Item 2.A.1.

Attachment 5

History–Social Science Subject Matter Committee

May 16, 2019

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# Appendices

## Appendix A: UC-Approved Course Outlines

Ethnic Studies Course Outlines

African American Studies Course Outlines

Chicana/o/x and Latina/o/x Studies Course Outlines

Asian American Studies Course Outlines

Native American Studies Course Outlines

Content Note: these course outlines are presented as they were received from the University of California Office of the President, to meet the requirement of *Education Code* Section 51226.7. They were not edited save for formatting, the removal of duplicative text, and correction of minor typographic errors. The hyperlinks in these documents have not been verified and their content has not been reviewed. For more information, contact the Curriculum Frameworks and Instructional Resources Division of the California Department of Education at 916-319-0881.

## Ethnic Studies Course Outlines

Ethnic Studies

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* P4XBTN

*Institution:* Golden Valley High School (053871), Santa Clarita, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Half Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* Ethnic Studies, 4728

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

Ethnic Studies courses operate from the consideration that race and racism have been, and continue to be, profoundly powerful social and cultural forces in American society. These courses focus on the experiences of African Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanas/os and Latinas/os, American Indians, and other racialized peoples in the United States. Courses are grounded in the concrete situations of people of color, and use a methodological framing that emphasizes both the structural dimensions of race and racism and the associated cultural dimensions. (Adapted from UC Berkeley, Department of Ethnic Studies). The major purpose of this course is to educate students to be politically, socially, and economically conscious about their personal connections to history. Ethnic Studies focuses on themes of social justice, social responsibility, and social change. The course spans from past to present, including politics and social reform, allowing students to identify social patterns and universal qualities present in all ethnic/cultural aspects of society, including their own.

This one semester course will focus on the experiences of African Americans, Asian Americans, Latinos, American Indians and Muslim and Arab Americans. This course will also include an identity unit in which students will consider concepts related to their own personal, group and/or national identity (e.g. race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation).

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Identity Unit

In this three-week unit, students will explore the meaning of words such as race and ethnicity as they pertain to individuals and communities. How do we define our various identities: national, state, local, and community? How do we perceive ourselves and how do others perceive us? Who is the in-crowd and who is the other? What is the process of our identity formation? How has the development of images, often stereotypes, reduced or magnified an individual? What does it mean to be American? How has the perception hyphenated Americans changed over time, both within and between ethnic groups? This Identity Unit contains a LGBTQ "mini-unit” in which students will go beyond the notion of individual, community, state and national identity and develop an understanding and respect for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, students will be able to understand gender stereotypes and will be able to clarify their own values and feelings by participating in class discussions and writing exercises. The overall objective of the Identity Unit is for students to explore themselves and how they fit into society.

Sample Assignment: Throughout the unit, students will gather resources and materials to be used in a presentation on their identity. Questions to be answered in the presentation: How do you define yourself? What has been the process of your identity formation? Is this formation complete or is it changing? To what extent have stereotypes impacted your identity formation? How do you fit into the larger society? Student presentations should be creative in nature (video, poem, skit, etc.) and must be accompanied by a written essay in which students critically reflect on their own identity formation and how this identity impacts their relationship with peers and the community at large.

Asian American Unit

In this three-week unit, students will study and explore the experience of Asian Americans both historically and in terms of contemporary issues. Students will explore statistics and the diverse ethnic groups living in the United States within the Asian minority. What are the cultural and political similarities/differences between East Asians, Southeast Asians, and Southern Asians? What role did Asian Americans play in the growth and development of the United States? How did political power develop within the Asian American community and how has this power evolved to work effectively with changing power structures in the United States? How has immigration impacted the political, social, and economic realities of Asian Americans? To what extent do Asian Americans conform to idea (real or imagined) of the “model minority”? What challenges continue to face Asian Americans? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for Asian Americans?

Sample Assignment: Working in groups, students will prepare for a debate on the question: Is the perception that Asians are the “model minority” accurate? Groups should be prepared to present both sides of the issue and argue their position based on evidence. Groups must have multiple forms of evidence, including but not limited: levels of education, economic data, voting data, etc.

American Indian Unit

In this three-week unit, students will study and explore the experience of American Indians both historically and in terms of contemporary issues. How has cultural conflict affect American Indians? How have the experiences of different tribes within the United States varied and what impact have these differences had on the economic/political status of the tribes? What role has assimilation played in the experience of American Indians? How did political power develop within the American Indian community and how has this power evolved to work effectively with changing power structures in the United States? What role have gambling licenses played in the economic reality for both the tribes with and without these licenses? What challenges continue to face American Indians? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for American Indians?

