

Contact Information

As required by Title 14 §4143 (f) (1), each school district and charter school shall designate an individual responsible for overseeing the implementation of the educational programming required by HB 198 and provide the name and contact information for that individual to the Department of Education no later than September 15 of each year.

HB 198 Lead: Ada Todd

Position: Instructional Specialist

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K-12 Instructional Approach

As required by Title 14 §4143 (a) (4), (a) (5), and (b) (1-8), the curricula required must be designed to do all of the following:

- a. rely heavily on primary sourcing to receive a true perspective of the Black experience inclusive of the triumphs, setbacks, and contributions of Black persons.
- b. ensure the material is presented in an age appropriate manner.
- c. Be trauma-responsive and recognize the impact of racial and historical trauma on students.
- d. Stimulate students' reflection on the roles and responsibilities of citizens in democratic societies to combat racism, inequality, and discrimination through tools of resistance such as protest, reform, and celebration.
- e. Incorporate contemporary events into discussions of Black History and the tools of resistance.
- f. Develop students' respect for cultural and racial diversity.
- g. Enable students to understand the ramifications of prejudice, racism, and stereotyping.
- h. Provide opportunities for students to discuss and uplift the Black experience.
- i. Provide students with a foundation for examining the history of discrimination in this State.
- j. Explore the various mechanisms of transitional and restorative justice that help humanity move forward.

Explain how your district or charter school curricula meet the requirements above. Be specific.

Students in K are learning about their world and community. They learn about various Black Figures in history throughout the year through presentations and books. They review differing historical accounts by looking at artifacts and documents. Students in first grade learn about individuals such as Garrett Morgan (laws) and Oney Judge. They explore stories such as "The Patchwork Quilt", "Born on the Water", and "Dear Benjamin Bannaker". They also explore differences through stories such as "Chocolate Me", and "Jabari Jumps". They also explore how families live differently. Students in second grade read fables written by Black authors, learn about inventors, political figures, entertainers, and how these things contribute to our current lives. They look at past artifacts and documents then analyze those documents for differences from then and now. They learn about a large variety of cultures around the world. Students in third grade teach the class about a famous person or event in African American culture every Friday, they complete "The Cultural Legacy of West Africa" as a unit in social studies, they learn about the various cultural holidays including Kwanzaa, they research a famous Black leader in February to present in a live presentation, In our ELA curriculum, the students learn about water around the world, then read "The Boy Who Harnessed the Wind" by William Kamkwamba, they read "Water Dance" by Thomas Locker, they read "More Than

Anything Else" then learn about Booker T Washington and his work in the salt mines, and they use a social emotional curriculum during community time that teaches about how our emotions influence others and valuing others based on their differences. Students in fourth grade learns about poetry through Walter Dean Myers, the viewpoints of people during the Revolutionary War, why the Revolution was incomplete, creates a wax museum of influential people in Black History, analyzes "The Hope Chest" which centers on the inequality of women and Black Americans during that time, slavery in the Declaration of Independence, as well as the 3/5 Compromise. 5th Grade begins the year reading the novel "Esperanza Rising". They use this novel and documents from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) to analyze the character's reactions to their rights being threatened. They then research and determine how people today are impacted by the same issues. They then read "Promises to Keep" about Jackie Robinson. They draw from the reading and discussion to write an essay on the most important factor to Jackie Robinson's success in leading social change. They also read about other athletes who were leaders of social change to determine common characteristics to being effective leaders of social change. Students in 5th also study world geography and the differences around the world. Students in Grade 6 study how members of the Angolan Tribe were enslaved by the Portuguese; how cash crops hold significance; how the cultural blending of marginalized groups contributed; learn about the trans-Atlantic slave trade and how explorers played a vital role in the sale of individuals; mathematical contributions from individuals such as: Elbert Frank Cox, Euphemia Haynes, David Blackwell, Percy Lavon Julian, Ernest Everett Just and Marie Maynard Daily; The Underground Railroad and how there was African resistance leading up to the Civil War; Supreme Court vs Dred Scott and the importance of the Supreme Court view of African Americans that has led to abolitionists fighting for equality; how the people who were enslaved were a key component of how the early infrastructures and commodities of early North America were built; and African-American history through exploration of African American poetry, art and literature from some of the first African American catalysts that has shaped the history of the arts such as: Lucy Terry, Joshua Johnston and Phillis Wheatley. Students will gain knowledge of African American music, history and the arts. Students will engage in readings of Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and use the knowledge from in class discussion, text and readings to help them create reflective writing that describes the time; Students explore and discuss African American budding culture and their struggles during the Great Depression which led to the end of the Harlem Renaissance; Students explore the daily lives of African Slaves, the treatment of whites to black, to help sensitize and scaffold student understanding to the inequalities of Africans (Blacks) within the Southern States, aligning to the invention of the cotton gin (Eli Whitney), the catalyst of the Industrial Revolution; Students deepen their understanding of the amendments and how this affected African Americans in reference to voting, equality and treatment; Students learn and discuss the life of Medgar Evers whom was known to passionately speak out about racism and white supremacy in the South; Students engage in lessons that help them understand culture through African-American dishes, and how influences of Native American foods have evolved African American cooking, particularly in the southern states; Students research, discuss, and compare the advancements of African-Americans in the United States from previous years until now; Students will discuss and explore many disadvantages of African Americans that still exist in modern times in the fight for equality for all. In eighth grade Students will gain knowledge of African American music, history and the arts; Students expand their knowledge of African American immigration starting from the origination of the 13 colonies in North America; Students expand their knowledge of injustice as they consider the secret alliance of Native Americans with African Americans that were brought over during the years of the Transatlantic Slave Trade and cultural blending of Native Americans and African Americans.; Students explore the life of James Durham, discuss his enslavement from birth, and his rise that bought his freedom and helped him to open his own medical practice becoming one the first African-American doctor in the United States; Students will engage in reading and class discussion that shows the importance of non-profit African American support systems that scaffolds to changes within African American culture; Students will gain the knowledge of understanding the roles of African Americans and how their contribution to the Civil War scaffolded changes in American law and amendments; Students explore

the disadvantages of African Americans in Southern states; Students research deaths of African Americans caused by the Ku Klux Klan and the laws that kept them from justice; Students explore African American surgeon Vivian Thomas that developed a procedure that was used to treat blue baby syndrome that had caused many deaths during the 1940's; Students engage and discuss African American culture and customs that were passed down from slavery, but still hold a sentimental value for modern-day African-Americans; Students engage and research public law which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin; Students engage and discuss the discriminatory voting practices in Southern States due to White Supremacy against African Americans. School wide we also have various events such as the wax museum, a variety of cultural appreciation events, and musical events. Students in all grades also participate in social emotional curriculums that encourage acceptance and valuing others.

K-12 Black History Content Implementations

As required by Title 14 §4143 (a) (1), each district and charter school serving 1 or more of the grades K through 12 shall provide instruction on Black history. According to Title 14 §4143 (a) (3), the Black history curricula developed or identified by the school district or charter must, at a minimum, include all of the following:

- a. The history and culture of Black people prior to the African and Black Diaspora, including contributions to science, art, and literature.
- b. The significance of enslavement in the development of the American economy.
- c. The relationship between white supremacy, racism, and American slavery.
- d. The central role racism played in the Civil War.
- e. How the tragedy of enslavement was perpetuated through segregation and federal, state, and local laws.
- f. The contributions of Black people to American life, history, literature, economy, politics, and culture.
- g. The socio-economic struggle Black people endured, and continue to endure, in working to achieve fair treatment in the United States; as well as the agency they employ in this work for equal treatment.
- h. Black figures in national history and in Delaware history.

