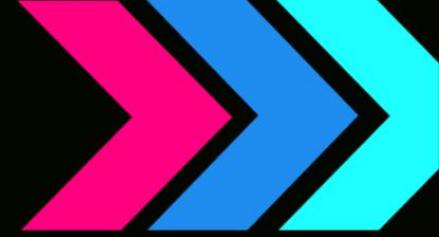


# MAKE LEARNING FUN!



## 10 high-interest passages & activities themed to make learning engaging!

**QUEEN ELIZABETH II**  
Queen Elizabeth was born into royalty, but many people liked how down-to-earth she was. She was born on April 21, 1926, in England. Her grandfather (King George V) was king. In 1930, her sister Margaret was born. The two were homeschooled and learned about many school subjects. At first, Elizabeth wasn't expected to be queen. Her father passed away when she was 7.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH II**  
First, read the passage. Then, put the events in order below from #1 to #8 by writing a number at the top of each box. Put a #1 in the box that comes first and a #8 in the box that comes last.

7	5	3	6
A. She and Prince Philip had four children and later became grandparents and great-grandparents.	B. In 1952, her father passed away, and Elizabeth became queen when she was 25 old.	C. In 1936, her uncle Edward stepped down as king, and her father became king.	D. After the mourning period, she began her reign and worked to make the monarchy more relevant.
E. Elizabeth grew up, traveled, and married Prince Philip in 1947.	F. Elizabeth was born on April 21, 1926, to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth (the Queen Mother).		

**THE IMPORTANCE OF KNIGHTS**  
Knights lived in Europe during the Medieval period from the 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. They protected their lord's land and fought in wars. Lords trusted knights for their expert fighting skills on horseback. Becoming a knight took years of training beginning as a child. At 7, boys left home to become pages in noble households. Pages learned reading, writing, and manners but also trained in hunting, swordplay, and horseback riding. When 14 years old, they became squires for armor and horse armor, and sometimes fought. A squire was "dubbed" a knight at a ceremony. Knights followed their lord and protected the elderly with jousting, swordplay, and horseback riding. Two famous knights ever lived," served King Richard I, who was known for his bravery.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF KNIGHTS**  
Circle the correct letter to answer each question.

1. What caused lords to trust their knights?	A. Their loyalty to the king.	B. Their expert fighting skills on horseback.	C. Their ability to win tournaments.
2. What happened after a boy completed his training as a squire?	A. He was "dubbed" a knight in a ceremony.	B. He went home to serve his family.	C. He became a page again.
3. Which of the following happened first in a knight's training?	A. The boy learned to handle weapons as a squire.	B. The boy was "dubbed" a knight at a feast.	C. The boy served as a page and learned manners and horseback riding.
4. What was the main reason a squire needed to save money?	A. To buy a sword and warhorse for his role as a knight.	B. To travel to noble households.	C. To purchase food and shelter.
5. Which detail supports the idea that being a squire was dangerous?	A. Squires had to assist knights during real battles.	B. Squires competed in tournaments to amuse crowds.	C. Squires learned reading and writing at a young age.
6. Why was the dubbing ceremony important?	A. It gave the squire an opportunity to fight in a tournament.	B. It officially made the squire a knight.	C. It gave the squire permission to train other knights.

**MOST FAMOUS FEMALE RULERS**  
In 1478 BC, Hatshepsut became Egypt's second female pharaoh after her husband died. She sent soldiers to Punt to gather incense and gold. Hatshepsut also built a temple at Deir el-Bahri. After her death, her stepson destroyed all statues of her. Cleopatra became queen of Egypt in 51 BC and fought against the Roman Empire. She was smart and spoke many languages. This helped her form treaties with leaders.

**MOST FAMOUS FEMALE RULERS**  
Each main idea has three supporting details. Color each detail the correct color.

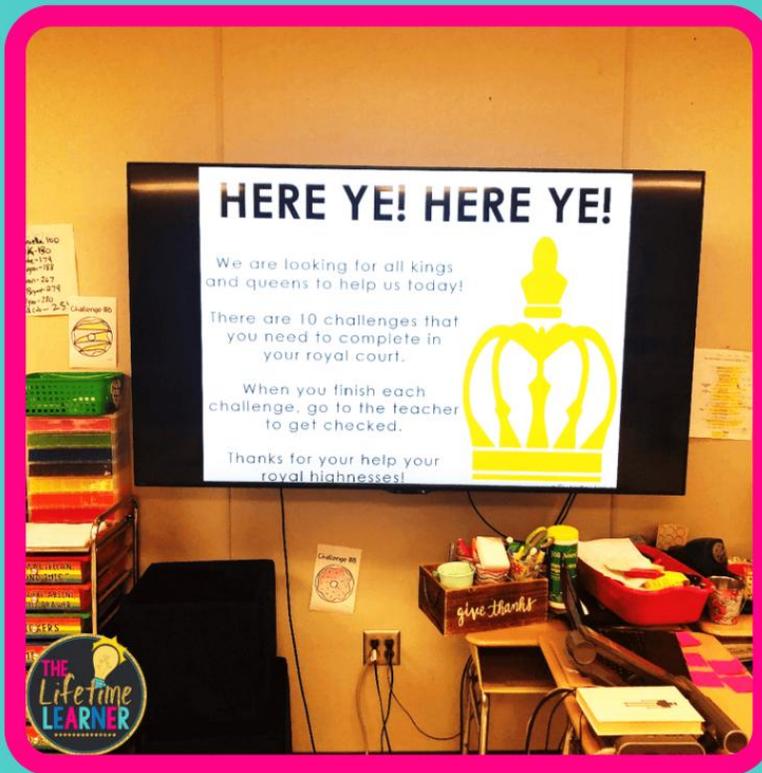
A. She supported the arts and helped William Shakespeare succeed.	B. Catherine supported the arts and helped create more museums.	C. She had 16 children with her husband, Francis I.
D. She spoke many languages, which helped her form treaties with powerful leaders.	E. She created new laws and improved education.	F. She built a grand temple at Deir el-Bahri.
G. She was one of the biggest monarchs in British history.	H. She strengthened Protestantism by creating the Church of England.	I. She played a role in banning slavery across the British Empire.
J. She had to have died of snake bite.	K. Cleopatra fought to protect Egypt from Roman control.	L. She promoted vaccination against smallpox to protect her people.
M. She was the first female pharaoh in Egypt.	N. She was the first female ruler in Europe.	O. Victoria supported laws to create shorter workdays for regular people.
P. She was the first female ruler in the world.	Q. She was the first female ruler in the world.	R. Her stepson refused to let her rule.

