

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.

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Position: Supervisor of Social Studies

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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.

In Red Clay, our philosophy is that Black history will be implemented across content areas in grades K-12. In an effort to achieve this, our Teaching and Learning Department, in conjunction with our Equity Office, continues to work together to complete a cross-walking diagnostic of our current curriculum with the minimum content requirements of HB 198, to determine entry points for a deeper exploration and accurate depiction of Black history overall.

The Red Clay Consolidated School District has adopted two new curricula for ELA. These curricula were selected due to the culturally relevant, social justice based themes and materials. Instructional materials, recommended strategies and routines in the HQIM were deliberately selected for their alignment with HB198. O'dell High school curriculum is a highly-rated, top-quality ELA program for Grades 9-12 designed around authentic texts to celebrate diverse voices, ideas, and perspectives. Students create a learning community that is grounded in questions such as, "who changes the world"? And "what does it mean to be an American?" For more information see:

<https://openupresources.org/ela-curriculum/odell-education-high-school-literacy-program/>

The American Reading Company is a curriculum that provides texts that serve as mirrors that celebrate culture and windows into the diversity of our world. For more information see: <https://new.americanreading.com/arc-core/>

Within the framework of our new Amplify Science curriculum for K-5, each unit includes a guide for eliciting and leveraging students' prior knowledge, personal experiences, and background knowledge. These guides provide entry points for teachers to draw out students' lived experiences and cultural funds of knowledge, often circling back to their family and cultural lives. Individual units in different grades contain articles or reading books, many of which focus on the contributions of Black people in science. Some specific examples of these articles and student books are listed in section F of this document. Our secondary science teachers leverage curated articles and other resources on DiscoveryEd.com and information shared on the website www.lamascientist.info, which is an initiative for inclusive STEM education.

Last year, each elementary classroom received a grade specific diverse library set with the goal of increasing opportunities for students to learn about themselves and others. The selection of books went through a rigorous equity selection process and ensured each book set was age appropriate. Books were also placed in each elementary school's library. Ongoing work continues as we develop lesson plans that will be integrated into social studies pacing guides.

Delaware's civics standards provide a strong foundation for civic participation. Additionally, the Red Clay school district has partnered with Mikva Challenge to provide a robust civics curriculum that incorporates students' voices, which allows students to experience civics in action. Lastly, through professional learning, teachers have learned how to incorporate democratic classrooms to make sure classrooms are equitable.

Frameworks have been utilized to ensure that instructional resources are age appropriate and rely on primary sources. These include Learning for Justice's Teaching Hard History and Social Justice standards.

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
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
d. The central role racism played in the Civil War.			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	X	X		X	X
f. The contributions of Black people to American life, history, literature, economy, politics, and culture.	X	X	X	X	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	X
h. Black figures in national history and in Delaware history.	X	X	X	X	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
K	Social Studies	Students will learn about Africa prior to the Black diaspora by learning about the kingdom of Kush when establishing the setting in a book about Sudan.
1	Social Studies	Students will learn about the Nile Valley civilizations, specifically Egypt, with examples of math, art and literature.
3	Social Studies	Students will learn the ancient African kingdoms and Mansa Musa when discussing trade and the barter system.
4	Social Studies	Students will learn about Africa prior to the Black diaspora and understand that, before 1492, there was great diversity on different continents that included impressive levels of development.

6	ELA	<p>In English Language Arts students will about Africa & (African) Ancient Civilizations</p> <p>Africa Unit: Readers will travel from the mouth of the Nile River to the Cape of Good Hope. This collection encompasses the history of the aAncient civilizations to present-day life on the African continent. Information about the diverse geography, the fascinating animals and plants, the history, cultures, and recent political changes is included.</p> <p>Ancient Civilizations Unit: Readers will explore the world before 250 CE. Regions included are Ancient Egypt, China, Greece, Mesopotamia, Rome, India, and the Maya.</p>
6	Social Studies	Grade six world regional geography, students will learn about North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa. These include: diversity of Africa prior to the African and Black diaspora, current connections and contributions to science, art, literature and history by teaching the African Cultural Hearths, teaching the regions of West Africa before and after the African diaspora and how boundaries were influenced by the slave trade and the European colonization of Africa and comparing & contrasting the economic and human rights issues that African and Black Diaspora populations faced in different regions.
10	Social Studies	Students learn about world history and geography from 1450-present. Students will utilize geographic principles to learn about world history, including writing an argumentative outline on the regional characteristics of North African and sub-Saharan Africa, the Columbian Exchange and Atlantic Slavery.
12	Social Studies	A variety of social studies electives are offered in high schools, including: African American History, AP African American Studies and Comparative Cultural Studies. These courses center the history of the Black experience in the United States, starting first with Africa prior to the Black diaspora and ending at current day.

b. The significance of enslavement in the development of the American economy.