Implementation Summary Table

The table below is designed to detail the grade-levels at which each of the minimum content requirements under subsection (a)(3) were implemented. Place an **X** in each grade level box to indicate the grade-level(s) at which that minimum content requirement was implemented.

Minimum Content Requirements	Grade-Level Implementations												
	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
a. The history and culture of Black people prior to the African and Black Diaspora, including contributions to science, art, and literature.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
b. The significance of enslavement in the development of the American economy.				X	X	X	X	X	X				
c. The relationship between white supremacy, racism, and American slavery.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
d. The central role racism played in the Civil War.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
e. How the tragedy of enslavement was perpetuated through segregation and federal, state, and local laws.				X	X	X	X	X	X				

Currently, the Academy of Dover Charter School does not serve students in grades 9 – 12.

f. The contributions of Black people to American life, history, literature, economy, politics, and culture.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
g. The socio-economic struggle Black people endured, and continue to endure, in working to achieve fair treatment in the United States; as well as the agency they employ in this work for equal treatment.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
h. Black figures in national history and in Delaware history.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Minimum Content Requirement

Explain how your district or charter school implemented each of the minimum content requirements at the grade levels you identified in the Implementation Summary Table. Your description must include the content area in which the requirements were implemented (e.g. ELA, Mathematics, Science, Social Studies, Visual and Performing Arts) and the specific lessons and resources adopted or developed to support instruction in the content identified in the checklist above.

- a. **The history and culture of Black people prior to the African and Black Diaspora, including contributions to science, art, and literature.**

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
1	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Responsible Citizenship & Community Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Roles of a Leader" - Indigenous People Day - Introduce Garret Morgan when discussing laws <p>Explore Differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colors Around Me book - Chocolate Me by Taye Diggs Read aloud- topics: Racial, Diversity, Self-esteem, Self-respect - Jabari Jumps- SEL read aloud about strength and courage - A promise of freedom, thinking about the meaning of freedom <p>Families Long Ago and Today:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Past, Present, and the Future - Using Books, Photos, and Artifacts to learn about the Past - Making a Timeline - Life Long Ago and Today - Diversity within a Community - Our Families - Our Family and Cultural Traditions <p>Read Alouds:</p> <p>Africa Dream book by Eloise Greenfield</p> <p>Sundiata: Lion King of Mali</p> <p>Mansa Musa Builds a School https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7E3mn-k-Oq0</p> <p>We All Went on Safari: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dUoBy5Y0Fk4</p> <p>Declaration of Independence</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "all men are created equal", Constitution with introduction to the beginnings of the US. Harriet Tubman as an instrument of freedom. MLK/Cesar Chavez as American Heros. Ruby Bridges as one of the first African Americans to attend a desegregated school. The idea of cultures and beliefs. <p>The idea of immigration and how immigrants have helped our country to grow.</p>
2	ELA/Social Studies	<p>The ideas of family and community. How immigrants helped to build our country. Different cultures around the world. George Washington Carver and crop rotation.</p> <p>Abraham Lincoln and Slavery. Heroes who inspire change (MLK, Harriet Tubman, Wilma Rudolph. The idea of heroes working for social and civil change. Rosa Parks.</p> <p>We read fables from African American authors. Introduction of ways cultures are shared from stories, music, and festivals.</p> <p>John Henry as a tall tale. Celebrating freedom and remembering African American Heros. Jackie Robinson excerpt.</p>
3	ELA/Social Studies	<p>We introduce and teach about different cultural holidays from around the world including Kwanzaa.</p> <p>Researching a famous black history leader and creating a poster or live theater presentation.</p> <p>Thurgood Marshall and his role in civil rights and segregation. The laws and government around Brown VS Board of Education. Abraham Lincoln and his role in ending slavery. Fredrick Douglass speaking out against slavery and Harriet Tubman. MLK works for equal rights.</p> <p>In the EL Education curriculum in Module 4, students are learning about Water Around the World. They will read The Boy Who Harnessed the Wind, by William Kamkwamba and Water Dance, by Thomas Locker. Jacob Lawrence who documented African American life and migration through realism paintings and Louis Armstrong who changed music through Jazz, both changing the arts forever. Mary McLeod, champion of education. Phillis Wheatley, her poems about faith, slavery, and current political climate.</p>
4	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Focus on poet: Walter Dean Myers for most of the unit.</p> <p>Student in the book is writing about meeting Walter Dean Myers and being inspired by Walter Dean Myers for the climax of the book. He was a doctor and wrote poetry in his spare time! We also use his poems to analyze his life through the book: https://www.amazon.com/River-Words-William-Carlos-Williams/dp/0802853021</p> <p>Unit on the Revolutionary War (EL Education). We talk about specific roles and their feelings on the war. Which leads us into a discussion about the revolution being incomplete, because it did not include freedom for all with "An Incomplete Revolution:</p>

		<p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1asUZ_iWLbnmSrmyussFPVQziYcvSkZyX/view?usp=drive_web&authuser=0</p> <p>This leads into a wax museum where students research and act out an influential person in Black History.</p> <p>Last unit of the year from EL Education uses the book “The Hope Chest” which brings up women’s suffrage, inequality, and addresses the judgment of Black Americans during that time. The girl traveling with her and a man that becomes their support both deal with inequality on a daily basis as they travel to vote. We discuss these differences and challenges as we move through the unit.</p>
5	Social Studies	<p>Trade routes and initial Portuguese trade of enslaved people. How this cruel practice extended into America. The establishment and refining of the colonies, their goods, and the introduction of societal classes and slavery. A unit on the slave trade, defined by northern and southern differences. Daily life and the beginning of the fight for freedom. Excerpt about Oloudah Equiano who was forced onto a ship and auctioned, from his journal. The American Revolution and James Armistead's work as a spy who helped to win a decisive battle. Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre. African Americans and their role in the American Revolution, including the failure of the countries to follow through with the freedom earned. African Americans gaining the right to vote, MLK, Fifteenth Amendment. Benjamin Banneker as surveyor for Washington DC. Slavery spread in 1793 and the cotton gin. Abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison, Sojourner Truth, Fredrick Douglass. The Kansas-Nebraska Act which allowed people in three territories to decide to practice or not practice slavery which compromised the Missouri Compromise Line. Biddy Mason the first freed female landowner in CA. Civil War and Reconstruction. The fight for voting to determine slavery laws, the underground railroad, abolitionists, the road to war, the confederacy, the emancipation proclamation, roles of African Americans during the war, daily lives of soldiers, The Gettysburg Address. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, soldiers enforcing the release of enslaved people, then the beginning of segregation and "black codes". The 13th and 15th amendments, sharecropping, and Harriet Tubman.</p>
6	Social Studies	<p>Taken to Another World: The Abduction of the Angolans Unit:</p> <p>Students gain an in-depth understanding of the Angolan Tribe of Africa and how they were enslaved by the Portuguese, boarded on ships to arrive in the British colonies of Virginia. Students will explore “cash crops” and the significance they hold for African Labor in early American history.</p> <p>The establishment of colonies, slave trade routes, cash crops, plantations, daily struggles. The belief that enslaved people were inferior and the racism that contributed to the horrific conditions. Trade routes and triangular trade that included slaves. African Americans serving in the Revolution.</p>