You can use these passages:

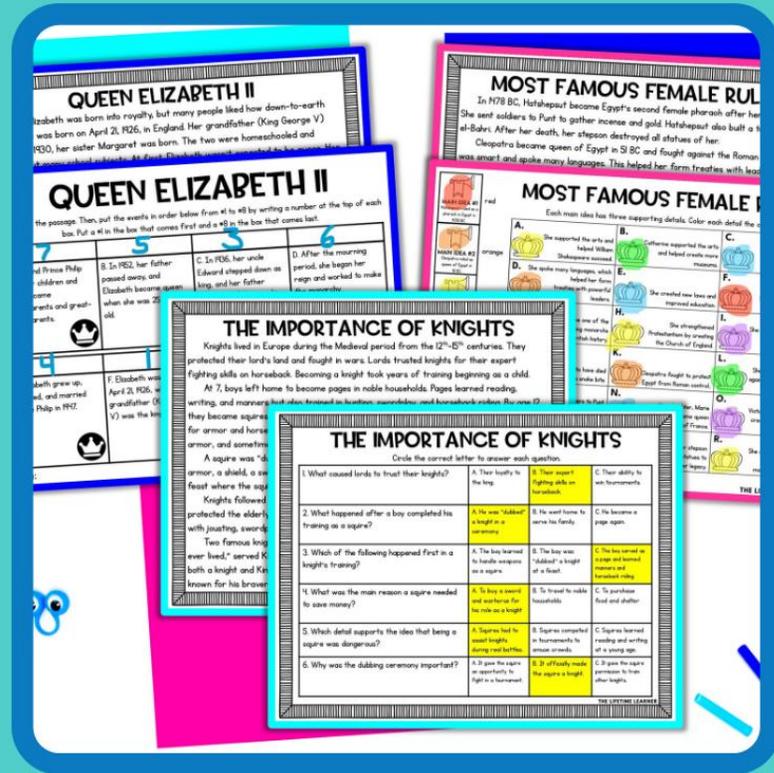
- for classroom transformations
- during your ELA block
- as partner/small group activities
- skill practice
- as assessments
- for test prep
- remediation
- enrichment
- themed days
- fast finisher activity
- and more!

# WHAT'S AN ADD-ON PACK?

You can use this resource two ways:



Use the reading passages to supplement your Royal Room Transformation



OR use these reading passages for students to enjoy during your ELA block on a regular day

**You don't have to do a room transformation to use this resource. These 10 passages are no-prep and print & go. Use them anytime during your ELA block!**

# THE CONTENT:

10 high-interest passages & activities in 2 formats: hands-on & no prep!

## Hands-On Centers

**MOST FAMOUS FEMALE RULERS**  
In 1478 BC, Hatshepsut became Egypt's second female pharaoh after her husband died. She sent soldiers to Punt to gather incense and gold. Hatshepsut also built a temple at Deir el-Bahri. After her death, her stepson destroyed all statues of her.

Cleopatra became queen of Egypt in 51 BC and fought against the Roman Empire. She was smart and spoke many languages. This helped her form treaties with leaders. Cleopatra's leadership inspired loyalty. It is believed she died by snake bite.

Elizabeth I ruled England in the 1500s in its "Golden Age." She led the arts and helped William Shakespeare succeed. Elizabeth strengthened Protestantism by creating the Church of England. She defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 to make England tough.

Catherine the Great ruled Russia in the 1700s after seizing the throne from her husband, Peter III. She improved education, changed laws, and promoted vaccination against smallpox. Catherine was a fan of the arts and helped make more museums.

Maria Theresa ruled the Habsburg Empire in the 1700s despite people protesting a female leader. She made new laws and improved education. She and her husband, Francis I, had 16 children. Her daughter, Marie Antoinette, became queen of France.

Queen Victoria ruled the British Empire in the 1800s. She became one of the longest-reigning monarchs. Victoria supported laws for shorter workdays for everyday people. She also played a role in banning slavery across the British Empire.

**MAIN IDEA #1**  
Hatshepsut ruled as a pharaoh in Egypt in 1478 BC.

**MAIN IDEA #2**  
Cleopatra ruled as queen of Egypt in 51 BC.

**MAIN IDEA #3**  
Elizabeth I led England through the "Golden Age" as queen in the 1500s.

**F.** She built a grand temple at Deir el-Bahri.

**D.** She spoke many languages, which helped her form treaties with powerful leaders.

**A.** She supported the arts and helped William Shakespeare succeed.

**M.** She sent soldiers to Punt to gather goods like incense and gold.

**K.** Cleopatra fought to protect Egypt from Roman control.

**H.** She strengthened Protestantism by creating the Church of England.

**Q.** After her death, her stepson destroyed her statues to erase her legacy.

**R.** She defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 to make England stronger.

## No-Prep Printables

**MOST FAMOUS FEMALE RULERS**  
Each main idea has three supporting details. Color each detail the correct color.

**MAIN IDEA #1** Hatshepsut ruled as a pharaoh in Egypt in 1478 BC. (red)

**MAIN IDEA #2** Cleopatra ruled as queen of Egypt in 51 BC. (orange)

**MAIN IDEA #3** Elizabeth I led England through the "Golden Age" as queen in the 1500s. (yellow)

**MAIN IDEA #4** Catherine the Great ruled Russia in the 1700s. (green)

**MAIN IDEA #5** Maria Theresa ruled the Habsburg Empire in the 1700s. (blue)

**MAIN IDEA #6** Queen Victoria ruled the British Empire in the 1800s. (purple)

**A.** She supported the arts and helped William Shakespeare succeed.

**B.** Catherine supported the arts and helped create more museums.

**C.** She had 16 children with her husband, Francis I.

**D.** She spoke many languages, which helped her form treaties with powerful leaders.

**E.** She created new laws and improved education.

**F.** She built a grand temple at Deir el-Bahri.

**G.** She became one of the longest-reigning monarchs in British history.

**H.** She strengthened Protestantism by creating the Church of England.

**I.** She played a role in banning slavery across the British Empire.

**J.** She is believed to have died from a snake bite.

**K.** Cleopatra fought to protect Egypt from Roman control.

**L.** She promoted vaccination against smallpox to protect her people.

**M.** She sent soldiers to Punt to gather goods like incense and gold.

**N.** Her daughter, Marie Antoinette, became queen of France.

**O.** Victoria supported laws to create shorter workdays for regular people.

**P.** She improved education and changed laws.

**Q.** After her death, her stepson destroyed her statues to erase her legacy.

**R.** She defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 to make England stronger.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

With this version, students read the passage. Then, they complete a hands-on center activity you can laminate and re-use for years to come.

Or in this version, students read the passage. Then, they complete the activity in worksheet form. This version is NO PREP and PRINT & GO! Just as much fun as the hands-on centers!

# 2 Versions of Every Passage Included for Students

## RULES OF ROYAL ETIQUETTE

### Bowing and Curtsying:

When meeting royalty, a bow or curtsy is expected. For men, this means a slight nod of the head. For women, a curtsy is bending one knee while lowering the body. Royals bow to each other.

### Dress Codes

For formal events, men wear suits or uniforms. Women wear dresses with hats or tiaras. Bright, solid colors are chosen. Casual outings require nice outfits. Black is only worn at funerals.