Sample Assignment: Working in small groups, students will select a Southern California tribe to study and investigate. Questions to research include: What was the experience of the tribe in relationship to the United States government? How was your tribe impacted politically and economically by its relationship with the Untied States government? This should include both historical and current impacts. What challenges continue to face your tribe? What opportunities exist for positive change for your tribe? Research will be presented in a multi-paragraph report. Additionally, groups will prepare poster presentations that provide key findings. This research/poster project will culminate in a Town Hall Meeting. Groups will present their poster and the class will listen and take notes on the presentations. The class will then synthesize all presentations into a policy paper that summarizes the historical findings and makes recommendations on actions tribes moving forward.

Latino American Unit

In this three-week unit, students will study and explore the experience of Latino Americans both historically and in terms of contemporary issues. Students will explore statistics and the diverse ethnic groups living in the United States within the Latino minority. What are the cultural and political similarities/differences between South Americans, Central Americans, and Mexican Americans? What role did Latinos play in the growth and development of the United States? How did political power develop within the Latino American community and how has this power evolved to work effectively with changing power structures in the United States? To what extent has immigration impacted the political, social, and economic realities of Latino Americans? How has the experience of Latino Americans in California differed from that of Latino Americans in other parts of the United States? What challenges continue to face Latino Americans? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for Latino Americans?

Sample Assignment: Working with a partner students will create a digital presentation for their classmates. Presentations will: Select one group within the Latino American minority (e.g. Mexicans, Panamanians, etc.), Explain the political, social, and economic reality of the group selected within the United States, Demonstrate an understanding of the impact of United States’ immigration policies on this group, Be grounded in evidence

African American Unit

In this three-week unit, students will study and explore the experience of African Americans both historically and in terms of contemporary issues, with an emphasis on the post – WWII Civil Rights Movement. What role did African Americans play in the growth and development of the United States? What role did self – determination play in the trajectory of the African American community? How did political power develop with in the African American community and how has this power evolved to work effectively with changing power structures in the United States? Was the Civil Rights Movement the work of one man? What role did youth play in the Civil Rights Movement? How did the Freedom Riders influence the Civil Rights Movement? What challenges continue to face African Americans? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for African Americans?

Sample Assignment: Students will respond in writing to the following prompt: Select an issue facing African Americans today. Using methods employed by post – WWII Civil Rights activists, suggest a course of action that would lead to the resolution of the issue you selected. All recommendations must be grounded in evidence from text.

Muslim and Arab American Unit

In this three-week unit, students will study and explore the experience of Muslim and Arab Americans both historically and in terms of contemporary issues, with an emphasis on the post – 911 environment. What role did Muslim and Arab Americans play in the growth and development of the United States? How did political power develop with in Muslim and Arab American communities and how has this power evolved to work effectively with changing power structures in the United States? How has the racialization of Muslim and Arab Americans changed since 9/11. How have post 9/11 sentiments in America changed the way Muslim, Arab Americans and Arab-looking individuals see themselves? What have been some of the shifts in their understanding of race? What challenges continue to face Muslim and Arab Americans? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for Muslim and Arab Americans?

Sample Assignment: Working with a partner students will interview an individual who identifies as Muslim and/or Arab American and create an oral presentation for their classmates in which they tell their interviewees story. Presentations will: consider interviewees background, consider the impact of 9/11 on the interviewee and their family, consider the impact of 9/11 on Muslim and/or Arab communities.

Ethnic Studies

Basic Course Information

Record ID: GEFW2L

Institution: Stockton Unified School District (68676), Stockton, CA

Honors Type: (None)

Length of Course: Full Year

Subject Area: College-Preparatory Elective

Discipline: History / Social Science

Grade Levels: 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

Integrated course?: No

Course Learning Environment: Classroom Based

Transcript Code(s): (None)

Public Notes: (None)

Overview

This Ethnic Studies course is designed to develop an understanding of how race, ethnicity, nationality, and culture have shaped and continue to shape individuals and society in the United States. The course prepares students to participate in concurrent or subsequent social studies and literature courses with a solid understanding of historical trends and historical thinking. This course is designed to provide students with the knowledge to achieve an understanding of and an appreciation for the various cultures in their community. The focus is around the experiences of African Americans, Asian Americans, Latinos/as, and other racialized peoples in the United States. Students will be engaged in both intellectually and emotionally rigorous content constructed around issues of ethnicity, identity, service, and social justice. Students will research and examine how 20th Century events reveal power, privilege, ethnocentricity, systemic oppression, and cultural hegemony that influence their individual experiences into the 21st Century.