		<p>Transatlantic Slave Trade Unit (C): Students expand their understanding of racism through the introduction of Native Americans, which culturally and socially were remarkably like the displacement and treatment of African Americans (cultural blending).</p> <p>The beginning of the conflict over states rights for governance.</p> <p>The society and culture leading up to the civil war. The cotton gin, Eli Whitney, the increase of slavery, abolitionism, the role of capital and profit, industrialism and immigration. "King Cotton and Life in the South " unit. Southern dependence on agriculture and slavery. Henry Brown and his idea to be mailed to a free state. The lives and struggles of enslaved African Americans. The underground railroad. Sectionalism and the Civil War. Conflicts, compromises, and growing tensions.</p> <p>Black Excellence Unit: Mathematicians and Scientist: Students engaged will focus on African-American mathematicians such as Elbert Frank Cox, Euphemia Haynes, David Blackwell, Percy Lavon Julian, Ernest Everett Just and Marie Maynard Daily to scaffold understanding of contributions made by African Americans that have shaped the world.</p> <p>Open fighting in Kansas, John Brown as abolitionist, the Dredd Scott case, division and outbreak of war, emancipation and way of life during the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, early then radical reconstruction, Fredrick Douglass, the white KKK alliance, the aftermath of reconstruction and difficulty of emancipated individuals to survive with racist policies. Oppression.</p>
7	ELA/Social Studies	<p>The Lost Children of the Sudan Unit: EL Education. What can we learn from those who have survived the greatest tragedies and become even more determined to help others? How can we share these kinds of stories to inspire and educate? In this module, students develop their ability to analyze narratives and create their own stories as they learn about the Lost Boys and Girls of Sudan and the lessons revealed through their journeys.</p> <p>Using the book "A Long Walk to Water" students are able to immerse in the stories of the refugees of Kenya.</p> <p>Transatlantic Slave Trade Unit (C): Students expand their understanding of racism through the introduction of Native Americans, which culturally and socially were remarkably like the displacement and treatment of African Americans (cultural blending).</p> <p>The Harlem Renaissance:El Education The texts for the module contain references to sensitive topics such as</p>

		<p>racism, oppression, racial violence, and life challenges. The poems, short stories, and artwork addresses these complex issues of racism. The supplemental texts examined throughout the module help to explain the collaboration, socio-political context, and legacy of the Harlem Renaissance. In tackling issues of racism, oppression, racial violence, and life challenges, the texts examined across this module raise issues that may be upsetting, painful, or confusing for students. The design of this module aims to support students as they process sensitive or challenging passages. Instructional decisions throughout the module, too, equip students with the literacy skills necessary to interpret the writers' choices and their development of themes around hope and perseverance.</p> <p>African American Culture: Trials of the Great Depression Unit: Students will gain knowledge of African American music, history and the arts. Students will engage in readings of Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston, and use the knowledge from in class discussion, text and readings to help them create reflective writing that describes the time.</p> <p>Black Excellence Unit: Mathematicians and Scientist: Students engage will focus on African-American mathematicians such as Elbert Frank Cox, Euphemia Haynes, David Blackwell, Percy Lavon Julian, Ernest Everett Just and Marie Maynard Daily to scaffold understanding of contributions made by African Americans that have shaped the world.</p>
8	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Literature Study of "Dear Martin" with an expected project completion component.</p> <p>The path of slavery in the colonies followed by the abolishment of slavery and difficulties for African Americans that followed, Harriet Tubman, consideration of why it would be important to each state that slavery was ruled upon. The Civil Rights Movement.</p> <p>Transatlantic Slave Trade Unit (C): Students expand their understanding of racism through the introduction of Native Americans, which culturally and socially were remarkably like the displacement and treatment of African Americans (cultural blending).</p> <p>The Betty Hope Sugar Plantation and ties to slavery in the Caribbean. The Caribbean today. Society and enslaved people in Greek and Roman societies.</p> <p>Black Excellence Unit: Harlem Renaissance (1920-1930) Students will gain knowledge of African American music, history and the arts.</p>

		<p>Colonization and Independence in Africa. Egypt's Social Pyramid and Later African Civilizations. Living in Africa and Freedom of Africa.</p> <p>Black Excellence Unit: Mathematicians and Scientist: Students will focus on African-American mathematicians such as Elbert Frank Cox, Euphemia Haynes, David Blackwell, Percy Lavon Julian, Ernest Everett Just and Marie Maynard Daily to scaffold understanding of contributions made by African Americans that have shaped the world.</p> <p>Slavery in South America and the Life Under Slavery unit.</p>
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b. The significance of enslavement in the development of the American economy.

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
3	ELA/Social Studies	<p>In the EL curriculum we read the book More Than Anything Else which is on the subject of Booker T Washington and working in the salt mines with no education.</p> <p>Researching a famous black history leader and creating a poster or live theater presentation.</p> <p>Fredrick Douglass speaking out against slavery and Harriet Tubman. MLK works for equal rights.</p>
4	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Americans in history: Rosa Parks, Lincoln, growth of the country in the civil war, as well as slavery, manifest destiny, abolitionists, reconstruction, segregation. The Civil Rights Era. Government and Congressman John Lewis of GA.</p> <p>From trade to factories in America, and how this impacted immigration of African Americans. Lesson on Slavery in the Declaration of Independence with discussion of why students believe it remained.</p>
5	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Trade routes and initial Portuguese trade of enslaved people. How this cruel practice extended into America.</p> <p>The establishment and refining of the colonies, their goods, and the introduction of societal classes and slavery. A unit on the slave trade, defined by northern and southern differences. Daily life and the beginning of the fight for freedom.Excerpt about Oloudah Equiano who was forced onto a ship and auctioned, from his journal. The American Revolution and James Armistead's work as a spy who helped to win a decisive battle.</p> <p>Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre. African Americans and their role in the American Revolution, including the failure of the countries to follow through with the freedom earned.</p> <p>African Americans gaining the right to vote, MLK, Fifteenth Ammendment.Benjamin Banneker as surveyor for Washington DC. Slavery spread in 1793 and the cotton gin. Abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison, Sojourner Truth, Fredrick Douglas. The Kansas-Nebraska Act which allowed</p>

		<p>people in three territories to decide to practice or not practice slavery which compromised the Missouri Compromise Line. Bidly Mason the first freed female landowner in CA.</p> <p>Civil War and Reconstruction. The fight for voting to determine slavery laws, the underground railroad, abolitionists, the road to war, the confederacy, the emancipation proclamation, roles of African Americans during the war, daily lives of soldiers, The Gettysburg Address. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, soldiers enforcing the release of enslaved people, then the beginning of segregation and "black codes". The 13th and 15th amendments, sharecropping, and Harriet Tubman.</p>
6	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"Transatlantic Slave Trade Portugal, Spain and Christopher Columbus Unit (A):</p> <p>Students expand their understanding of racism through exploration of the abduction of Africans from Africa, led by Portugal and Spain sold along the Transatlantic Slave Trade and explorers such as Christopher Columbus who played a vital role.</p> <p>The establishment of colonies, slave trade routes, cash crops, plantations, daily struggles. The belief that enslaved people were inferior and the racism that contributed to the horrific conditions. Trade routes and triangular trade that included slaves. African Americans serving in the Revolution."</p> <p>The society and culture leading up to the civil war. The cotton gin, Eli Whitney, the increase of slavery, abolitionism, the role of capital and profit, industrialism and immigration. "King Cotton and Life in the South " unit. Southern dependence on agriculture and slavery. Henry Brown and his idea to be mailed to a free state. The lives and struggles of enslaved African Americans. The underground railroad. Sectionalism and the Civil War. Conflicts, compromises, and growing tensions.</p> <p>Open fighting in Kansas, John Brown as abolitionist, the Dredd Scott case, division and outbreak of war, emancipation and way of life during the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, early then radical reconstruction, Fredrick Douglass, the white KKK alliance, the aftermath of reconstruction and difficulty of emancipated individuals to survive with racist policies. Oppression.</p>
7	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"African American Arts: After the Great Depression Unit:</p> <p>Students explore and discuss African American budding culture and their struggles during the Great Depression which led to the end of the Harlem Renaissance.</p> <p>Open fighting in Kansas, John Brown as abolitionist, the Dredd Scott case, division and outbreak of war, emancipation and way of life during the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, early then radical reconstruction, Fredrick Douglass, the white KKK alliance, the aftermath of reconstruction and</p>