### Royal Greetings and Introductions

The correct way to address a king or queen is "Your Majesty", then "Sir" or "Ma'am." When speaking to others, say "Your Royal Highness". Interrupting or turning your back is disrespectful.

### Seating Protocol

At royal dinners, seating arrangements are planned. The highest-ranking royals sit at the important seats. No one may sit until the monarch is seated first.

### Dining Etiquette

Napkins are placed on the lap, and utensils are used in order. Royals must eat at the same

## RULES OF ROYAL ETIQUETTE

### Bowing and Curtsying:

When meeting royalty, a respectful bow or curtsy is expected. For men, this means a slight nod of the head. For women, a curtsy is bending one knee while lowering the body. Even members of royal families bow to each other.

### Dress Codes

Royal family members must dress modestly and appropriately. For formal events, men wear suits or military uniforms. Women wear dresses with hats or tiaras. Bright, solid colors are chosen to help royals stand out. Casual outings require polished outfits (jeans and sneakers are rarely seen). Royals wear black only during funerals.

### Royal Greetings and Introductions

There are strict rules about how to greet and speak to royalty. The correct way to address a king or queen is "Your Majesty" upon the first greeting, followed by "Sir" or "Ma'am." When speaking to other royals, "Your Royal Highness" is used. Interrupting or turning your back on a royal during conversation is seen as disrespectful.

### Seating Protocol

At royal dinners, seating arrangements are planned. The highest-ranking royals sit at the most important seats while others are placed based on their rank and importance. No one may sit until the reigning monarch is seated first.

### Dining Etiquette

Napkins are placed neatly on the lap, and utensils are used in a specific order. Royals must pace themselves with the monarch during meals-when the king or queen finishes eating, everyone else must stop as well.

### When Meeting Other Royals

Gifts are exchanged, and they must be thoughtful. Some gifts have included rare art, antiques, or cultural items that represent friendship. Meetings are timed carefully, and every interaction is planned in advance to avoid mistakes.

### Why Etiquette Matters

They are meant to show respect for traditions that go back centuries. Royal etiquette helps royals set a positive example, promote unity, and represent their country with grace and formality.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

## ROYAL FEASTS AND BANQUETS

Royal feasts and banquets were meant to show off wealth. These weren't just about food. They were a way for monarchs to impress their guests, celebrate victories, or strengthen alliances between friendly countries. Hundreds of people would be invited.

The food served was expensive and difficult to get. Common people ate simple foods daily. But royals enjoyed rare and exotic foods brought in from different places. Medieval banquets might include roasted peacocks, whole pigs, sweet desserts, and spices.

Out of season fruits and vegetables were a rare treat. Commoners would have been amazed to see royals enjoying strawberries in the middle of winter. They knew such treats couldn't be found locally and had to be transported from distant places.

The presentation of food was important. Roasted birds were served with their feathers put back on, or pies would be made with live birds inside so they would fly out when cut open. Tables were covered with fine linens and gold plates. Servants refilled drinks and replaced empty plates. Music, dancing, and performances followed the meal.

## ROYAL FEASTS AND BANQUETS

Royal feasts and banquets were grand events designed to show off wealth, influence, and generosity. These gatherings weren't just about food. They were a way for monarchs to impress their guests with how much money they had, celebrate victories after large battles with enemies, or strengthen alliances between friendly countries. Hundreds of people (including nobles, ambassadors, and important guests) would be invited to these elaborate meals from all over.

The food served at royal feasts was often expensive and difficult to get. Common people ate simple bread, vegetables, and stews on a daily basis. They didn't have access to these special delights. Royals enjoyed rare and exotic foods brought in from different places. For example, medieval banquets might include roasted peacocks, whole pigs, and fish covered in sauces made from imported spices like saffron and cinnamon. Sweet desserts, such as cakes and puddings, were served at the end of the meal, showcasing the royal kitchen's skills.

Fruits and vegetables that were out of season were considered a rare treat and admired at banquets for the royals. Commoners would have been amazed to see royals enjoying strawberries in the middle of winter. They knew

**Differentiate and give your students the version best for them!**

# CENTER 1

## Multiple Choice

**ROYAL FEASTS AND BANQUETS**

Royalty and banquets were meant to show off wealth. These weren't just food. They were a way for monarchs to impress their guests, celebrate victories, and strengthen alliances between friendly countries. Hundreds of people would be invited. The food served was expensive and difficult to get. Common people ate simple foods daily. But royals enjoyed rare and exotic foods brought in from different places. Medieval banquets might include roasted peacocks, whole pigs, sweet desserts, and spices. Out of season fruits and vegetables were a treat. Commoners would have been amazed to see strawberries at a royal banquet in winter.

1. **B** 2. **B** 3. **C**

4. **B** 5. **C** 6. **B** 7. **C** 8. **B**

9. **C** 10. **B** 11. **C** 12. **B**

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

What is the meaning of the word "alliances" as used in the passage?

- A) Celebrations
- B) Partnerships between friendly groups or countries
- C) Performances during banquets
- D) Expensive decorations

1.



Which word is a synonym for "exotic" in the passage?

- A) Ordinary
- B) Rare
- C) Simple
- D) Dull

2.



Hands-On Center:

Students choose A, B, C, or D on each card.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the meaning of the word "alliances" as used in the passage?  
A) Celebrations  
B) Partnerships between friendly groups or countries  
C) Performances during banquets  
D) Expensive decorations

2. Which word is a synonym for "exotic" in the passage?  
A) Ordinary  
B) Rare  
C) Simple  
D) Dull

3. Which word is the antonym of "luxury"?  
A) Wealth  
B) Comfort  
C) Poverty  
D) Celebration

4. Which detail supports the idea that royal feasts were extravagant?  
A) Commoners ate simple foods daily.  
B) Strawberries were served in the winter.  
C) Meals and dining followed the mood.  
D) Tables were covered with fine linens and gold plates.

5. Why would commoners be amazed to see strawberries at a royal banquet in winter?  
A) They didn't like strawberries.  
B) They thought strawberries were only grown locally.  
C) Strawberries were only grown in warm climates and had to be brought from far away.  
D) Strawberries were not valuable.

6. What effect did inviting hundreds of guests to royal banquets have?  
A) It made the royal kitchen busier.  
B) It showed that the monarch was wealthy and powerful.  
C) It caused the monarch to run out of food.  
D) It led to fewer banquets being held.

7. Why did monarchs use exotic foods at banquets?  
A) To show off their wealth and power.  
B) To feed as many people as possible.  
C) To make the food simple and affordable.  
D) To surprise their servants.

8. How were the meals of commoners and royals different?  
A) Commoners used fine linens, while royals used simple dishes.  
B) Royals ate rare and exotic foods, while commoners ate simple bread and steak.  
C) Commoners ate pigs and leeks, while royals ate fruits and vegetables.  
D) Commoners ate food from different places, while royals ate local food.