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
K	Social Studies	Students will learn about Harriet Tubman by applying chronology to her life. They will learn that enslaved people were not free and did not earn money for their work.
2	ELA	When reading about Harriet Tubman, students will learn about the plantation system, in which enslaved people were forced to work for no pay, long hours, and sustain the plantation.
4	Social Studies	Students will learn about the development of slavery in America. They will trace how enslavement was practiced around the world before Columbus arrived in America and how slavery practiced in the Old World would be considerably different from that which would eventually take root in the

		New World and about the first Africans brought to America. Additionally, students will learn that enslavers viewed the people who they enslaved just like they did other property. The enslavers sold enslaved people for a number of reasons but primarily for profit but also out of fear, all while enslaved people dreamed of being free. But those dreams did not come true because enslavers valued profit and power over freedom and equality.
8	Social Studies	Students will learn about how westward expansion, cultivation of cotton and the spread of slavery helped lead to the eventual fracture of the United States and the outbreak of the Civil War, with slavery being the central cause of the Civil War and the successes and failures of Reconstruction. For example, students will explore diverse perspectives from the early United States to Reconstruction through primary documents to understand the role of racism, white supremacy, and slavery in the development of the U.S., evaluating the historical record for divergences in narratives related to the Civil War and Reconstruction, interpreting whether the hopes of freed people were achieved during the Reconstruction Era through a research project, analyze how the American slavery evolved politically, economically, and socially over the course of the early United States and connect examples of Black agency, resistance, and triumph during the era of American slavery.
10	Social Studies	Students learn about world history and geography from 1450-present. Students will utilize geographic principles to learn about world history, including writing an argumentative outline on the regional characteristics of North African and sub-Saharan Africa, the Columbian Exchange and Atlantic Slavery.
12	Social Studies	A variety of social studies electives are offered in high schools, including: African American History, AP African American Studies and Comparative Cultural Studies. These courses center the history of the Black experience in the United States, starting first with Africa prior to the Black diaspora and ending at current day.

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

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
2	ELA	When reading about Harriet Tubman students will learn about the great lengths enslaved people endured to secure their freedom and the lengths their enslavers went to retrieve them.
4	Social Studies	Students will learn how Colonial America shifted from a system of indentured servant system to permanent enslavement, the history of enslavement in Delaware and how enslavers viewed the people who they enslaved just like they did other property.
5	ELA	Students will read the Road to Freedom, a narrative realist fiction text about a girl and her mother escaping slavery through the Underground Railroad after the father was sold. The journey mirrors those of many individuals

		escaping slavery in the 1800's.
7	Social Studies	Students will be asked whether Luther Martin was correct when he argued that the original Constitution, including the Bill of Rights, was "inconsistent with the principles of the Revolution"?
8	Social Studies	Students will learn about how westward expansion, cultivation of cotton and the spread of slavery helped lead to the eventual fracture of the United States and the outbreak of the Civil War, with slavery being the central cause of the Civil War and the successes and failures of Reconstruction. For example, students will explore diverse perspectives from the early United States to Reconstruction through primary documents to understand the role of racism, white supremacy, and slavery in the development of the U.S., evaluating the historical record for divergences in narratives related to the Civil War and Reconstruction, interpreting whether the hopes of freed people were achieved during the Reconstruction Era through a research project, analyze how the American slavery evolved politically, economically, and socially over the course of the early United States and connect examples of Black agency, resistance, and triumph during the era of American slavery.
10	Social Studies	Students learn about world history and geography from 1450-present. Students will utilize geographic principles to learn about world history, including writing an argumentative outline on the regional characteristics of North African and sub-Saharan Africa, the Columbian Exchange and Atlantic Slavery.
12	Social Studies	A variety of social studies electives are offered in high schools, including: African American History, AP African American Studies and Comparative Cultural Studies. These courses center the history of the Black experience in the United States, starting first with Africa prior to the Black diaspora and ending at current day.

d. The central role racism played in the Civil War.

