

## **Benjamin Banneker Reading Comprehension**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### **Curiosities of Childhood**

Benjamin Banneker was born on November 9, 1731, in Ellicott City, Maryland. He learned reading and math at an early age from his Quaker grandmother. Once he was old enough to help on his parents' farm, however, Benjamin's education ended. Nevertheless, he exhibited an unusual fascination with taking things apart and putting them back together. At the age of twenty-one, Benjamin received his first pocket watch. He was so amazed by the workings of the intricate little machine that he built his own working clock out of wood.

### **Learning Astronomy**

Benjamin soon became a clock and watchmaker. One of his customers was a surveyor named Joseph Ellicott. Ellicott was so impressed by Benjamin's work that he lent him his books on mathematics and astronomy. By this time, Benjamin was fifty-eight years old. Nevertheless, he began to study astronomy. Benjamin quickly learned astronomy and even made calculations that predicted the times of solar and lunar eclipses. Benjamin wrote down his calculations in his own almanac. He also calculated the position of the planets for each day of the year. His almanac was called *Benjamin Banneker's Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Almanack and Ephemeris, for the Year of Our Lord, 1792; Being Bissextile, or Leap-Year, and the Sixteenth Year of American Independence*.

### **Surveying the District of Columbia**

At the age of fifty-nine, Benjamin was hired by Andrew Ellicott, the brother of Joseph Ellicott, to assist in surveying the area that would eventually become the District of Columbia. Although Benjamin had to leave the project early because of illness, he forwarded a copy of his almanac to Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson.

### **Correspondence with Thomas Jefferson**

In his correspondences with Jefferson, Benjamin criticized him for his pro-slavery views and urged him to put an end to slavery. Jefferson quickly responded and wrote that he agreed with Benjamin and hoped slavery could be abolished. The correspondence between Benjamin and Thomas Jefferson would subsequently be published in later copies of Benjamin's almanac.

### **Banneker's Other Observations**

Interestingly, in his single surviving journal, Banneker noted observations of three cycles of the Brood X cicada in 1749, 1766, and 1783. He also documented his observations of honey bees and their hive behaviors.

### **Legacy**

Benjamin died in 1806 as a pioneer in both astronomy and civil rights. Unfortunately, many of his papers and writings were lost in a fire on the day of his funeral. Today, a new monument in Washington, DC is being planned for him.

1. **When did Benjamin's received his first pocket watch?**
  - A. Before he began working on his parents' farm
  - B. After he was old enough to work on his parents' farm
  - C. Before his education ended
  - D. Before he was 21 years-old
  
2. **What fascination did Benjamin show at an early age?**
  - A. Surveying
  - B. Reading and writing
  - C. Putting things together and taking them apart
  - D. Building pocket watches
  
3. **Which word in the first paragraph means "complicated?"**
  - A. Unusual
  - B. Intricate
  - C. Fascination
  - D. Exhibited
  
4. **Why was Joseph Ellicott an important figure in Benjamin's life?**
  - A. Joseph taught Benjamin how to build better clocks
  - B. Joseph lent Benjamin some important books
  - C. Joseph credited Benjamin with surveying Washington, D.C.
  - D. Joseph introduced Benjamin to Thomas Jefferson
  
5. **Which of the following IS NOT true?**
  - A. Benjamin calculated the position of the planets for each day of the year
  - B. Benjamin made predictions that calculated the times of lunar and solar eclipses
  - C. Benjamin was unable to complete surveying project because he got sick
  - D. Benjamin praised Thomas Jefferson for his views on slavery
  
6. **What does the author seem surprised about?**
  - A. Benjamin made observations about Brood X cicadas
  - B. Benjamin was interested in astronomy at an early age
  - C. Benjamin was not able to continue his education because he had to work on the farm
  - D. Benjamin was a pioneer in astronomy and civil rights.
  
7. **If the answer to a question is "because his writings were lost in a fire," what could the question be?**
  - A. Why do we know so much about Benjamin Baneker?
  - B. Why is Benjamin Baneker thought of as a pioneer of Civil Rights?
  - C. Why do not know more about Benjamin Baneker's ideas?
  - D. Why were Baneker's correspondences with Thomas Jefferson published?