9. What was the author's purpose for writing the passage?  
A) To describe how royal feasts included games and dancing.  
B) To explain how kings and queens ruled their kingdoms.  
C) To entertain readers with a fictional royal story.  
D) To show how commoners attended royal banquets.

Write A, B, C, or D in each box.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 2

## This or That?

**ROYAL ETIQUETTE**

**Bowing and Curtisying:**  
Royalty, a bow or curtsy is expected. For men, this means a slight nod of the head. For women, a curtsy is bending one knee while lowering the body. Royals bow to each other.

**Dress Codes:**  
For formal events, men wear suits or uniforms. Women wear dresses with hats or tiaras. Bright solid colors are chosen. Casual outings require nice outfits. Black is only worn at funerals.

**Royal Greetings and Introductions:**  
The correct way to address a king or queen is "Your Majesty", then "Sir" or "Madam" when speaking to others, say "Your Royal Highness". Interrupting or turning your back on a royal is considered disrespectful.

**Seating Protocol:**  
At royal dinners, seating arrangements are planned. The highest-ranking royals sit at the important seats. No one may sit until the monarch is seated first.

**Dining Etiquette:**  
Napkins are placed on the lap, and utensils are used in order. Royals must eat at the same pace and not go too fast. When the king finishes eating, everyone else must stop as well.

**When Meeting Other Royals:**  
Gifts are exchanged and must be thoughtful. Some gifts have included rare art, antique, or cultural items. Meetings are timed, and every interaction is planned in advance to avoid mistakes.

1.  true  false

2.  true  false

3.  true  false

4.  true  false

Hands-On Center:

Students put a checkmark on the side with the correct answer after reading the passage.

**RULES OF ROYAL ETIQUETTE**

Circle the correct answer for each question.

1. Men show respect to royalty with a slight nod of the head, while women curtsy by bending one knee and lowering the body.  true  false

2. Members of royal families do not bow or curtsy to each other.  true  false

3. Royal dining rules state that guests can finish their meal after the monarch has stopped eating.  true  false

4. Royals often wear bright solid colors so they stand out in a crowd.  true  false

5. The correct way to greet a king or queen is by shaking hands immediately upon meeting.  true  false

6. Meetings with other royals are informal and rarely planned in advance.  true  false

7. Gifts exchanged between royals must be symbolic and thoughtful, often representing friendship or diplomacy.  true  false

8. Interrupting or turning your back on a royal during a conversation is considered disrespectful.  true  false

9. Royal family members dress modestly for formal events, with men wearing suits or military uniforms and women wearing dresses, often with hats or tiaras.  true  false

10. Seating at royal dinners is random, and guests can sit wherever they like.  true  false

11. No one is allowed to sit at a royal dinner until the monarch is seated.  true  false

12. Royals commonly wear jeans and sneakers during casual outings.  true  false

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 3

## Compare & Contrast

### PROS & CONS OF ROYALTY

Royalty have both positive and negative sides. Being a member of a royal family has many advantages. One of the advantages is royals get to be a symbol of unity and peace. Royals have lots of resources allowing them to support and improve the lives of their citizens. Also, being royal means learning a lot. Royals get to meet with world leaders. They benefit from a life of luxury. They have access to education that is out of reach for most people. They have downsides. One is the loss of privacy. Royals are watched by the paparazzi. Paparazzi capture every detail of their lives, leaving little room for privacy. Moments are done. Another challenge is the pressure to uphold traditions and customs. Royals have to be perfect. It can be overwhelming and stressful. There is criticism and gossip. And, since people are born into royalty, they are not ready for the responsibility when they are a child. As they grow up, as perks and challenges, there are also parts of it that can be seen. This depends on your point of view. For instance, royal family members say in their what they have to do. While some may see this as lucky, others see it as unlucky. Furthermore, royal traditions can be viewed either as a tradition or as limits that take away freedom to do what you want.

Pros	Cons	Neutral
Royals can help people by supporting causes and making changes for the better.	They have a lot of responsibilities, which can make them overwhelmed.	They have less freedom to make everyday choices because of their royal duties.
A.	C.	B.
They get to see how the government works up close and meet important leaders.	Following old traditions can be fun for some but may feel strict to others.	
F.	E.	

### Hands-On Center:

Students sort the details where they belong by comparing and contrasting.

**PROS & CONS OF ROYALTY**  
Read each letter and decide where it belongs. Write each letter where it belongs in the diagram.

Pros: H, A, K, F  
Cons: D, I, L, C  
Neutral: J, E, G, P

Royals can help people by supporting causes and making changes for the better.  
A.

They have less freedom to make everyday choices because of their royal duties.  
B.

They have a lot of responsibilities, which can make them overwhelmed.  
C.

They have less freedom to make everyday choices because of their royal duties.  
D.

Following old traditions can be fun for some but may feel strict to others.  
E.

They get to see how the government works up close and meet important leaders.  
F.

They don't get to choose their royal role—it's something they're born into.  
G.

They are supposed to act perfectly, which can be stressful.  
H.

They get to see how the government works up close and meet important leaders.  
I.

They don't get to choose their royal role—it's something they're born into.  
J.

They have a lot of responsibilities, which can make them overwhelmed.  
K.

Royals have little privacy and are never alone.  
L.

The royal family helps keep the country united.  
M.

Some royals become leaders when they're still kids and might not be ready.  
N.

Some royals become leaders when they're still kids and might not be ready.  
O.

Some royals become leaders when they're still kids and might not be ready.  
P.

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 4

## Sorting Game

### MOST FAMOUS FEMALE RULERS

In 1778 BC, Hatshepsut became Egypt's second female pharaoh after her husband died. She sent soldiers to Punt to gather incense and gold. Hatshepsut also built a temple at Deir el-Bahari. After her death, her stepson destroyed all statues of her. Cleopatra became queen of Egypt in 51 BC and fought against the Roman Empire. She was smart and spoke many languages. This helped her form treaties with leaders. Cleopatra's leadership inspired loyalty. It is believed she died by snake bite. Elizabeth I ruled England in the 1500s in its "Golden Age." She liked the arts and helped William Shakespeare succeed. Elizabeth strengthened Protestantism by creating the Church of England. She defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 to make England tough. Catherine the Great ruled Russia in the 1700s after seizing the throne from her husband, Peter III. She improved education, changed laws, and promoted vaccination against smallpox. Catherine was a fan of the arts and helped make more museums. Maria Theresa ruled the Habsburg Empire in the 1700s despite people protesting a female leader. She made new laws and improved education. She and her husband, Francis I, had 16 children. Her daughter, Maria Antoinette, became queen of France. Queen Victoria ruled the British Empire in the 1800s. She became one of the longest-reigning monarchs. Victoria supported laws for shorter workdays for everyday people. She also played a role in banning slavery across the British Empire.