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
2	ELA	When reading about Harriet Tubman students will learn that the cause of the Civil War was over slavery.
3	ELA	Students will read about the Massachusetts 54th Regiment and their contributions and fighting in the Civil War.
8	Social Studies	Students will learn about how westward expansion, cultivation of cotton and the spread of slavery helped lead to the eventual fracture of the United States and the outbreak of the Civil War, with slavery being the central cause of the Civil War and the successes and failures of Reconstruction. For example, students will explore diverse perspectives from the early United States to Reconstruction through primary documents to understand the role of racism, white supremacy, and slavery in the development of the U.S., evaluating the historical record for divergences in narratives related to the Civil War and Reconstruction, interpreting whether the hopes of freed

		people were achieved during the Reconstruction Era through a research project, analyze how the American slavery evolved politically, economically, and socially over the course of the early United States and connect examples of Black agency, resistance, and triumph during the era of American slavery.
12	Social Studies	A variety of social studies electives are offered in high schools, including: African American History, AP African American Studies and Comparative Cultural Studies. These courses center the history of the Black experience in the United States, starting first with Africa prior to the Black diaspora and ending at current day.

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

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
K	Social Studies	Students will learn about Georgia Gilmore and segregation in the bus system in Montgomery, Alabama and how Black people worked together to make change.
2	Social Studies	Students will learn about the contributions of Black people to American history and politics by learning about Rosa Parks. Learning will focus on Ms. Parks growing up in the segregated South and how it impacted her life's work in advancing rights for Black people
3	Social Studies	Students will learn about rights and responsibilities and instances of segregation and voting restrictions in American history.
3	ELA	Students explore the book Back of the Bus. This story tells the point of view of a young boy riding with his mother as Rosa Parks is asked to move to the back of the bus. He questions the fairness of segregation, the Civil Rights Movement is discussed and its impact on history.
4	Social Studies	Students will learn that Mum Bett seized on the ideals of the American Revolution to sue successfully for her freedom and that of others on August 22, 1781. Cases like hers contributed to the abolition of enslavement in Massachusetts and other northern states.
5	ELA	Students will learn about the Great Migration and why Black people left the South, including: segregation, lack of justice in the courts and inequality. Students will learn about segregation in education, the separate but equal doctrine, the NAACP and how people fought to desegregate schools across the country.
7	Social Studies	Students will learn about a variety of topics that address majority rule vs. minority rights, that civil rights secure political freedom and about civic responsibilities. Some examples include: 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, Shirley Bulah and Brown vs. Board, George White, and property rights.

		Students will learn about how redlining contributes to wealth inequalities that exist today, why does where you grow up affect how you live and why might one place have a higher unbanked rate than another.
8	Social Studies	Students will learn about how westward expansion, cultivation of cotton and the spread of slavery helped lead to the eventual fracture of the United States and the outbreak of the Civil War, with slavery being the central cause of the Civil War and the successes and failures of Reconstruction. For example, students will explore diverse perspectives from the early United States to Reconstruction through primary documents to understand the role of racism, white supremacy, and slavery in the development of the U.S., evaluating the historical record for divergences in narratives related to the Civil War and Reconstruction, interpreting whether the hopes of freed people were achieved during the Reconstruction Era through a research project, analyze how the American slavery evolved politically, economically, and socially over the course of the early United States and connect examples of Black agency, resistance, and triumph during the era of American slavery.
9	Social Studies	Students will continue to learn about segregation at the federal and state levels and how Black people have and continue working to achieve fair treatment in the United States by investigating Jim Crow and a Charleston Legend. Students will find connections between fair treatment and federalism and how the Constitution can be changed to support people and interpretations over time. Additionally, students will learn about how the passage of the 14th and 15th amendments allowed for the election of Black men like Hiram Revels. In economics, students will be continuing their learning about red lining and its impacts today.
11	Social Studies	Students learn US history from 1877-present. The following topics are discussed in this course: Jim Crow Laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, Ida B. Wells and the National Association of Colored Women, The Tulsa Race Massacre, NAACP, The Harlem Renaissance, Booker T. Washington differing ideologies W.E.B. Du Bois, 19th Amendment, The Great Migrations, Black people's contributions and involvement in WWI & WWII, The Double V Campaign, Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1964.
11	ELA	<p>Students will read <i>The Warmth of Other Suns</i> examine the push-and-pull factors of the Great Migration caused by the social and political climate in the United States in the aftermath of slavery as well as the immediate and long-term impacts of the decision to migrate. Based on their learning, students will write an expository essay that examines the significance and impact of the author's approach to structure as she constructs and tells the story of the Great Migration in <i>The Warmth of Other Suns</i>.</p> <p>Students will study <i>The American Dream of Homeownership</i>, Section 2-A <i>Dream Deferred</i> and examine the history of discrimination and segregation in relation to homeownership in the United States. Based on their learning, students will analyze and evaluate arguments related to discriminatory housing practices and affordable housing debates.</p>