		difficulty of emancipated individuals to survive with racist policies. Oppression. "
8	ELA/Social Studies	<p>The path of slavery in the colonies followed by the abolishment of slavery and difficulties for African Americans that followed, Harriet Tubman, consideration of why it would be important to each state that slavery was ruled upon. The Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>"Making America: Off Our Backs Unit (A): Students expand their knowledge of African American immigration starting from the origination of the 13 colonies in North America. Students expand their knowledge of injustice as they consider the secret alliance of Native Americans with African Americans that were brought over during the years of the Transatlantic Slave Trade and cultural blending of Native Americans and African Americans."</p> <p>"Black Excellence: James Durham Unit: Students explore the life of James Durham, discuss his enslavement from birth, and his rise that bought his freedom and helped him to open his own medical practice becoming one the first African-American doctors in the United States."</p>

c. The relationship between white supremacy, racism, and American slavery.

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
1	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"SLAVERY: The Village That Vanished Molly Bannaky* Dear Benjamin Banneker</p> <p>The 1619 Project: Born on the Water by Nikole Hannah-Jones</p> <p>The Patchwork Path: A Quilt Map to Freedom</p> <p>Phoebe the Spy by Judith Berry Griffin</p> <p>Samuel's Choice by Richard Berleth The Secret Garden of George Washington Carver</p> <p>The Escape of Oney Judge: Martha Washington's Slave Finds Freedom by Emily Arnold McCully"</p>
2	ELA/Social Studies	Harmony Social Emotional curriculum which teaches about acceptance.
3	ELA/Social Studies	Harmony Social Emotional curriculum which teaches about acceptance.

		Fredrick Douglass speaking out against slavery and Harriet Tubman. MLK works for equal rights.
4	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Americans in history: Rosa Parks, Lincoln, growth of the country in the civil war, as well as slavery, manifest destiny, abolitionists, reconstruction, segregation. The Civil Rights Era. Government and Congressman John Lewis of GA. The 3/5 Compromise: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qeAM4xr8Jyo From trade to factories in America, and how this impacted immigration of African Americans.</p> <p>Yelitsa Jean-Charles and her line of empowering dolls. Phillis Wheatley, Crispus Attucks. Immigrants and Workers rights. Fredrick Douglass and Sojourner Truth. Movements for reform. Zora Neal Hurston who wrote stories about African American culture, George Washington Carver as a scientist who helped farmers in the southeast, and Kasim Reed elected as Mayor of Atlanta. The English Colonies leading to slavery and the civil war. The southeast after slavery. The culture of the southeast includes Jazz, mostly created by African American musicians. Rosa Parks.</p>
5	ELA/Social Studies	<p>The establishment and refining of the colonies, their goods, and the introduction of societal classes and slavery. A unit on the slave trade, defined by northern and southern differences. Daily life and the beginning of the fight for freedom. Excerpt about Oloudah Equiano who was forced onto a ship and auctioned, from his journal. The American Revolution and James Armistead's work as a spy who helped to win a decisive battle. Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre. African Americans and their role in the American Revolution, including the failure of the countries to follow through with the freedom earned.</p> <p>African Americans gaining the right to vote, MLK, Fifteenth Ammendment. Benjamin Banneker as surveyor for Washington DC. Slavery spread in 1793 and the cotton gin. Abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison, Sojourner Truth, Fredrick Douglas. The Kansas-Nebraska Act which allowed people in three territories to decide to practice or not practice slavery which compromised the Missouri Compromise Line. Biddy Mason the first freed female landowner in CA.</p> <p>Civil War and Reconstruction. The fight for voting to determine slavery laws, the underground railroad, abolitionists, the road to war, the confederacy, the emancipation proclamation, roles of African Americans during the war, daily lives of soldiers, The Gettysburg Address. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, soldiers enforcing the release of enslaved people, then the beginning of segregation and "black codes". The 13th and 15th amendments, sharecropping, and Harriet Tubman.</p>
6	ELA/Social Studies	The establishment of colonies, slave trade routes, cash crops, plantations, daily struggles. The belief that enslaved people were inferior and the racism that contributed to the horrific conditions. Trade routes and

		<p>triangular trade that included slaves. African Americans serving in the Revolution.</p> <p>"Transatlantic Slave Trade Unit (B): Students expand their understanding of inequality and the tribulations of Africans as they are separated and sold to unfamiliar people and territories. "</p> <p>The society and culture leading up to the civil war. The cotton gin, Eli Whitney, the increase of slavery, abolitionism, the role of capital and profit, industrialism and immigration. "King Cotton and Life in the South " unit. Southern dependence on agriculture and slavery. Henry Brown and his idea to be mailed to a free state. The lives and struggles of enslaved African Americans. The underground railroad. Sectionalism and the Civil War. Conflicts, compromises, and growing tensions.</p> <p>"Black Excellence Unit: Political African-Americans of Modern Times: Students engage in research of modern-day African Americans that have paved the way for other African Americans.</p> <p>Open fighting in Kansas, John Brown as abolitionist, the Dredd Scott case, division and outbreak of war, emancipation and way of life during the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, early then radical reconstruction, Fredrick Douglass, the white KKK alliance, the aftermath of reconstruction and difficulty of emancipated individuals to survive with racist policies. Oppression. "</p>
7	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"Making America: Off Our Backs Unit (B): Students explore the daily lives of African Slaves, the treatment of whites to black, to help sensitize and scaffold student understanding to the inequalities of Africans (Blacks) within the Southern States, aligning to the invention of the cotton gin (Eli Whitney), the catalyst of the Industrial Revolution</p> <p>Transatlantic Slave Trade Unit (B): Students expand their understanding of inequality and the tribulations of Africans as they are separated and sold to unfamiliar people and territories. "</p> <p>Open fighting in Kansas, John Brown as abolitionist, the Dredd Scott case, division and outbreak of war, emancipation and way of life during the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, early then radical reconstruction, Fredrick Douglass, the white KKK alliance, the aftermath of reconstruction and difficulty of emancipated individuals to survive with racist policies. Oppression.</p> <p>"Black Excellence Unit: Political African-Americans of Modern Times: Students engage in research of modern-day African Americans that have paved the way for other African Americans."</p>
8	ELA/Social	The path of slavery in the colonies followed by the abolishment of slavery

	Studies	<p>and difficulties for African Americans that followed, Harriet Tubman, consideration of why it would be important to each state that slavery was ruled upon. The Civil Rights Movement</p> <p>"Transatlantic Slave Trade Unit (B): Students expand their understanding of inequality and the tribulations of Africans as they are separated and sold to unfamiliar people and territories.</p> <p>"NAACP: The Advancement of Colored People Unit: The American Civil Liberties Union Unit: Students will engage in reading and class discussion that shows the importance of non-profit African American support systems that scaffolds to changes within African American culture."</p> <p>"Black Excellence Unit: Political African-Americans of Modern Times: Students engage in research of modern-day African Americans that have paved the way for other African Americans."</p>
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d. The central role racism played in the Civil War.