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Unit 1: Introduction to Ethnic Studies and Identity

In this introductory unit, students will explore the meaning of words such as race and ethnicity as they pertain to individuals and communities. How do we define our various identities: national, state, local, and community? How do we perceive ourselves and how do others perceive us? Who is the in-crowd and who is the other? What is the process of our identity formation? How has the development of images, often stereotypes, reduced or magnified an individual? What does it mean to be American? How has the perception hyphenated Americans changed over time, both within and between ethnic groups? The overall objective of the Identity Unit is for students to explore themselves and how they fit into society.

Objectives:

* Learn the theoretical foundations and lens of Ethnic Studies
* Understand and apply Ethnography research and methods
* Research the students family history and roots
* Understand the dynamics of how race, ethnicity, and gender play a role in the construction of one’s identity
* Define the term narrative identity, and explain the cultural functions that narrative identity serves
* Create projects that illustrates the intersectionality of how race/ethnicity, gender, nationality, and culture structure the student’s identity Topics:
* Geography/environment and how it influences identity
* Race/ethnicity/culture and how it influences identity
* Socio-economic status and how it influences identity
* Self-perception and how one is perceived

Assessments: Students will participate in a Socratic Seminar using notes taken from research from a variety of sources about the concepts of social construction of race and identity. Students will analyze a teacher selected documentary film, collect documents of their own history, and interview (oral history) family members to write a 500-word autobiographical essay in which they reflect on how race, ethnicity, nationality, and culture have shaped their identity. Students will participate in a "Know Thy Selfie" project. The students will analyze selfie photos of themselves and write a reflection essay outlining their findings.

Unit 2: Immigration, Migration, and Movement

This is a survey unit to establish settlement patterns and understand the geographic composition of the United States communities. There will be primary focus on immigration patterns/waves and maps of the United States focusing on:

Asian immigration (Chinese, Japanese, Southeast Asian-etc.) Topics will include WWII Exclusionary Policies and Practices of Asian-Americans, WWII Asian American Internment Camps, Filipinos and Japanese in agricultural labor during the 1900s, and construction of the railroad in the U.S. What role did Asian Americans play in the growth and development of the United States? How did political power develop within the Asian American community and how has this power evolved to work effectively with changing power structures in the United States? What challenges continue to face Asian Americans?

European Immigration (Italians, Jewish, Polish, Irish, Serbian, etc.) Topics will include history and waves of European immigration to the United States, the role of World Wars I and II , the Cold War, Iron Curtain, and Communism played in immigration polices and effects on populations of immigrants. Students will participate in the analysis and discussion of economic opportunities, escape from religious persecution, humanitarian crisis, famine, and labor trends for wealthy, skilled or unskilled, workers. What have been the United States government polices that have accelerated or slowed European Migration to America?

Latin American Immigration (Mexico/Mexican Revolution, El Salvadoran Civil War, etc). Topics will include Historical experiences such as the Mexican-American War, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mendez vs. Westminister, Zoot Suit Riots, Bracero Program, Delano Grape Strike, Chicano/a Movement, El Plan de Santa Barbara, Salad Bowl Strike, the Lemon Grove Case, and la Causa, influential leaders such as Fred Ross, Cesar Chavez, Dolores Huerta, etc., historical experiences such as the Mexican-American War, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mendez vs. Westminister, Zoot Suit Riots, Bracero Program, Delano Grape Strike, Chicano/a Movement, El Plan de Santa Barbara, Salad Bowl Strike, the Lemon Grove Case, and la Causa and major themes such as immigration, colonization, labor issues, civil rights, racism, race relations, and gender relations including laws such as Prop 187, AB-540, and the Dream Act. To what extent has immigration impacted the political, social, and economic realities of Latino Americans? How has the experience of Latino Americans in California differed from that of Latino Americans in other parts of the United States? What challenges continue to face Latino Americans? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for Latino Americans?

Middle Eastern Immigration (Syria, Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan etc.) Topics will include the impact of Middle East wars -Syrian refugees and humanitarian crisis, and U.S immigration policies regarding selected ethnic groups. What is the history Middle Eastern migration? What effect has migration of Middle Easterners had on the United States in terms of labor and economic trends? What are some of the issues that face the Middle East migration today?

African Diaspora and Slavery - Topics will include: Goals and strategies of famous leaders, i.e. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, The Civil Rights movement, Reconstruction Period and Post-Reconstruction Period, The creation of the Declaration of Independence and creating a first and second governmental Constitution, the Black experience in the Civil War, and the history of Transatlantic Slave Trade. How did the Freedom Riders influence the Civil Rights Movement? What challenges continue to face African Americans? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for African Americans? Students will consider the constitution and how slavery played a role in its development. Has it changed? How has society benefited? What did the founding fathers mean by “all men are created equal” when writing the Declaration of Independence? Questions to consider in this unit: How did we get here? Should the US reduce the number of people that are allowed to enter the country and work towards citizenship?