12	Social Studies	<p>A variety of social studies electives are offered in high schools, including: African American History, AP African American Studies and Comparative Cultural Studies. These courses center the history of the Black experience in the United States, starting first with Africa prior to the Black diaspora and ending at current day.</p> <p>In psychology, social and cognition units discuss topics such as race, discrimination, stereotypes, creation of IQ tests and eugenics.</p>
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f. The contributions of Black people to American life, history, literature, economy, politics, and culture.

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
K-5	Art and Music	<p>Students are introduced to Black artists and musicians and learn about their contributions to American life and culture. Ongoing work will include the development of lessons and units to address specific artists and musicians. Equitable outcomes have been addressed by including opportunities for every student to have access to robust visual and performing art programs.</p> <p>Black Artists include: Robert Blackburn, Dox Thrash, Edward Loper, Jean Michel Basquait, Faith Ringgold, Alma Thomas, El Anatsui, Jacob Lawrence, Charles Park</p>
K-5	Library	<p>Students are introduced to relevant Black authors and learn about their literary contributions. With the purchase of diverse book sets, students will have access to diverse books and ongoing work will be the development of lessons to use during library unified arts.</p> <p>K - Trombone Shorty by Troy Andrews; One Love by Cedella Marley 1 - Tani's New Home by Tanitolowa Adewumi 2 - Last Stop on Market Street (Illustrator - Christian Robinson); Uncle John's City Cargen by Bernette Ford 3 - Song in the City by Daniel Bernstrom 4 - Why The Sky is Far Away, A Nigerian Folktale 5 - Black Wall Street by LaQuitta Barnes</p>
K	Social Studies	<p>Students will learn about the contributions of Black people to history and American culture by highlighting their agency and resistance. These people include Harriet Tubman and Georgia Gilmore.</p>
K	Science	<p>Within the Weather unit, students engage with a nonfiction book titled, "Tornado! Predicting Severe Weather." This book tells the story of Lynn Burse, a forecaster for the National Weather Service, who helped predict a tornado, sending a warning that saved lives.</p>
1	Social Studies	<p>Students will learn about the contributions of Black people to American history by learning about Carter G. Woodson. Students will learn about his life and how his life events led to the establishment Black History Month.</p>

2	Social Studies	Students will learn about the contributions of Black people to American history and politics by learning about Rosa Parks. Learning will focus on Ms. Parks growing up in the segregated South and how it impacted her life's work in advancing rights for Black people. In the history unit, students will learn about primary sources by examining examples of primary sources that are related to Harriet Tubman and Rosa Parks.
2	ELA	<p>When reading about Harriet Tubman students will learn that she helped thousands of enslaved people escape to freedom, she was an abolitionist and was a spy during the Civil War.</p> <p>Students will learn about the Harlem Renaissance and how it contributed to a vibrant culture in the arts.</p> <p>Students will learn about national change makers in the United States, with national Black figures included.</p>
3	ELA	<p>Students explore the book Back of the Bus. This story tells the point of view of a young boy riding with his mother as Rosa Parks is asked to move to the back of the bus. He questions the fairness of segregation, the Civil Rights Movement is discussed and its impact on history.</p> <p>Students will read about the Massachusetts 54th Regiment and their contributions and fighting in the Civil War.</p>
4	ELA	<p>Students are introduced to the American folktale John Henry. This story is based in the South during the Reconstruction Era after the Civil War. Students explore tall tales that include the adventures of a folk hero in a realistic setting. Folk tales from various cultures are explored.</p> <p>Students will learn about the Civil Rights movement and their contributions to American life, such as: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks, Supreme Court Justice Peggy Quince, Colin Powell, Condolezza Rice.</p>
4	Social Studies	Students will learn about John Punch, Elizabeth Key, Mum Bett, Carter G. Woodson and the hundreds of enslaved Africans who helped build the White House and their contributions to American life.
5	ELA	<p>Students will read the Road to Freedom, a narrative realist fiction text about a girl and her mother escaping slavery through the Underground Railroad. The journey mirrors those of many individuals escaping slavery in the 1800's. Paired with this text, students will read and learn about Harriet Tubman and her role on the Underground Railroad.</p> <p>Students will read about Rosa Parks and her work with the NAACP and resistance to desegregate the bus system in Montgomery, Alabama.</p> <p>Students will learn about the Harlem Renaissance and the birth of Jazz.</p>