MAIN IDEA #1 Hatshepsut ruled as a pharaoh in Egypt in 1778 BC.	MAIN IDEA #2 Cleopatra ruled as queen of Egypt in 51 BC.	MAIN IDEA #3 Elizabeth I led England through the "Golden Age" as queen in the 1500s.
F.  She built a grand temple at Deir el-Bahari.	D.  She spoke many languages, which helped her form treaties with powerful leaders.	A.  She supported the arts and helped William Shakespeare succeed.
M.  She sent soldiers to Punt to gather goods like incense and gold.	K.  Cleopatra fought to protect Egypt from Roman control.	H.  She strengthened Protestantism by creating the Church of England.
Q.  After her death, her stepson destroyed her statues to erase her legacy.	R.  She defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 to make England stronger.	

### Hands-On Center:

Students sort each card onto the correct mat.

**MOST FAMOUS FEMALE RULERS**  
Each main idea has three supporting details. Color each detail the correct color.

Color	Main Idea	Detail A	Detail B	Detail C
red	MAIN IDEA #1: Hatshepsut ruled as a pharaoh in Egypt in 1778 BC.	A. She supported the arts and helped William Shakespeare succeed.	B. Catherine supported the arts and helped create more museums.	C. She had 16 children with her husband, Francis I.
orange	MAIN IDEA #2: Cleopatra ruled as queen of Egypt in 51 BC.	D. She spoke many languages, which helped her form treaties with powerful leaders.	E. She created new laws and improved education.	F. She built a grand temple at Deir el-Bahari.
yellow	MAIN IDEA #3: Elizabeth I led England through the "Golden Age" as queen in the 1500s.	G. She became one of the longest-reigning monarchs in British history.	H. She strengthened Protestantism by creating the Church of England.	I. She played a role in banning slavery across the British Empire.
green	MAIN IDEA #4: Maria Theresa ruled the Habsburg Empire in the 1700s.	J. She improved education and changed laws.	K. Cleopatra fought to protect Egypt from Roman control.	L. She promoted vaccination against smallpox to protect her people.
blue	MAIN IDEA #5: Queen Victoria ruled the British Empire in the 1800s.	M. She sent soldiers to Punt to gather goods like incense and gold.	N. Her daughter, Maria Antoinette, became queen of France.	O. Victoria supported laws to create shorter workdays for regular people.
purple	MAIN IDEA #6: Hatshepsut ruled as a pharaoh in Egypt in 1778 BC.	P. She improved education and changed laws.	Q. After her death, her stepson destroyed her statues to erase her legacy.	R. She defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 to make England stronger.

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 5

## 3 Choices

### THE IMPORTANCE OF KNIGHTS

Knights lived in Europe during the Medieval period from the 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. They protected their lord's land and fought in wars. Lords trusted knights for their expert fighting skills on horseback. Becoming a knight took years of training beginning as a child.

At 7, boys left home to become pages in noble households. Pages learned reading, writing, and manners but also trained in hunting, swordplay, and horseback riding. By age 12, they became squires and began military training. Squires learned to handle weapons, care for armor and horses, and assist knights in battle. They carried shields, helped knights with armor, and sometimes fought beside them. Being a squire was dangerous.

A squire was "dubbed" a knight after proving his worth in battle and saving money for armor, a shield, a sword, and a warhorse. The ceremony could happen after a battle or at a feast where the squire knelt and was tapped on the shoulder with a sword.

Knights followed the Code of Chivalry which stressed bravery and respect. They protected the elderly, women, the poor, and their king. Knights competed in tournaments with jousting, swordplay, and fake battles. They amused crowds and showed their skills.

Two famous knights stand out. Sir William Marshall, known as "the greatest knight who ever lived," served King Henry II and won many tournaments. Richard the Lionhearted was both a knight and King of England. He led military campaigns during the Crusades and was known for his bravery but was killed by an arrow while attacking a castle.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

1. What caused lords to trust their knights?  
A. Their loyalty to the king  
B. Their expert fighting skills on horseback  
C. Their ability to win tournaments

2. What happened after a boy completed his training as a squire?  
A. He was "dubbed" a knight in a ceremony  
B. He went home to serve his family  
C. He became a page again

3. Which of the following happened first in a knight's training?  
A. The boy learned to handle weapons as a squire  
B. The boy was "dubbed" a knight at a feast  
C. The boy served as a page and learned manners and horseback riding

### Hands-On Center:

Students put a finger on the correct answer for each question.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF KNIGHTS

Circle the correct letter to answer each question.

1. What caused lords to trust their knights?	A. Their loyalty to the king	B. Their expert fighting skills on horseback	C. Their ability to win tournaments.
2. What happened after a boy completed his training as a squire?	A. He was "dubbed" a knight in a ceremony	B. He went home to serve his family	C. He became a page again
3. Which of the following happened first in a knight's training?	A. The boy learned to handle weapons as a squire.	B. The boy was "dubbed" a knight at a feast.	C. The boy served as a page and learned manners and horseback riding.
4. What was the main reason a squire needed to save money?	A. To buy a sword and warhorse for his role as a knight	B. To travel to noble households	C. To purchase food and shelter
5. Which detail supports the idea that being a squire was dangerous?	A. Squires had to assist knights during real battles.	B. Squires competed in tournaments to amuse crowds.	C. Squires learned reading and writing at a young age.
6. Why was the dubbing ceremony important?	A. It gave the squire an opportunity to fight in a tournament	B. It usually made the squire a knight	C. It gave the squire permission to train other knights.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

# No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 6

## Color by Code

### COURT JESTERS

Long ago, jesters entertained kings, queens, and nobles. They had to make people laugh. They wore colorful clothes and had hats with bells that jingled when they moved.

Jesters did more than tell jokes. They sang silly songs, juggled, performed tricks, and acted out stories. Their goal was to entertain during feasts and events. In a time without TV or movies, jesters brought excitement to the castle.

One unique thing about jesters was \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ Sometimes, their humor helped rulers think about important things in a new way. But they had to be careful to not take their jokes too far. \_\_\_\_\_

Some jesters didn't stay in castles. They went \_\_\_\_\_ and performed at fairs for large crowds. These jesters had to be \_\_\_\_\_ to keep people's attention.

Being a jester wasn't easy. They had to be quick thinkers. If they weren't \_\_\_\_\_ they could lose their job. But the best jesters earned respect and became beloved by royalty.

History remembers jesters like Will Sommers, who made King Henry VIII laugh even in hard times. Another famous jester (Triboulet) worked for King Francis I of France. There's even a story of him joking his way out of trouble with the king!

Today, jesters are no longer part of royal courts. But the job has turned into circus performers, comedians and clowns. Do you think you'd be funny enough to be a jester?

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

1. Why did jesters have to be careful with their jokes?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which jester made King Henry VIII laugh during hard times?

\_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Hands-On Center:

Students use the coloring task card questions to color in answers in the text.

### COURT JESTERS

Long ago, jesters entertained kings, queens, and nobles. They had to make people laugh. They wore colorful clothes and had hats with bells that jingled when they moved.