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
2	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"Amer Rev/ CIVIL WAR"</p> <p>A Spy Called James: The True Story of James Lafayette, Revolutionary War Double Agent</p> <p>Seven Miles to Freedom: The Robert Smalls Story by Janet Halfmann</p> <p>The Buffalo Soldier by Sherry Garland</p> <p>Glenette Tilley Turner;</p> <p>Black matilia</p> <p>Harriet Tubman</p> <p>Show Way by Jacqueline Woodson</p> <p>Black Regiment</p>
3	ELA/Social Studies	Abraham Lincoln and the idea of freedom.
4	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Americans in history: Rosa Parks, Lincoln, growth of the country in the civil war, as well as slavery, manifest destiny, abolitionists, reconstruction, segregation. The Civil Rights Era. Government and Congressman John Lewis of GA.</p> <p>Yelitsa Jean-Charles and her line of empowering dolls. Phillis Wheatley, Crispus Attucks. Immigrants and Workers rights. Fredrick Douglass and Sojourner Truth. Movements for reform. Zora Neal Hurston who wrote stories about African American culture, George Washington Carver as a scientist who helped farmers in the southeast, and Kasim Reed elected as Mayor of Atlanta. The English Colonies leading to slavery and the civil war.</p>

		The southeast after slavery. The culture of the southeast includes Jazz, mostly created by African American musicians. Rosa Parks.
5	ELA/Social Studies	<p>The establishment and refining of the colonies, their goods, and the introduction of societal classes and slavery. A unit on the slave trade, defined by northern and southern differences. Daily life and the beginning of the fight for freedom. Excerpt about Olaudah Equiano who was forced onto a ship and auctioned, from his journal. The American Revolution and James Armistead's work as a spy who helped to win a decisive battle. Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre. African Americans and their role in the American Revolution, including the failure of the countries to follow through with the freedom earned.</p> <p>African Americans gaining the right to vote, MLK, Fifteenth Amendment. Benjamin Banneker as surveyor for Washington DC. Slavery spread in 1793 and the cotton gin. Abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison, Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass. The Kansas-Nebraska Act which allowed people in three territories to decide to practice or not practice slavery which compromised the Missouri Compromise Line. Biddy Mason the first freed female landowner in CA.</p> <p>Civil War and Reconstruction. The fight for voting to determine slavery laws, the underground railroad, abolitionists, the road to war, the confederacy, the emancipation proclamation, roles of African Americans during the war, daily lives of soldiers, The Gettysburg Address. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, soldiers enforcing the release of enslaved people, then the beginning of segregation and "black codes". The 13th and 15th amendments, sharecropping, and Harriet Tubman.</p>
6	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"Fighting for Freedom Unit: The Underground Railroad before the Civil War Unit: Students will explore through lessons some of the most important catalysts of the underground railroad that helped many Africans escape to freedom in Canada, scaffolding student understanding of African resistance leading up to the Civil War.</p> <p>The establishment of colonies, slave trade routes, cash crops, plantations, daily struggles. The belief that enslaved people were inferior and the racism that contributed to the horrific conditions. Trade routes and triangular trade that included slaves. African Americans serving in the Revolution."</p> <p>The society and culture leading up to the civil war. The cotton gin, Eli Whitney, the increase of slavery, abolitionism, the role of capital and profit, industrialism and immigration. "King Cotton and Life in the South " unit. Southern dependence on agriculture and slavery. Henry Brown and his idea to be mailed to a free state. The lives and struggles of enslaved African Americans. The underground railroad. Sectionalism and the Civil War. Conflicts, compromises, and growing tensions.</p>

		"Black Excellence: From" Whites Only" to" Everyone": The Challenge of Equality amongst African Americans Unit: Students engaged in the time period when freedom did not always mean" free" for African Americans. Students explore racism and segregation of African Americans in everyday life. "
7	ELA/Social Studies	"Amendments: 13, 14 & 15 Unit: Students deepen their understanding of the amendments and how this affected African Americans in reference to voting, equality and treatment. Open fighting in Kansas, John Brown as abolitionist, the Dredd Scott case, division and outbreak of war, emancipation and way of life during the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, early then radical reconstruction, Fredrick Douglass, the white KKK alliance, the aftermath of reconstruction and difficulty of emancipated individuals to survive with racist policies. Oppression. " "Black Excellence: From" Whites Only" to" Everyone": The Challenge of Equality amongst African Americans Unit: Students engaged in the time period when freedom did not always mean" free" for African Americans. Students explore racism and segregation of African Americans in everyday life. "
8	ELA/Social Studies	The path of slavery in the colonies followed by the abolishment of slavery and difficulties for African Americans that followed, Harriet Tubman, consideration of why it would be important to each state that slavery was ruled upon. The Civil Rights Movement "Civil War Unit: Shaping a "Free" America Unit: Students will gain the knowledge of understanding the roles of African Americans and how their contribution to the Civil War scaffolded changes in "Black Excellence: From" Whites Only" to" Everyone": The Challenge of Equality amongst African Americans Unit: Students engaged in the time period when freedom did not always mean" free" for African Americans. Students explore racism and segregation of African Americans in everyday life. "

e. How the tragedy of enslavement was perpetuated through segregation and federal, state, and local laws.

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
K	ELA/Social Studies	"Excerpt on MLK and how he changed laws as well as background information about" "I Have A Dream" and peaceful DC gathering. lesson 1. Students will understand that historical accounts are constructed by drawing logical inferences from artifacts and documents.
1	ELA/Social Studies	"Mumbet's Declaration of Independence* by Gretchen Woelfle

		Opal Lee and What It Means to Be Free: The True Story of the Grandmother of Juneteenth by Alice Faye Duncan"
3	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Thurgood Marshall and his role in civil rights and segregation. The laws and government around Brown VS Board of Education. Abraham Lincoln and his role in ending slavery. Fredrick Douglass speaking out against slavery and Harriet Tubman. MLK works for equal rights.</p> <p>Mary McLeod, champion of education.</p>
4	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Americans in history: Rosa Parks, Lincoln, growth of the country in the civil war, as well as slavery, manifest destiny, abolitionists, reconstruction, segregation. The Civil Rights Era. Government and Congressman John Lewis of GA.</p> <p>Yelitsa Jean-Charles and her line of empowering dolls. Phillis Wheatley, Crispus Attucks. Immigrants and Workers rights. Fredrick Douglass and Sojourner Truth. Movements for reform. Zora Neal Hurston who wrote stories about African American culture, George Washington Carver as a scientist who helped farmers in the southeast, and Kasim Reed elected as Mayor of Atlanta. The English Colonies leading to slavery and the civil war. The southeast after slavery. The culture of the southeast includes Jazz, mostly created by African American musicians. Rosa Parks.</p> <p>This unit uses the book "The Hope Chest" which brings up women's suffrage, inequality, and addresses the judgment of Black Americans during that time. The girl traveling with her and a man that becomes their support both deal with inequality on a daily basis as they travel to vote. We discuss these differences and challenges as we move through the unit.</p>
5	ELA/Social Studies	<p>The establishment and refining of the colonies, their goods, and the introduction of societal classes and slavery. A unit on the slave trade, defined by northern and southern differences. Daily life and the beginning of the fight for freedom.Excerpt about Oloudah Equiano who was forced onto a ship and auctioned, from his journal. The American Revolution and James Armistead's work as a spy who helped to win a decisive battle. Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre. African Americans and their role in the American Revolution, including the failure of the countries to follow through with the freedom earned.</p> <p>African Americans gaining the right to vote, MLK, Fifteenth Ammendment.Benjamin Banneker as surveyor for Washington DC. Slavery spread in 1793 and the cotton gin. Abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison, Sojourner Truth, Fredrick Douglas. The Kansas-Nebraska Act which allowed people in three territories to decide to practice or not practice slavery which compromised the Missouri Compromise Line. Biddy Mason the first freed female landowner in CA.</p> <p>Civil War and Reconstruction. The fight for voting to determine slavery laws,</p>