		Specific people addressed are: Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald and Fletcher Henderson. Students will trace the development of blues to more contemporary times including the study of: Ma Rainey, Bessie Smith, Ray Charles, Arthea Franklin
5	Social Studies	Students learn how banks have discriminated against various groups of people. They first learn the definition of discrimination. Then, they watch a video with Sheila Johnson, the first Black female billionaire, talking about how she was denied a loan despite having hundreds of millions of dollars. Next, students read two texts. With each example of discrimination, students answer questions about the discrimination and what can be done to stand up to discrimination.
5	ELA	Students will read the Road to Freedom, a narrative realist fiction text about a girl and her mother escaping slavery through the Underground Railroad. The journey mirrors those of many individuals escaping slavery in the 1800's.
5	Science	During the Ecosystem Restoration unit, students read a nonfiction book titled, "Walk in the Woods," which profiles an African-born scientist, Asmeret Asefaw Berhe. She studies soil to better understand this complex system that underlies many of Earth's ecosystems. During the Patterns of Earth and Sky unit, students read about astrophysicist, Gibor Basri in "Star Scientist."
6-12	Art and Music	Students are introduced to Black artists and musicians and learn about their contributions to American life and culture.
7	Social Studies	Students will learn about important Civil Rights leaders, including the Bulahs, Louis Redding, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr..
8	Social Studies	Students will learn about how westward expansion, cultivation of cotton and the spread of slavery helped lead to the eventual fracture of the United States and the outbreak of the Civil War, with slavery being the central cause of the Civil War and the successes and failures of Reconstruction. For example, students will explore diverse perspectives from the early United States to Reconstruction through primary documents to understand the role of racism, white supremacy, and slavery in the development of the U.S., evaluating the historical record for divergences in narratives related to the Civil War and Reconstruction, interpreting whether the hopes of freed people were achieved during the Reconstruction Era through a research project, analyze how the American slavery evolved politically, economically, and socially over the course of the early United States and connect examples of Black agency, resistance, and triumph during the era of American slavery. Important people who are included are: Harriet Tubman, Dred Scott and Frederick Douglass.
8	ELA	Readers will gain an appreciation for what the earth has to offer as they learn about pioneers in the Wild West. Students will come to understand that our history is the result of both the strengths and shortcomings of peoples from all over the world whose lives converged during the Westward Expansion era. This includes the history of African enslavement and resistance in the United States.

		Readers will read classic and flashy titles that will invite them into the rich world of African American literature. These titles reflect the experiences and issues of American middle school students.
9	Social Studies	Students will continue to learn about segregation at the federal and state levels and how Black people have and continue working to achieve fair treatment in the United States by investigating Jim Crow and a Charleston Legend.
10	ELA	Students will examine how a contemporary figure, former President Barack Obama, reflects on personal and cultural experiences in the memoir genre. Based on their learning, students will write personal narratives, memoir, or essays based on their own experiences or observations of the world.
11	Social Studies	Students learn US history from 1877-present. The following contributions are discussed in this course: Ida B. Wells and the National Association of Colored Women, NAACP, The Harlem Renaissance, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, Black people's contributions and involvement in WWI & WWII, The Double V Campaign, Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1964
11	ELA	Students will read <i>The Warmth of Other Suns</i> examine the push-and-pull factors of the Great Migration caused by the social and political climate in the United States in the aftermath of slavery as well as the immediate and long-term impacts of the decision to migrate. Based on their learning, students will write an expository essay that examines the significance and impact of the author's approach to structure as she constructs and tells the story of the Great Migration in <i>The Warmth of Other Suns</i> .
12	Social Studies	A variety of social studies electives are offered in high schools, including: African American History, AP African American Studies and Comparative Cultural Studies. These courses center the history of the Black experience in the United States, starting first with Africa prior to the Black diaspora and ending at current day.