Jesters did more than tell jokes. They sang silly songs, juggled, performed tricks, and acted out stories. Their goal was to entertain during feasts and events. In a time without TV or movies, jesters brought excitement to the castle.

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THE LIFETIME LEARNER

# No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 7

## Cut and Paste

**THE JAPANESE MONARCHY**

Japan has the oldest hereditary monarchy in the world. Emperor Jimmu is honored in February 11 on Foundation Day.

In the 6th century AD, Japanese emperors were leaders with little power. In the 7th century, they tried to manage clan affairs. By the 10th century, the rise of the samurai class made ruling from Kyoto difficult. Leaders, or shoguns, took control.

The Meiji Restoration of 1868 restored imperial authority and moved the monarchy to Tokyo. Emperor Meiji abdicated due to health problems in 1912 to his son, Naruhito. He became Emperor. Since only males can inherit the throne, the monarchy's future was uncertain.

Emperor Meiji  
Emperor Meiji  
Emperor Meiji  
Emperor Meiji  
Emperor Meiji

680 BC  
7th CENTURY AD  
7th CENTURY  
10th CENTURY  
1868

**CUT AND PASTE**  
Glue each text feature where it belongs.

Text Feature #1	Text Feature #2	Text Feature #3	Text Feature #4
Text Feature #5	Text Feature #6	Text Feature #7	Text Feature #8

Timeline  
Glossary  
Labels  
Heading  
Map  
Text box  
Italics

Hands-On Center:

Cut and paste each box where it belongs.

**CUT AND PASTE**  
Glue each text feature where it belongs.

Text Feature #1	Text Feature #2	Text Feature #3	Text Feature #4
Text Feature #5	Text Feature #6	Text Feature #7	Text Feature #8

Text box  
Timeline  
Glossary  
Heading  
Map  
Labels  
Italics  
Bold words

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER 8

## Write a Sentence

**ROYAL DOGS**

The most famous royal breeds is the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel. It was bred to be the perfect lap dog. They were small enough to snuggle but fast enough to keep up during royal hunts. These spaniels were known as "hot water bottles" because they would sit on the laps of noblewomen to keep them warm. Charles II were fond of them so much that the breed is named after him.

Another breed is the Great Pyrenees. It was first bred in the Pyrenees mountains. These large, white dogs guarded sheep. In the 17th century, they made them guardians of the castle. Despite their size, Great Pyrenees are gentle and affectionate.

The Pembroke Welsh Corgi is one of the most famous royal dogs. Queen Elizabeth II. She loved short-legged dogs and owned more than 30 of them during her reign. They were bred to herd cattle, so they are known for their agility, playfulness and brought them along during her travels.

In China's courts, the Shih Tzu (also known as the Pekingese) tiny dogs were treated like royalty themselves. They were bred for their charming faces, Shih Tzus were prized for their beauty and affectionate and loyal. What's your favorite royal dog breed?

**ROYAL DOGS**

1. It was bred to be the perfect lap dog-small enough to snuggle but fast enough to keep up during royal hunts.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

Write the answer on your recording sheet.

1. What was the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel bred to do?

Hands-On Center:

Students write the answer to each prompt on the lines.

**ROYAL DOGS**

1. What was the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel bred to do?  
It was bred to be the perfect lap dog-small enough to snuggle but fast enough to keep up during royal hunts.

2. Why were these spaniels nicknamed "hot water bottles"?  
They were called "hot water bottles" because they would sit on the laps of noblewomen to keep them warm.

3. What job did the Great Pyrenees originally have before becoming royal guardians?  
The Great Pyrenees was originally a working dog that guarded sheep in the mountains.

4. Why is the Pembroke Welsh Corgi considered one of the most famous royal dogs?  
It is famous because Queen Elizabeth II loved corgis and owned more than 30 of them during her reign.

5. What special treatment did the Shih Tzu receive in China's royal courts?  
Shih Tzus were treated like royalty, serving as lap dogs for emperors and their families and living in luxury.

6. Which royal dog breed is known for its playful and energetic personality?  
The Pembroke Welsh Corgi is known for being playful and energetic.

Write the answers to the questions in each box in complete sentences.

No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER

# 9

## Sequencing Puzzles

**QUEEN ELIZABETH II**

Elizabeth II was born into royalty, but many people liked how down-to-earth she was. She was born on April 21, 1926, in England. Her grandfather (King George V) was the king. In 1930, her sister Margaret was born. The two were homeschooled and learned about many school subjects from their mother.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH II PUZZLE MAT**

Place the puzzle pieces in order here on the mat.

Event 1	Event 2	Event 3	Event 4
F. Elizabeth was born on April 21, 1926, while her grandfather (King George V) was the king.	H. Her little sister was born in 1930.	C. In 1936, her uncle Edward stepped down as king, and her father (George VI) became king.	
Event 5	Event 6	Event 7	Event 8

A. She and Prince Philip had four children and later became grandparents and great-grandparents.

B. In 1952, her father passed away, and Elizabeth became queen when she was 25 years old.

D. After the mourning period, she began her reign and worked to make the monarchy more updated.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Students put the puzzle pieces in chronological order.

**QUEEN ELIZABETH II**

First, read the passage. Then, put the events in order below from #1 to #8 by writing a number at the top of each box. Put a #1 in the box that comes first and a #8 in the box that comes last.

7	5	3	6
A. She and Prince Philip had four children and later became grandparents and great-grandparents.	B. In 1952, her father passed away, and Elizabeth became queen when she was 25 years old.	C. In 1936, her uncle Edward stepped down as king, and her father (George VI) became king.	D. After the mourning period, she began her reign and worked to make the monarchy more updated.
4	1	8	2
E. Elizabeth grew up, traveled, and married Prince Philip in 1947.	F. Elizabeth was born on April 21, 1926, while her grandfather (King George V) was the king.	G. Elizabeth became the longest-serving queen and continued her royal duties after Philip passed away.	H. Her little sister was born in 1930.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ THE LIFETIME LEARNER

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# CENTER

# 10

## Fill in the Blank

**ALL ABOUT THE MONARCHY**

A monarchy is a system of government where a king or queen leads the country. There are different types of monarchies. In many, leadership is passed down through family members. This means the next king or queen is the child of the current ruler. In some countries, only men can inherit the throne.

One unique type of royalty is the absolute monarchy. This is when the leader is voted on. An example is the Pope, who leads the Roman Catholic Church. There's also an elective monarchy, where the king or queen controls the government. They can make laws, control the military, and rule without needing approval.

But many countries have constitutional monarchies. This is where the king or queen's role is a symbolic or custom. Leaders voted on by the public make decisions. The royals represent unity but have no power. Great Britain and Spain follow this system.

Sometimes, a monarch gives up their throne. This is called abdicate. Royals may abdicate for personal reasons, like health issues or family matters. One example is King Edward VIII of England. He gave up the throne in 1936 to marry someone.

