949, how many singles did Jackie Robinson hit?

JACKIE ROBINSON Reading Comprehension

Jackie Robinson was born on January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia. Just a year after his birth, his mother moved him and his four siblings to Pasadena, California, after Jackie's father deserted them. Jackie had a passion for sports at an early age and played football, baseball, basketball, and track for UCLA (the University of California at Los Angeles). He would become the first person in the history of UCLA to earn varsity letters in four different sports. He excelled in all four sports and led the Pacific Coast Conference (now the Pac-12) in scoring as a basketball player. Furthermore, he was a national champion long jumper.

In 1941, however, Jackie left college because of financial difficulties and joined the U.S. Army. Robinson became first lieutenant of the 761st Tank Battalion, a group of black soldiers. By federal law, black soldiers were not allowed to fight alongside white soldiers. Robinson, however, never accompanied the battalion in combat. He was court-martialed for refusing an order from a bus driver to move to the back of the bus. He was eventually acquitted of the charges.

In 1944, Jackie joined the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro Baseball League. He was soon noticed by a baseball scout for the Brooklyn Dodgers. Although there was no law against signing black baseball players in the Major Leagues, there was an "unwritten rule" against it. Attempts to sign players from the Negro Leagues had been rebuffed in the past. Nevertheless, the Dodgers owner, Branch Rickey, had begun a secret mission to sign the top players from the Negro Leagues. In 1946, Rickey signed Jackie Robinson to a Major League contract and designated him for assignment on the Dodgers minor league team in Montreal, Quebec (Canada). While Robinson was welcomed in Canada, the situation in the United States was less than cordial. On April 15, 1947, amidst incredible fanfare and controversy, Jackie Robinson was called up to the Major Leagues. He became the first black player in 57 years to play in a Major League baseball game.

During Robinson's first year he endured racism, taunting, and intolerance. Some of his teammates even threatened to stop playing rather than have Jackie as a teammate. Nevertheless, Branch Rickey and several of the Dodgers players supported Jackie. Despite the obstacles that stood in his way, Jackie proved his integrity and strength as a person. He went on to have a stellar baseball career. He led the Major Leagues in stolen bases in 1947 and became the Major League Baseball Rookie of the Year. In 1949, he was named the National League's Most Valuable Player (MVP). That year, he had 203 hits and belted 16 home runs. He also knocked in 124 runs and stole 37 bases. He batted .342. After five more stellar years, Jackie Robinson led the Brooklyn Dodgers to their only World Series victory in 1955. They won the championship in seven games over the rival New York Yankees (although when the Brooklyn Dodgers moved to Los Angeles they won several more titles). In 1956, Jackie Robinson chose to end his baseball career after eight seasons at the age of 37. He ended his career with a .311 lifetime average. Furthermore, Jackie Robinson stole home 19 times. To this day, no other player since the World War II era has stolen home as many times. He was an all-star 6 times in his short career.

In 1962, Jackie Robinson was inducted into the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame. He died on October 24, 1972. On the 50th anniversary of his Major League debut (April 15, 1947), Major League Baseball retired his number, 42. It will never be worn again by any major league player on any team. April 15 was also named Jackie Robinson Day. To this day, Jackie Robinson remains a hero. He was a pioneer in breaking the "Color Barrier" in professional sports and paved the way for thousands of African-American athletes in dozens of sports. On October 29, 2003, United States Congress honored him (after his death) with the Congressional Gold Medal—the highest honor Congress can give.

1.) **How many children were in the Robinson family?**

- a.) 4
- b.) 2
- c.) 3
- d.) 5

2.) **Which of the following did Jackie Robinson NOT play at UCLA?**

- a.) basketball
- b.) football
- c.) baseball
- d.) soccer

3.) **Which of the following best describes the phrase "unwritten rule"?**

- a.) An official rule
- b.) A rule that can be broken
- c.) A rule that is not written down
- d.) A rule that is understood but not official

4.) **In which of the following places did Jackie Robinson play for the Dodgers minor league team?**

- a.) Montreal
- b.) UCLA
- c.) Kansas City
- d.) Brooklyn

5.) **What does the word "endured" mean as it written in this passage:**

During Robinson's first year he endured racism, taunting, and intolerance.

- a.) understood
- b.) claimed
- c.) experienced
- d.) tried

6.) **Which of the following happened first?**

- a.) Jackie became the first black baseball player to play in the Major Leagues in 57 years.
- b.) Jackie played for the Dodgers' minor league team in Montreal.
- c.) April 16, 1947
- d.) Jackie played for the Kansas City Monarchs.

7.) **Which of the following did Jackie Robinson likely not experience very much during his first year in the Major Leagues?**

- a.) taunting
- b.) racism
- c.) intolerance
- d.) respect

8.) Which of the following is false?

- a.) Jackie Robinson stole home more than any other player since the World War II era.
- b.) Jackie Robinson was born in California.
- c.) Jackie Robinson stole home 19 times.
- d.) Jackie Robinson retired at age 37.

9.) Select all that are true.

- a.) Jackie Robinson's number was retired by all Major League baseball teams in 1947.
- b.) Jackie Robinson played in 6 all-star games.
- c.) Jackie led the New York Yankees to the World Series in 1955.
- d.) Jackie Robinson became a Hall-of-Fame member before his baseball career was over.

10.) Which of the following BEST explains why Jackie Robinson was so important

- a.) He had a Hall-of-Fame baseball career.
- b.) He paved the way for black athletes to compete in professional sports.
- c.) He showed dignity and strength as a person.
- d.) His number was retired by Major League baseball.