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	Social Studies	<p>Students will learn about Georgia Gilmore and segregation in the bus system in Montgomery, Alabama and how Black people worked together to make change.</p> <p>Students will learn about the many ways Harriet Tubman enacted change, these include: being a suffragist, spy and nurse during the Civil War and a conductor on the Underground Railroad.</p>
2	Social Studies	Students will learn about the contributions of Black people to American history and politics by learning about Rosa Parks. Learning will focus on Ms. Parks growing up in the segregated South and how it impacted her life's

		work in advancing rights for Black people
3	Social Studies	Students will learn about rights and responsibilities and instances of segregation and voting restrictions in American history and how Black people worked to achieve fair treatment.
4	Social Studies	Students will learn about John Punch, Mum Bett and Elizabeth Key in early American history and how they worked to achieve fair treatment and the agency they used to achieve equal treatment. For example, students will learn that Mum Bett used the ideals of the American Revolution to sue successfully for her freedom and that of others on August 22, 1781. Cases like hers contributed to the abolition of enslavement in Massachusetts and other northern states.
4	ELA	Students will learn about the Civil Rights movement and how Black people worked to achieve fair treatment in the United States. Some examples include: sit-ins, freedom rides, March on Washington, affirmative action.
5	Social Studies	Students learn how banks have discriminated against various groups of people. They first learn the definition of discrimination. Then, they watch a video with Sheila Johnson, the first Black female billionaire, talking about how she was denied a loan despite having hundreds of millions of dollars. Next, students read two texts. With each example of discrimination, students answer questions about the discrimination and what can be done to stand up to discrimination.
5	ELA	Students will learn about segregation in education, the separate but equal doctrine, the NAACP and how people fought to desegregate schools across the country.
7	ELA	English Language Arts: American Reading Company: Civil Rights Era: Readers will engage with text and think about the constitutional rights guaranteed to American citizens. They will consider the historical precedent and ongoing struggles as Americans attempt to define exactly what those civil rights are and who is entitled to them.
7	Social Studies	Students will learn about a variety of topics that address majority rule vs. minority rights, that civil rights secure political freedom and about civic responsibilities. Some examples include: 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, the Civil Rights Act and Shirley Bulah the Bulah's role in Brown vs. Board of Education.
8	Social Studies	Students will learn about how westward expansion, cultivation of cotton and the spread of slavery helped lead to the eventual fracture of the United States and the outbreak of the Civil War, with slavery being the central cause of the Civil War and the successes and failures of Reconstruction. For example, students will explore diverse perspectives from the early United States to Reconstruction through primary documents to understand the role of racism, white supremacy, and slavery in the development of the U.S., evaluating the historical record for divergences in narratives related to the

		Civil War and Reconstruction, interpreting whether the hopes of freed people were achieved during the Reconstruction Era through a research project, analyze how the American slavery evolved politically, economically, and socially over the course of the early United States and connect examples of Black agency, resistance, and triumph during the era of American slavery.
9	Social Studies	Students will continue to learn about segregation at the federal and state levels and how Black people have and continue working to achieve fair treatment in the United States by investigating Jim Crow and a Charleston Legend. Students will find connections between fair treatment and federalism and how the Constitution can be changed to support people and interpretations over time. Additionally, students will learn about how the passage of the 14th and 15th amendments allowed for the election of Black men like Hiram Revels. In economics, students will be continuing their learning about red lining and its impacts today.
11	Social Studies	Students learn US history from 1877-present. The following topics are discussed in this course: Jim Crow Laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, Ida B. Wells and the National Association of Colored Women, The Tulsa Race Massacre, NAACP, The Harlem Renaissance, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, 19th Amendment, The Great Migrations, Civil Rights Acts of 1957, 1964.
11	ELA	<p>Students will read <i>The Warmth of Other Suns</i> examine the push-and-pull factors of the Great Migration caused by the social and political climate in the United States in the aftermath of slavery as well as the immediate and long-term impacts of the decision to migrate. Based on their learning, students will write an expository essay that examines the significance and impact of the author’s approach to structure as she constructs and tells the story of the Great Migration in <i>The Warmth of Other Suns</i>.</p> <p>Students will study <i>The American Dream of Homeownership</i>, Section 2-A <i>Dream Deferred</i> and examine the history of discrimination and segregation in relation to homeownership in the United States. Based on their learning, students will analyze and evaluate arguments related to discriminatory housing practices and affordable housing debates.</p>
12	Social Studies	A variety of social studies electives are offered in high schools, including: African American History, AP African American Studies and Comparative Cultural Studies. These courses center the history of the Black experience in the United States, starting first with Africa prior to the Black diaspora and ending at current day.