		<p>the underground railroad, abolitionists, the road to war, the confederacy, the emancipation proclamation, roles of African Americans during the war, daily lives of soldiers, The Gettysburg Address. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, soldiers enforcing the release of enslaved people, then the beginning of segregation and "black codes". The 13th and 15th amendments, sharecropping, and Harriet Tubman.</p>
6	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"Supreme Court vs. Dred Scott: The Unjust Justice System Unit: Students engage in a mini unit to understand the importance of the roles and views of the Supreme Court towards African Americans that led to unjust rulings that have led to other abolitionists fighting for African American equality.</p> <p>Article 1 Section 2 of Constitution: The Three-Fifths Rule Unit: Students will learn through class discussion and reading about the constitutional injustice of the three-fifths individual rule for African Americans during slavery.</p> <p>The establishment of colonies, slave trade routes, cash crops, plantations, daily struggles. The belief that enslaved people were inferior and the racism that contributed to the horrific conditions. Trade routes and triangular trade that included slaves. African Americans serving in the Revolution."</p> <p>The society and culture leading up to the civil war. The cotton gin, Eli Whitney, the increase of slavery, abolitionism, the role of capital and profit, industrialism and immigration. "King Cotton and Life in the South " unit. Southern dependence on agriculture and slavery. Henry Brown and his idea to be mailed to a free state. The lives and struggles of enslaved African Americans. The underground railroad. Sectionalism and the Civil War. Conflicts, compromises, and growing tensions.</p> <p>"Black Excellence: Understanding Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcom X Unit: Students explore the life of Emmett Till, an African American who was tragically killed and dismembered by whites in the South to scaffold their understanding of inequality and unfair treatment of blacks. Students explore the lives of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcom X as the catalyst of change for African Americans"</p>
7	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"Article 1 Section 2 of Constitution: The Three-Fifths Rule Unit: Students will learn through class discussion and reading about the constitutional injustice of the three-fifths individual rule for African Americans during slavery."</p> <p>Open fighting in Kansas, John Brown as abolitionist, the Dredd Scott case, division and outbreak of war, emancipation and way of life during the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, early then radical reconstruction, Fredrick</p>

		<p>Douglass, the white KKK alliance, the aftermath of reconstruction and difficulty of emancipated individuals to survive with racist policies. Oppression.</p> <p>"Black Excellence: Understanding Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcom X Unit:</p> <p>Students explore the life of Emmett Till, an African American who was tragically killed and dismembered by whites in the South to scaffold their understanding of inequality and unfair treatment of blacks. Students explore the lives of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcom X as the catalyst of change for African Americans"</p>
8	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"Article 1 Section 2 of Constitution: The Three-Fifths Rule Unit: Students will learn through class discussion and reading about the constitutional injustice of the three-fifths individual rule for African Americans during slavery.</p> <p>Life Under Slavery unit."</p> <p>"Civil Rights and the Ku Klux Klan (KKK): The Advancement of White Supremacy to the Derailment of African Americans Unit: Students explore the disadvantages of African Americans in Southern states. Students research deaths of African Americans caused by the Ku Klux Klan and the laws that kept them from justice."</p> <p>"Brown vs. Board of Education Unit: Students explore and discuss African American segregation and the difference in the qualities of education from white and black schools. Students research and discuss Jim Crow and his beliefs on the legitimization of blacks in the South."</p> <p>Black Excellence: Understanding Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcom X Unit: Students explore the life of Emmett Till, an African American who was tragically killed and dismembered by whites in the South to scaffold their understanding of inequality and unfair treatment of blacks. Students explore the lives of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcom X as the catalyst of change for African Americans"</p>

f. The contributions of Black people to American life, history, literature, economy, politics, and culture.

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
K	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"Excerpt on MLK and how he changed laws as well as background information about" "I Have A Dream"" and peaceful DC gathering. lesson 1.</p> <p>"Students will develop an understanding of the similarities between families now and in the past, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Daily life today and in other times -- Cultural origins of customs and beliefs around the world"

		Participation in the wax museum as a visitor.
1	ELA/Social Studies	Food/Culture: Bring Me Some Apples and I'll Make You a Pie: A Story About Edna Lewis book) "Artist: Picture Study: W.H. Johnson Picture Study: Lois Mailou Jones "Black Wall Street Mansa Musa"
2	ELA/Social Studies	African American inventors, political figures, entertainers that have made significant contributions. We talk about how these contributions are important to our daily lives. Abraham Lincoln and Slavery. Heroes who inspire change (MLK, Harriet Tubman, Wilma Rudolph. The idea of heroes working for social and civil change. Rosa Parks. Looking at the past- artifacts and documents
3	ELA/Social Studies	The ideas of family and community. How immigrants helped to build our country. Different cultures around the world. George Washington Carver and crop rotation. African American inventors, political figures, entertainers that have made significant contributions. We talk about how these contributions are important to our daily lives. African American inventors, political figures, entertainers that have made significant contributions. We talk about how these contributions are important to our daily lives. Abraham Lincoln and Slavery. Heroes who inspire change (MLK, Harriet Tubman, Wilma Rudolph. The idea of heroes working for social and civil change. Rosa Parks.
4	ELA/Social Studies	Americans in history: Rosa Parks, Lincoln, growth of the country in the civil war, as well as slavery, manifest destiny, abolitionists, reconstruction, segregation. The Civil Rights Era. Government and Congressman John Lewis of GA. Yelitsa Jean-Charles and her line of empowering dolls. Phillis Wheatley, Crispus Attucks. Immigrants and Workers rights. Fredrick Douglass and Sojourner Truth. Movements for reform. Zora Neal Hurston who wrote stories about African American culture, George Washington Carver as a scientist who helped farmers in the southeast, and Kasim Reed elected as Mayor of Atlanta. The English Colonies leading to slavery and the civil war. The southeast after slavery. The culture of the southeast includes Jazz, mostly created by African American musicians. Rosa Parks. From trade to factories in America, and how this impacted immigration of African Americans
5	ELA/Social Studies	The establishment and refining of the colonies, their goods, and the introduction of societal classes and slavery. A unit on the slave trade,

		<p>defined by northern and southern differences. Daily life and the beginning of the fight for freedom.Excerpt about Oloudah Equiano who was forced onto a ship and auctioned, from his journal. The American Revolution and James Armistead's work as a spy who helped to win a decisive battle. Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre. African Americans and their role in the American Revolution, including the failure of the countries to follow through with the freedom earned.</p> <p>African Americans gaining the right to vote, MLK, Fifteenth Ammendment.Benjamin Banneker as surveyor for Washington DC. Slavery spread in 1793 and the cotton gin. Abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison, Sojourner Truth, Fredrick Douglas. The Kansas-Nebraska Act which allowed people in three territories to decide to practice or not practice slavery which compromised the Missouri Compromise Line. Biddy Mason the first freed female landowner in CA.</p> <p>Civil War and Reconstruction. The fight for voting to determine slavery laws, the underground railroad, abolitionists, the road to war, the confederacy, the emancipation proclamation, roles of African Americans during the war, daily lives of soldiers, The Gettysburg Address. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, soldiers enforcing the release of enslaved people, then the beginning of segregation and "black codes". The 13th and 15th amendments, sharecropping, and Harriet Tubman.</p>
6	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"The Emancipation Proclamation Unit: Students engage in the early establishments of the United States Government by exploring Abraham Lincoln's issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared all persons held in slave states.</p> <p>The establishment of colonies, slave trade routes, cash crops, plantations, daily struggles. The belief that enslaved people were inferior and the racism that contributed to the horrific conditions. Trade routes and triangular trade that included slaves. African Americans serving in the Revolution."</p> <p>"Changing Our Story (A): The Life of Rosa Parks Unit: Students engage, discuss, and explore the life of Rosa Parks and learn about her contributions to the advancement of African Americans when racism was at an all-time high."</p> <p>The society and culture leading up to the civil war. The cotton gin, Eli Whitney, the increase of slavery, abolitionism, the role of capital and profit, industrialism and immigration. "King Cotton and Life in the South " unit. Southern dependence on agriculture and slavery. Henry Brown and his idea to be mailed to a free state. The lives and struggles of enslaved African Americans. The underground railroad. Sectionalism and the Civil War. Conflicts, compromises, and growing tensions.</p>
7	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"The Emancipation Proclamation Unit: Students engage in the early establishments of United States Government</p>