Today, many monarchies don't hold real political power (the ability to make change in the government). Kings and queens attend events and meet leaders. However, they are still important symbols of tradition and culture.

**WORD BANK:**

Use the word bank to fill in the missing words from the passage.

- elected
- political
- tradition
- inherit
- abdicate
- monarchy
- absolute
- leadership

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Hands-On Center:

Students read the passage and use words from the word bank to fill in the blanks as they read.

**ALL ABOUT THE MONARCHY**

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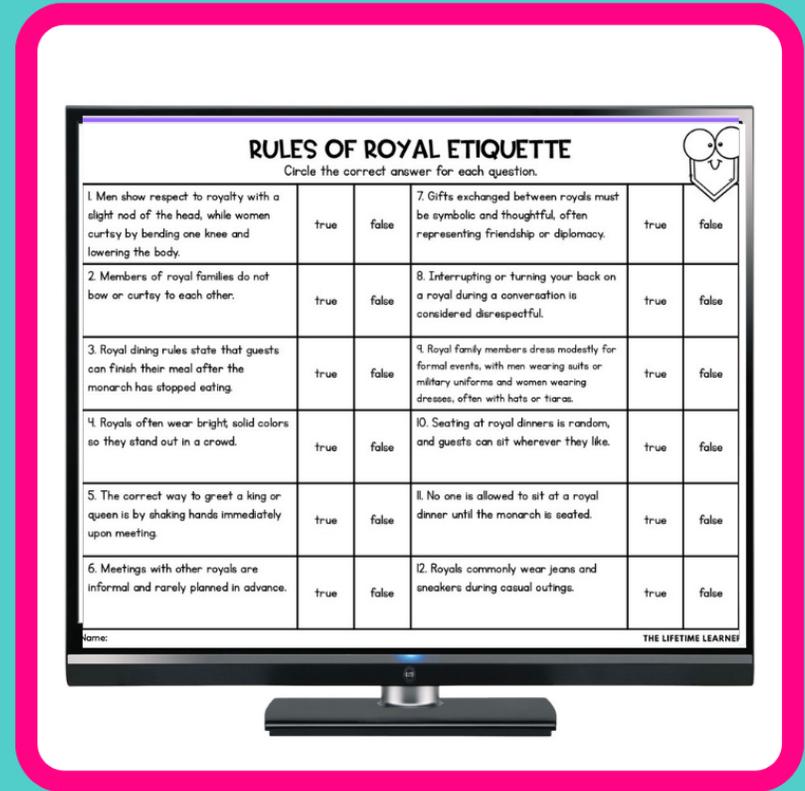
THE LIFETIME LEARNER

## No Prep Printable Worksheet!

# PRINT & DIGITAL



Print & Go



Google Slides

**Choose the format  
that works best for you!**

# HOW TO USE THIS:

## Ideas for Implementation:

- pick and choose the centers you want to use: do what works best for your class!
- give less than 10 centers to students if you are short on time
- give students the whole day to complete all 10 centers/activities OR spread the room transformation out over a couple of days
- use the hands-on centers during your room transformation and the no-prep printables as a review during your reading block

**MOST FAMOUS FEMALE RULERS**  
In 1478 BC, Hatshepsut became Egypt's second female pharaoh after her husband died. She sent soldiers to Punt to gather incense and gold. Hatshepsut also built a temple at Deir el-Bahri. After her death, her stepson destroyed all statues of her.  
Cleopatra became queen of Egypt in 51 BC and fought against the Roman Empire. She was smart and spoke many languages. This helped her form treaties with powerful leaders. Cleopatra's leadership inspired loyalty. It is believed she died by snake bite.  
Elizabeth I ruled England in the 1500s in its "Golden Age." She liked the arts and helped William Shakespeare succeed. Elizabeth strengthened Protestantism by creating the Church of England. She defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 to make England tough.  
Catherine the Great ruled Russia in the 1700s after seizing the throne from her husband, Peter III. She improved education, changed laws, and promoted vaccination against smallpox. Catherine was a fan of the arts and helped make more museums.  
Maria Theresa ruled the Habsburg Empire in the 1700s despite people protesting a female leader. She made new laws and improved education. She and her husband, Francis I, had 16 children. Her daughter, Marie Antoinette, became queen of France.  
Queen Victoria ruled the British Empire in the 1800s. She became one of the longest-reigning monarchs. Victoria supported laws for shorter workdays for everyday people. She also played a role in banning slavery across the British Empire.

**MAIN IDEA #1**  
Hatshepsut ruled as a pharaoh in Egypt in 1478 BC.

**MAIN IDEA #2**  
Cleopatra ruled as queen of Egypt in 51 BC.

**MAIN IDEA #3**  
Elizabeth I led England through the "Golden Age" as queen in the 1500s.

**F.** She built a grand temple at Deir el-Bahri.

**M.** She sent soldiers to Punt to gather goods like incense and gold.

**Q.** After her death, her stepson destroyed her statues to erase her legacy.

**D.** She spoke many languages, which helped her form treaties with powerful leaders.

**K.** Cleopatra fought to protect Egypt from Roman control.

**A.** She supported the arts and helped William Shakespeare succeed.

**H.** She strengthened Protestantism by creating the Church of England.

**R.** She defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588 to make England stronger.

# What Skills are Included?

## Nonfiction Skills:

- Text Evidence
- Text Structures
- Sequencing
- Text Evidence
- Compare & Contrast
- Text Features
- Main Idea & Details
- Context Clues
- Pages Reviewing Multiple Skills

### MOST FAMOUS FEMALE RULERS

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Cleopatra became queen of Egypt in 51 BC and fought against the Roman Empire. She

### MOST FAMOUS FEMALE RULERS

Each main idea has three supporting details. Color each detail the correct color.



red

A.



She supported the arts and helped William Shakespeare succeed.

B.



Catherine supported the arts and helped create more museums.

C.



She had 16 children with her husband, Francis I.



orange

### THE IMPORTANCE OF KNIGHTS

Knights lived in Europe during the Medieval period from the 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries. They protected their lord's land and fought in wars. Lords trusted knights for their expert fighting skills on horseback. Becoming a knight took years of training beginning as a child.

At 7, boys left home to become pages in noble households. Pages learned reading, writing, and manners but also trained in hunting and horseback riding.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF KNIGHTS

Circle the correct letter to answer each question.

1. What caused lords to trust their knights?	A. Their loyalty to the king.	B. Their expert fighting skills on horseback.	C. Their ability to win tournaments.
2. What happened after a boy completed his training as a squire?	A. He was "dubbed" a knight in a ceremony.	B. He went home to serve his family.	C. He became a page again.
3. Which of the following happened first in a knight's training?	A. The boy learned to handle weapons as a squire.	B. The boy was "dubbed" a knight at a feast.	C. The boy served as a page and learned manners and horseback riding.
4. What was the main reason a squire needed to save money?	A. To buy a sword and warhorse for his role as a knight.	B. To travel to noble households.	C. To purchase food and shelter.
5. Which detail supports the idea that being a squire was dangerous?	A. Squires had to assist knights.	B. Squires competed in tournaments to	C. Squires learned reading and writing.