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

Grade-level	Content Area(s)	Lessons/Resources
K	Math	Developed lessons aimed at creating a space of community where students can develop their own vision of a mathematician and see themselves as mathematicians. Examples of this are the introduction of a diverse group of famous mathematicians to students such as Benjamin Banneker, Elbert Frank Cox, and James Musse Jama. Through lessons and books, students will

		learn about their contributions to the math community.
K	Social Studies	Students will learn about a variety of past and current inventors. These include: Lonnie Johnson, Garrett Morgan and George Washington Carver.
1	Math	Developed lessons aimed at creating a space of community where students can develop their own vision of a mathematician and see themselves as mathematicians. Examples of this are the introduction of a diverse group of famous mathematicians to students such as Benjamin Banneker, James Musse Jama, Annie Easley, and David Blackwell. Through lessons and books students will learn about their contributions to the math community.
2	Math	Developed lessons aimed at creating a space of community where students can develop their own vision of a mathematician and see themselves as mathematicians. Examples of this are the introduction of a diverse group of famous mathematicians to students such as Annie Easley, David Blackwell, Valerie Thomas, and John Urschel. Through lessons and books students will learn about their contributions to the math community.
3	Math	Developed lessons aimed at creating a space of community where students can develop their own vision of a mathematician and see themselves as mathematicians. Examples of this are the introduction of a diverse group of famous mathematicians to students such as Benjamin Banneker, Elbert Frank Cox, James Musse Jama, and David Blackwell. Through lessons and books students will learn about their contributions to the math community.
3	ELA	Students will learn about Ralph Bunche, who was a US diplomat who helped plan and organize the United Nations and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.
4	Math	Developed lessons aimed at creating a space of community where students can develop their own vision of a mathematician and see themselves as mathematicians. Examples of this are the introduction of a diverse group of famous mathematicians to students such as David Blackwell, Mark Dean, and Euphemia Lofton Hayes. Through lessons and books students will learn about their contributions to the math community.
4	Social Studies	As a part of the grade 4 US history course, students will learn about many Black figures in national and Delaware history. Some include: Garrett Morgan, Carter G. Woodson, John Punch, Elizabeth Key, Ona Judge, Mum Bett.
5	Math	Math: Developed lessons aimed at creating a space of community where students can develop their own vision of a mathematician and see themselves as mathematicians. Examples of this are the introduction of a diverse group of famous mathematicians to students such as Benjamin Banneker, James Musse Jama, and David Blackwell. Through lessons and books students will learn about their contributions to the math community.

5	Social Studies	Students learn how banks have discriminated against various groups of people. They first learn the definition of discrimination. Then, they watch a video with Sheila Johnson, the first Black female billionaire, talking about how she was denied a loan despite having hundreds of millions of dollars. Next, students read two texts. With each example of discrimination, students answer questions about the discrimination and what can be done to stand up to discrimination.
5	ELA	Students learn about Bessie Coleman and her life in the segregated South and how she was able to achieve her dream of becoming a pilot and earning her aviation license.
6-12	Science	Science teachers will highlight Black individuals, both from Delaware and those that are not, who have made contributions within their field of study. They will utilize Discovery Education as their resource.
6-12	CTE	CTE teachers will highlight Black individuals that have made contributions within their field of study. They will utilize Discovery Education as their resource.
7	Social Studies	Students will learn about important Civil Rights leaders, including the Bulahs, Louis Redding, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr..
8	Social Studies	Throughout the course, students will learn about important Black people, some examples include: Nat Turner, Henry Brown and Frederick Douglass.
9	Science	In 9th grade science when discussing influential scientists contributing to the model of the atom - students discuss the lack of accessibility for minority populations to be involved in this area of study. Also, discuss James Harris who helped discover 2 elements on the periodic table.
10	Science	Science teachers will highlight Black individuals, both from Delaware and those that are not, who have made contributions within their field of study. More specifically in the topic of Life Science: Discuss Charles Drew impact on specialized cells and plasma transfusion/incompatibility
10	ELA	Students will examine how a contemporary figure, former President Barack Obama, reflects on personal and cultural experiences in the memoir genre. Based on their learning, students will write personal narratives, memoir, or essays based on their own experiences or observations of the world.
12	Social Studies	A variety of social studies electives are offered in high schools, including: African American History, AP African American Studies and Comparative Cultural Studies. These courses center the history of the Black experience in the United States, starting first with Africa prior to the Black diaspora and ending at current day.