		<p>by exploring Abraham Lincoln’s issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, that declared all persons held in slave states "</p> <p>"Changing Our Story (B): The Life and Death of Medgar Evers Unit: Students learn and discuss the life of Medgar Evers who was known to passionately speak out about racism and white supremacy in the South.</p> <p>Open fighting in Kansas, John Brown as abolitionist, the Dredd Scott case, division and outbreak of war, emancipation and way of life during the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, early then radical reconstruction, Fredrick Douglass, the white KKK alliance, the aftermath of reconstruction and difficulty of emancipated individuals to survive with racist policies. Oppression. "</p>
8	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"The Emancipation Proclamation Unit: Students engage in the early establishments of United States Government by exploring Abraham Lincoln’s issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, that declared all persons held in slave states "</p> <p>"Black Excellence: Vivian Thomas Unit: Students explore African-American surgeon Vivian Thomas who developed a procedure that was used to treat blue baby syndrome that had caused many deaths during the 1940’s.</p>

g. The socio-economic struggle Black people endured, and continue to endure, in working to achieve fair treatment in the United States; as well as the agency they employ in this work for equal treatment.

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
K	ELA/Social Studies	Students will identify types of human settlement, connections between settlements, and the types of activities found in each.
1	ELA/Social Studies	Art: Alma Thomas (Ablaze with Color Book) "Art and Picture Studies: Augusta Savage, Jacob Lawrence, Horace Pippin, Romare Bearden, Henry Ossawa Tanner, Joshua Johnson, Prince Demah, and Faith Ringgold"
2	ELA/Social Studies	African American inventors, political figures, entertainers that have made significant contributions. We talk about how these contributions are important to our daily lives. Abraham Lincoln and Slavery. Heroes who inspire change (MLK, Harriet Tubman, Wilma Rudolph. The idea of heroes working for social and civil change. Rosa Parks. Looking at the past- artifacts and documents
3	ELA/Social Studies	In the EL curriculum we read the book More Than Anything Else which touches on the subject of Booker T Washington and working in the salt

		<p>mines with no education.</p> <p>Thurgood Marshall and his role in civil rights and segregation. The laws and government around Brown VS Board of Education. Abraham Lincoln and his role in ending slavery. Fredrick Douglass speaking out against slavery and Harriet Tubman. MLK works for equal rights.</p> <p>Mary McLeod, champion of education. Phillis Wheatley, her poems about faith, slavery, and current political climate.</p>
4	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Focus on poet: Walter Dean Myers for most of the unit. Student in the book is writing about meeting Walter Dean Myers and being inspired by Walter Dean Myers for the climax of the book.</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vtZdynxEJKsVrUgctdS359nSOaxzxPGc/view?usp=drive_web&authuser=0 He was a doctor and wrote poetry in his spare time! We also use his poems to analyze his life through the book:</p> <p>https://www.amazon.com/River-Words-William-Carlos-Williams/dp/0802853021</p> <p>Americans in history: Rosa Parks, Lincoln, growth of the country in the civil war, as well as slavery, manifest destiny, abolitionists, reconstruction, segregation. The Civil Rights Era. Government and Congressman John Lewis of GA."</p> <p>Yelitsa Jean-Charles and her line of empowering dolls. Phillis Wheatley, Crispus Attucks. Immigrants and Workers rights. Fredrick Douglass and Sojourner Truth. Movements for reform. Zora Neal Hurston who wrote stories about African American culture, George Washington Carver as a scientist who helped farmers in the southeast, and Kasim Reed elected as Mayor of Atlanta. The English Colonies leading to slavery and the civil war. The southeast after slavery. The culture of the southeast includes Jazz, mostly created by African American musicians. Rosa Parks.</p> <p>From trade to factories in America, and how this impacted immigration of African Americans</p>
5	ELA/Social Studies	<p>The establishment and refining of the colonies, their goods, and the introduction of societal classes and slavery. A unit on the slave trade, defined by northern and southern differences. Daily life and the beginning of the fight for freedom.Excerpt about Oloudah Equiano who was forced onto a ship and auctioned, from his journal. The American Revolution and James Armistead's work as a spy who helped to win a decisive battle. Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre. African Americans and their role in the American Revolution, including the failure of the countries to follow through with the freedom earned.</p> <p>African Americans gaining the right to vote, MLK, Fifteenth Ammendment.Benjamin Banneker as surveyor for Washington DC. Slavery</p>

		<p>spread in 1793 and the cotton gin. Abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison, Sojourner Truth, Fredrick Douglas. The Kansas-Nebraska Act which allowed people in three territories to decide to practice or not practice slavery which compromised the Missouri Compromise Line. Biddy Mason the first freed female landowner in CA.</p> <p>Civil War and Reconstruction. The fight for voting to determine slavery laws, the underground railroad, abolitionists, the road to war, the confederacy, the emancipation proclamation, roles of African Americans during the war, daily lives of soldiers, The Gettysburg Address. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, soldiers enforcing the release of enslaved people, then the beginning of segregation and "black codes". The 13th and 15th amendments, sharecropping, and Harriet Tubman.</p>
6	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"African Labor: Enriching the New World Unit: Students go in depth to understand the history of the enslaved people and how it helped to build the early infrastructures and commodities of early North America.</p> <p>The establishment of colonies, slave trade routes, cash crops, plantations, daily struggles. The belief that enslaved people were inferior and the racism that contributed to the horrific conditions. Trade routes and triangular trade that included slaves. African Americans serving in the Revolution."</p> <p>The society and culture leading up to the civil war. The cotton gin, Eli Whitney, the increase of slavery, abolitionism, the role of capital and profit, industrialism and immigration. "King Cotton and Life in the South " unit. Southern dependence on agriculture and slavery. Henry Brown and his idea to be mailed to a free state. The lives and struggles of enslaved African Americans. The underground railroad. Sectionalism and the Civil War. Conflicts, compromises, and growing tensions.</p> <p>"Black Excellence: Black Lives Matter Protests: The Fight for Equality Unit: Students explore recent protests and inequalities of modern time and compare them to previous years to scaffold their understanding of the importance of equality amongst African Americans."</p>
7	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"African Cooking Unit: (Civics and Economics) Students engage in lessons that help them understand culture through African-American dishes, and influences of Native American foods.</p> <p>Open fighting in Kansas, John Brown as abolitionist, the Dredd Scott case, division and outbreak of war, emancipation and way of life during the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, early then radical reconstruction, Fredrick Douglass, the white KKK alliance, the aftermath of reconstruction and difficulty of emancipated individuals to survive with racist policies. Oppression.</p>

		"Black Excellence: Black Lives Matter Protests: The Fight for Equality Unit: Students explore recent protests and inequalities of modern time and compare them to previous years to scaffold their understanding of the importance of equality amongst African Americans."
8	ELA/Social Studies	"African American Culture: Jumping the Broom: From Slavery to Tradition Unit: Students engage and discuss African American culture and customs that were passed down from slavery, but still hold a sentimental value for modern-day African-Americans." "Black Excellence: Black Lives Matter Protests: The Fight for Equality Unit: Students explore recent protests and inequalities of modern time and compare them to previous years to scaffold their understanding of the importance of equality amongst African Americans." Life Under Slavery unit."

h. Black figures in national history and in Delaware history.