# The no prep printable questions are 100% editable!

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## MULTIPLE CHOICE



1. What is the meaning of the word "alliances" as used in the passage? A) Celebrations B) Partnerships between friendly groups or countries C) Performances during banquets D) Expensive decorations	2. Which word is a synonym for "exotic" in the passage? A) Ordinary B) Rare C) Simple D) Dull	3. Which word is the antonym of "luxury"? A) Wealth B) Comfort C) Poverty D) Celebration	4. Which detail supports the idea that royal feasts were extravagant? A) Commoners ate simple foods daily. B) Strawberries were served in the winter. C) Music and dancing followed the meal. D) Tables were covered with fine linens and gold plates.
5. Why would commoners be amazed to see strawberries at a royal banquet in winter? A) They didn't like strawberries. B) They thought strawberries were only grown locally. C) Strawberries were only grown in warm seasons and had to be brought from far away. D) Strawberries were not valuable.	6. What effect did inviting hundreds of guests to royal banquets have? A) It made the royal kitchen busier. B) It showed that the monarch was wealthy and powerful. C) It caused the monarch to run out of food. D) It led to fewer banquets being held.	7. Why did monarchs use exotic foods at banquets? A) To show off their wealth and power. B) To feed as many people as possible. C) To make the food simple and affordable. D) To surprise their servants.	8. What is the passage's main idea? A) Royal feasts were simple meals for small groups of people. B) Commoners ate strawberries and pies during celebrations. C) Royal feasts showed off the wealth and strength of monarchs through rare food and entertainment. D) Monarchs didn't eat daily meals, only hosting banquets during holidays.
9. Which of the following is NOT a supporting detail from the passage? A) Monarchs used feasts to impress guests and form alliances. B) Commoners ate simple foods every day. C) Royal banquets often ended with music, dancing, and performances. D) Monarchs used live birds to hunt during banquets.	10. According to the passage, what made the royal banquet experience unforgettable? A) The rare foods served during the banquet. B) The performances that followed the meal. C) The gold plates and feathered dishes. D) All of the above.	11. How were the meals of commoners and royals different? A) Commoners used fine linens, while royals used simple dishes. B) Royals ate rare and exotic foods, while commoners ate simple bread and stews. C) Commoners ate pigs and birds, while royals ate fruits and vegetables. D) Commoners ate food from distant places, while royals ate local food.	12. What was the author's purpose for writing this passage? A) To describe how royal feasts displayed power and luxury. B) To explain how kings and queens ruled their kingdoms. C) To entertain readers with a fictional royal story. D) To show how commoners attended royal banquets.

Write A, B, C, or D in each box.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## MULTIPLE CHOICE



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Write A, B, C, or D in each box.

THE LIFETIME LEARNER

edit any question!

10 Pre-Made  
Centers  
(Print & Go)

10 Pre-Made  
Centers:  
Editable Version

# 2 Versions Included

# other resources this pairs well with:

Grab the 3-5 reading room transformation for additional passages!

Or, add in some math to your themed learning day!



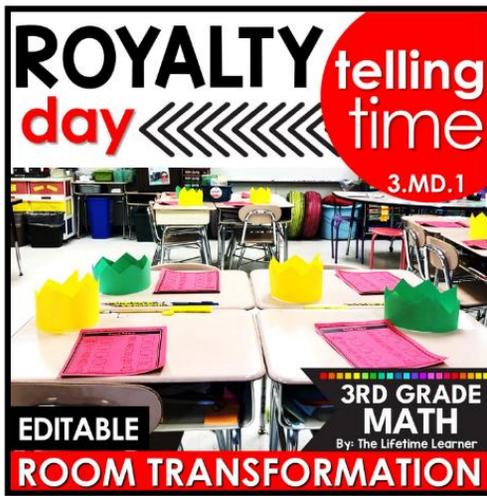
**ROYALTY day** figurative language

EDITABLE

ROOM TRANSFORMATION

GRADES 3-5 READING

By: The Lifetime Learner



**ROYALTY day** telling time

EDITABLE

ROOM TRANSFORMATION

3.MD.1

3RD GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner



**ROYALTY day** compare decimals

EDITABLE

ROOM TRANSFORMATION

4TH GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner



**ROYALTY day** compare decimals

EDITABLE

ROOM TRANSFORMATION

5.NBT.3b

5TH GRADE MATH

By: The Lifetime Learner



reading **MEGA BUNDLE**

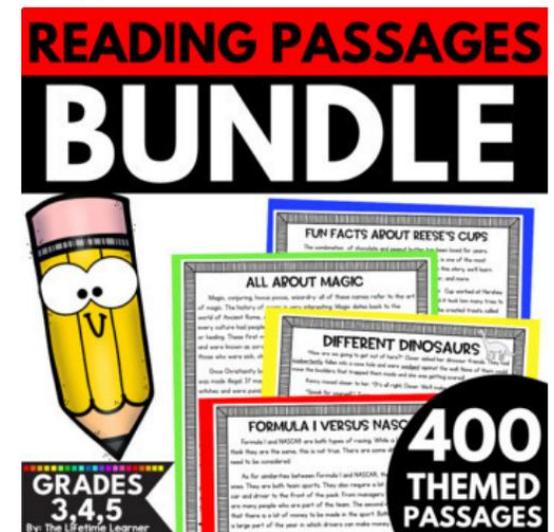
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By: The Lifetime Learner

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# classroom transformations

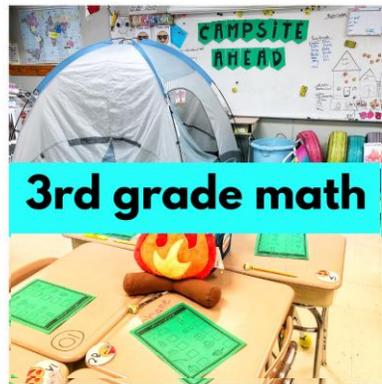
## low prep, fun, and engaging!



1st grade math



2nd grade math



3rd grade math



4th grade math



5th grade math



kindergarten math

# K-5 MATH & READING



kindergarten reading



1st grade reading



2nd grade reading



GR 3-5 reading comprehension



3-5 reading add-on packs



alphabet letters

# Please Note:

- **This is not a stand-alone room transformation.**
- **There are no decorations included.**
- **There are 10 reading passages and activities provided.**
- **The questions are editable. The passages are not.**
- **The digital version is provided in Google Slides.**
- **This Add on Pack aligns with my math & reading classroom transformations.**
- **Let me know if you have ANY questions! You can email me at [lindsaythelifetimelearner@gmail.com](mailto:lindsaythelifetimelearner@gmail.com)**