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
2022-2023	<p>Courageous Conversations About Race : Beyond Diversity</p> <p>Discussing Identity and Bias with Students Professional Learning</p> <p>Intercepting Bias in Our Classrooms : Two day workshop</p> <p>“History UnErased Professional Learning”: The Intersections of HB 198 and LGBTQ History</p> <p>Reimagining Professional Grant - All secondary mathematics teachers will engage in a professional reading cohort that is designed to strengthen our teacher community culture and provide strategies for building classroom communities and lifting student voice.</p> <p>Summer Retreat Administrative Book Study - “Choosing to See: A Framework for Equity In The Math Classroom”</p> <p>Diversity Champion Trainings (Professional Learnings embedded during School Faculty Meetings) in partnership with Equity & Beyond :</p> <p>Anti - Racism, Inclusion, Diversity and Equity Professional Learning Sessions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Quarterly 2 hour sessions ○ Topics Include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Why Race? ■ The Impact of Bias ■ The Realities of Power and Authority ■ Gender Expressions and Identity ● “Building My Lens for Equity” : Using Data to Advance Educational Equity on our Campuses <p>“Teaching Light By Fire” : How to Lead Meaningful Race Conversations in the Classroom</p> <p>Taking a Culturally Responsive Lens to Social Studies Instruction</p> <p>Expanding the Narrative in Social Studies Classrooms: How to Meet HB198 with an Inclusive Lens Virtual Conference</p> <p>Secondary Mathematics Teachers engaged in a year long book study with “Choosing to See: A Framework for Equity In The Math Classroom”.</p> <p>PK-12 Paraprofessionals: Engaged in in-depth training on Trauma Informed Practices which included a focus on identifying and understanding the impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) on students in the school environment.</p> <p>PK-12 School Based MTSS Tier 2/3 Teams: Engaged in training focusing on providing Social Emotional Learning supports to students in all schools utilizing curricula such as Second Step, PATHS, and Leader in Me to embed SEL instruction and student supports into school based MTSS framework.</p>

	<p>Targeted school teams engaged in introductory professional learning focusing on Restorative Practices to adjust school based approach to disciplinary practices in high needs school communities.</p> <p>K-3 educators received professional training on the science of reading that centered around ensuring high quality structured literacy instruction reached all learners.</p>
August, 2023	Secondary social studies teachers strengthen how to engage in conversations about race by presenter Matthew Kay, author of <i>Not Light, But Fire, How to Lead Meaningful Race Conversations in the Classroom</i>
August, 2023	Elementary teachers learned how to support conversations about HB 198 in their classroom by Dawnavyn James.
August, 2023 - May, 2024	<p>Secondary mathematics teachers engage in the following Personalized Professional Learning Pathway focused on Community, Culture, and Equity</p> <p>To what extent does the classroom environment support all students to learn?</p> <p>Participants in this pathway will focus on developing a community of learners through the establishment of structures for learning, a positive culture and climate, and equitable access for all students. “Effective management of the learning environment is based on the belief that learning is a priority. Learning cannot happen without systems and structures to maintain efficient routines and procedures, or without establishing a respectful and supportive culture that encourages risk-taking. Successful classrooms create a community of learners, and the expectation is that students take initiative in learning through individual accountability and supporting one another.” Topics will include but are not limited to routines and procedures, classroom interactions, and high expectations for learning and achievement.</p> <p>DVCEE offers Professional Learning series - Systemically Trauma-Informed Practice Series: Understanding Systemically Trauma-Informed Practice (3 Session)</p>
September 2023	Diversity Champion Meeting - Kick-Off provided the opportunity to recap and reset focus areas for the upcoming school year.
October, 2023	<p>Secondary social studies teachers attended the state in-service professional learning day that offered several sessions about topics aligned to HB 198.</p> <p>Diversity Champion Meeting</p>
October, 2023	Arts staff attended “Teaching Anti-Racism and Equity Through the Arts” - National Arts School Network Conference.
November, 2023	AP African American Studies teachers attended professional learning at the Equal Justice Initiative.
November, 2023	<p>Affinity group leaders attended the National Courageous Conversations Summit.</p> <p>Affinity group leaders attended the Black Male Educator Convening Connections and collaboration with the Video Project</p>
December,	K-3 elementary teachers will learn how to incorporate Black history everyday with a professional

2023	<p>learning centered on the book, <i>Beyond February, Teaching Black History, Any Day, Every Day, and All Year Long, K-3</i>.</p> <p>Secondary social studies teachers will unpack HB 198's clarification documents and have time to identify resources to meet the MCRs.</p> <p>Diversity Champion Meeting making connections to the 220 Diversity Regulation</p>
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