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
K	ELA/Social Studies	Excerpt on MLK speech and gathering to change laws for equality. Chapter 6 Lesson 2: Booker T Washington as a leader. Lesson 3: MLK as a leader and hero. Students will develop an awareness of major events and people in United States and Delaware history. -- Who lives here and how did they get here? (immigrants, demographics, ethnic and religious groups) -- Important people in our past -- Different kinds of communities in Delaware and the United States"
1	ELA/Social Studies	"Black inventors: Garrett Morgan – traffic signal J.L. Love – invented pencil sharpener" "J Lee – bread-kneading machine Marie Van Brittan Brown- security cameras George Crum- Potato Chips (George Crum and the Saratoga Chip book)"
2	ELA/Social Studies	The ideas of family and community. How immigrants helped to build our country. Different cultures around the world. George Washington Carver and crop rotation. African American inventors, political figures, entertainers that have made significant contributions. We talk about how these contributions are

		<p>important to our daily lives. Abraham Lincoln and Slavery. Heroes who inspire change (MLK, Harriet Tubman, Wilma Rudolph. The idea of heroes working for social and civil change. Rosa Parks.</p> <p>African American engineers and scientists.</p> <p>John Henry as a tall tale. Celebrating freedom and remembering African American Heros. Jackie Robinson excerpt.</p>
3	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Thurgood Marshall and his role in civil rights and segregation. The laws and government around Brown VS Board of Education. Abraham Lincoln and his role in ending slavery. Fredrick Douglass speaking out against slavery and Harriet Tubman. MLK works for equal rights.</p> <p>Jacob Lawrence who documented African American life and migration through realism paintings and Louis Armstrong who changed music through Jazz, both changing the arts forever. Mary McLeod, champion of education. Phillis Wheatley, her poems about faith, slavery, and current political climate.</p>
4	ELA/Social Studies	<p>Americans in history: Rosa Parks, Lincoln, growth of the country in the civil war, as well as slavery, manifest destiny, abolitionists, reconstruction, segregation. The Civil Rights Era. Government and Congressman John Lewis of GA.</p> <p>Yelitsa Jean-Charles and her line of empowering dolls. Phillis Wheatley, Crispus Attucks. Immigrants and Workers rights. Fredrick Douglass and Sojourner Truth. Movements for reform. Zora Neal Hurston who wrote stories about African American culture, George Washington Carver as a scientist who helped farmers in the southeast, and Kasim Reed elected as Mayor of Atlanta. The English Colonies leading to slavery and the civil war. The southeast after slavery. The culture of the southeast includes Jazz, mostly created by African American musicians. Rosa Parks.</p>
5	ELA/Social Studies	<p>The establishment and refining of the colonies, their goods, and the introduction of societal classes and slavery. A unit on the slave trade, defined by northern and southern differences. Daily life and the beginning of the fight for freedom.Excerpt about Oloudah Equiano who was forced onto a ship and auctioned, from his journal. The American Revolution and James Armistead's work as a spy who helped to win a decisive battle. Crispus Attucks in the Boston Massacre. African Americans and their role in the American Revolution, including the failure of the countries to follow through with the freedom earned.</p> <p>African Americans gaining the right to vote, MLK, Fifteenth Ammendment.Benjamin Banneker as surveyor for Washington DC. Slavery spread in 1793 and the cotton gin. Abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison,</p>

		<p>Sojourner Truth, Fredrick Douglas. The Kansas-Nebraska Act which allowed people in three territories to decide to practice or not practice slavery which compromised the Missouri Compromise Line. Biddy Mason the first freed female landowner in CA.</p> <p>Civil War and Reconstruction. The fight for voting to determine slavery laws, the underground railroad, abolitionists, the road to war, the confederacy, the emancipation proclamation, roles of African Americans during the war, daily lives of soldiers, The Gettysburg Address. The Civil Rights Act of 1866, soldiers enforcing the release of enslaved people, then the beginning of segregation and "black codes". The 13th and 15th amendments, sharecropping, and Harriet Tubman.</p>
6	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"African History: Our Oral History Unit: Students engage in lessons that help to scaffold them to understanding the disadvantages of African-American history, as the information is very limited due to slavery and the mistreatment of African-Americans in early United States History.</p> <p>The establishment of colonies, slave trade routes, cash crops, plantations, daily struggles. The belief that enslaved people were inferior and the racism that contributed to the horrific conditions. Trade routes and triangular trade that included slaves. African Americans serving in the Revolution."</p> <p>"African-American Firsts: The Arts Unit: Students gain an understanding of African-American history through exploration of African American poetry, art and literature from some of the first African-American catalysts that has shaped the history of the arts such as: Lucy Terry, Joshua Johnston and Phillis Wheatley.</p> <p>"Voting Rights of 1965 Unit: Students engage and research public law which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Students engage and discuss the discriminatory voting practices in Southern States due to White Supremacy against African Americans.</p> <p>The society and culture leading up to the civil war. The cotton gin, Eli Whitney, the increase of slavery, abolitionism, the role of capital and profit, industrialism and immigration. ""King Cotton and Life in the South"" unit. Southern dependence on agriculture and slavery. Henry Brown and his idea to be mailed to a free state. The lives and struggles of enslaved African Americans. The underground railroad. Sectionalism and the Civil War. Conflicts, compromises, and growing tensions."</p>
7	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"African History: Our Oral History Unit: Students engage in lessons that helps to scaffold them to understanding the disadvantages of African-American history, as the information is very limited</p>

		<p>due to slavery and the mistreated of African-Americans in early United States History"</p> <p>"Voting Rights of 1965 Unit: Students engage and research public law which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Students engage and discuss the discriminatory voting practices in Southern States due to White Supremacy against African Americans.</p> <p>Open fighting in Kansas, John Brown as abolitionist, the Dredd Scott case, division and outbreak of war, emancipation and way of life during the war, the Emancipation Proclamation, early then radical reconstruction, Fredrick Douglass, the white KKK alliance, the aftermath of reconstruction and difficulty of emancipated individuals to survive with racist policies. Oppression. "</p> <p>Black Excellence: A New Day: The First African-American President Barack Obama Unit: Students research, discuss, and compare the advancements of African-Americans in the United States from previous years until now. Students will discuss and explore many disadvantages of African Americans that still exist in modern times in the fight for equality for all."</p>
8	ELA/Social Studies	<p>"African History: Our Oral History Unit: Students engage in lessons that helps to scaffold them to understanding the disadvantages of African-American history, as the information is very limited due to slavery and the mistreated of African-Americans in early United States History</p> <p>The path of slavery in the colonies followed by the abolishment of slavery and difficulties for African Americans that followed, Harriet Tubman, consideration of why it would be important to each state that slavery was ruled upon. The Civil Rights Movement"</p> <p>"The Civil Rights Act of 1964: Equality Unit: Voting Rights of 1965 Unit: Students engage and research public law which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Students engage and discuss the discriminatory voting practices in Southern States due to White Supremacy against African Americans."</p>

Professional Learning

As required by Title 14 §4143 (e), school districts and charter schools shall provide in-service training related to this section within the year.

List the date and description of the in-service training sessions provided to meet this requirement.

Date	Description of Professional Learning
08/18/2023	Introduction to staff of legislation, MCR's, and general requirements. Presentation of implementation processes for grade bands, examples of implementation in grade bands, activity with MCRs posted for teachers to document with their grade bands, how they will implement each MCR within their grade level, then returning for sharing out and discussing this year's implementation, responding to questions, sharing out strategies, and ending with resources provided.