

**Dawson Bryant Middle School**

**Mrs. Lucas**

**8<sup>th</sup> Grade Language Arts**

**Blizzard Bag 2**

**Directions: Follow the directions at the top of the  
page. Any Questions Email  
[amy.lucas@db.k12.oh.us](mailto:amy.lucas@db.k12.oh.us)**

**Grading: 50 points**

**Points Earned: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Students Name \_\_\_\_\_**

Read the following texts. Analyze how they relate to each other, the authors purpose. Compare (Similarities) and Contrast (differences) the two nonfiction articles.


Directions:

Read the following two nonfiction articles. Think about the author's purpose as you read the articles. Use the side bar to help you understand the passage and answer the questions. Go back and reread if you need to. Read and complete pages 101-103.

Explanation:

Answers need to be thoroughly answered. Use REAR on extended response.

Lesson 11: Compare and Contrast

 **Lesson Practice**

Use the Reading Guide to help you understand the passages.

**Reading Guide**

Think about the author's purpose for writing this passage.

What is the author's point of view on Albert Lutuli?

How does Lutuli compare to other political leaders you have read about?

### A Life Well Lived: Albert John Lutuli

Many people may not have heard of Albert John Lutuli, but he was a modern-day hero worthy of recognition.

Lutuli was born in the African country of Rhodesia in 1898. His father, a missionary, died when Lutuli was a young boy. His mother took him to live in the Grootville region of South Africa, with Lutuli's uncle, who was the chief of Grootville. Lutuli's mother made sure he received an education. Eventually, Lutuli became a teacher at Adams College. He had a strong belief in the value of education and that all children should be educated equally, regardless of color. In 1933, he was elected president of the African Teacher's Association.

When Lutuli's uncle died, Lutuli was next in line to become chief of Grootville. Lutuli wasn't sure he wanted to assume the responsibility. It would mean giving up his job and the regular income that came with it. But in 1936, he accepted his role as chief of a tribe of five thousand people.

In that same year, the South African government imposed severe restrictions on nonwhites. Many of their freedoms were taken away from them, including their right to vote. The government adopted the policy of apartheid, or racial segregation, in 1948. In the process, discriminatory laws were enacted. Lutuli joined the African National Congress (ANC), an African liberation movement, hoping to re-establish the rights of his people.

In the years that followed, Lutuli led nonviolent campaigns against apartheid. Although Lutuli was deeply religious and a man of peace, his campaigns were effective and he was a threat to the government. In 1952, the government demanded that he leave the ANC or resign as tribal chief. When Lutuli refused to do either one, the government fired him from his chieftainship. Later that year, Lutuli was elected president-general of the ANC. The government imposed a series of restrictions on Lutuli, in the hopes of limiting his popularity. He was arrested multiple times and charged with treason, but he never gave up his fight for freedom.

In 1960, Albert Lutuli was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. He died six years later, having helped lay the groundwork for the end of apartheid.

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## Reading Guide

When did Gandhi experience an awakening?

What qualities did Gandhi share with Lutuli?

### A Man of Peace

His name will always be associated with nonviolence, and he was an inspiration to Martin Luther King, Jr. His quiet yet forceful fight for justice remains one of the great stories of our time. His name, of course, was Mohandas Gandhi.

Ghandi was born into a wealthy family in Porbandar, India, on October 2, 1869. Although he wanted to be a doctor, his father pushed him to study law. In 1888, Gandhi left for England to pursue his studies. Upon returning to India, he briefly served as lawyer for the prince of Porbandar.

In 1893, Gandhi traveled to South Africa, where he had accepted a job offer. While sitting in the first-class compartment of the train, Gandhi suffered a humiliating experience. A white man complained about sharing the compartment with a man of color, and Gandhi was forced off the train.



This moment would have a significant impact on Gandhi's life. He became determined to end racial discrimination. Soon after this incident, Gandhi organized a meeting with other Indians in South Africa, where he spoke against racial injustice and the treatment of Indians by whites. Thus began his campaign to improve the legal status of Indians in South Africa. This cause would keep him in South Africa until 1914.

During this period, Gandhi changed greatly and learned much about himself. He got rid of his expensive possessions and adopted a simpler life, doing menial chores and serving others. He developed the concept of *Satyagraha*, or soul force, which he described as "a quiet and irresistible pursuit of truth." He would come to live by this concept, even when his work led to his arrest.

Gandhi's social activism grew in power and scope. In 1907, he urged Indians in South Africa to disobey the law that required all Indians to be registered and fingerprinted. He returned to India in early 1915, where he began his struggle to liberate India from British control. In 1930, to protest a British tax on salt used by Indians, Gandhi led his famous salt march to the sea. Thousands of marchers walked nearly 250 miles to the ocean, where Gandhi broke the law by picking up salt crystals from the beach and boiling them to make salt grains.

Gandhi's fight for social justice lasted until his assassination in 1948. Remarkably, although Gandhi was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize five times, he was never selected. Still, his impact on India would live forever.

Answer the following questions.

1. A key similarity between Lutuli and Gandhi is that they BOTH
  - A. fought for racial equality in South Africa.
  - B. organized protest marches in India.
  - C. were born into wealthy families.
  - D. adopted a totally new way of life.
  
2. A central difference between Lutuli and Gandhi was their
  - A. sense of justice.
  - B. determination.
  - C. beliefs.
  - D. race.
  
3. Based on both passages, which statement is true?
  - A. Gandhi and Lutuli were elected chief of their tribes.
  - B. Neither Gandhi nor Lutuli were a threat to the government.
  - C. Like Gandhi, Lutuli pursued studies in law.
  - D. Lutuli and Gandhi were both arrested for their activism.
  
4. Both Gandhi and Lutuli
  - A. were presidents of organizations.
  - B. won the Nobel Peace Prize.
  - C. were educated men.
  - D. traveled to England.
  
5. Based on the passages, explain why both Lutuli and Gandhi would be an inspiration to civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. Use examples from the passage in your response.

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