Objectives:

* Students will identify push and pull factors of migration including the role of war, natural resources, and ideology play in movement
* Students will be able to compare and contrast factors surrounding immigration and emigration
* Students will compare, contrast, and analyze various immigrant experiences and synthesize how they contribute to ethnic identity
* Students will examine and critique the processes of acculturation and assimilation, weighing both their potential positive and negative effects

Topics:

* African Diaspora, and Eastern European Movement
* Connections to a group or groups in the acculturation/assimilation processes
* Reasons and influence of migration of major ethnic groups
* Marginalization of ethnic groups

Assessments: Interview an Immigrant Project: The interview will address a specific issue to the ethnicity of the person being interviewed i.e. immigration experience or experiences as a member of their ethnicity in school, etc. The interview should be recorded and transcribed. Students must get a signed consent form to conduct the interview and will have the choice to create a PowerPoint, short film, visual presentation, design an illustrated comic book, or write an essay as a final product. The final product can then be presented to the class and/or shared with the school.

Research Project: Students will research information from primary and secondary sources about a specific marginalized group covered in this unit and prepare a project to present, incorporating examples of how the group was marginalized in the United States. Each presentation must include historical information from outside sources as well as visuals (maps, pictures, graphs, etc.). Students may refer to Unit 1 content as needed to strengthen their examples of marginalization of the group. Students will be assessed on their use of primary and secondary sources, the strength of their evidence of marginalization, and their presentation skills. Through this assignment and ultimately the students’ presentations, students will learn how major ethnic groups within the United States have been historically discriminated against.

Debate: Essential Question- Should the US reduce the number of people that are allowed to enter the country and work towards citizenship? Students will form debate teams to argue a position on the question. They must present researched evidence and logical reasoning and will be assessed on the strength of evidence provided and speaking and listening skills.

Unit 3: Power and Oppression

In this unit students will explore how race, gender, class, and sexual orientation affect various groups. Students will be examining current/recent examples of oppression. They will examine why they happen and how they happen, as well as the responses to that oppression. Students will also be able to examine the current role of the media in perpetuating oppression. Students identify their own stereotypes, including those that arose in the family narratives they created in Unit 1. Students investigate the history of stereotypes by learning about eugenics and the genetic issues relating to race and racism (Students select and analyze examples of contemporary stereotyping in popular culture (advertisements, television programs, films) to understand how stereotypes are reproduced and perpetuated. Based on these investigations, students produce public service announcements for distribution in their schools that challenge particular stereotypes in terms of institutional, interpersonal, and internalized oppression. What is the dominant narrative in the U.S. regarding ethnicity, race, class and gender? How are dominant narratives formed? How does the mass media shape our lives, and our perceptions of others? How do communities and individuals challenge the dominant narrative?

Objectives:

* Analyze institutional, interpersonal, and internalized oppression.
* Media Stereotypes
* Rights of governed and oppressed.

Assessments:

Public Service Announcement: Based on these investigations, students produce public service announcements for distribution in their schools that challenge particular stereotypes in terms of institutional, interpersonal, and internalized oppression.

Resisting Controlling Images Project: In collaborative teams, students will create a video project that demonstrate how communities are resisting controlling images. Each team should reference the unit materials and give a specific example of how controlling images are being resisted in school or in our local society. In this assignment students will build on the knowledge and concepts in the unit to apply it to an issue/topic they see in society. In the presentation they will explore the key issue(s) and how communities are seeking to address the problem(s).

Research essay: Students will write a research essay (about 1000 to 1500 words) analyzing causes, trends, and policies in regard to one specific marginalized group. Students will be assessed on the quality of research sources and validity of information incorporated into their essay.

Unit 4: Social Movement and Advocacy

In this final unit, students will study and identify contemporary issues of oppression or threats to identity in order to become advocates for their community. Students will use previous learnings to develop their own empowerment plan to address their identified community concern.

Objective:

* Students acquire tools to become positive actors in their communities to address a contemporary issue and present findings in a public forum

Topics:

* Racism, LGBTQ rights, immigration rights, access to quality health care, income inequality, War on Drugs, school-to-prison-pipeline, poverty, religious persecution, access to equitable public education, and gangs and violence.

This unit contains a LGBTQ "mini-unit” in which students will go beyond the notion of individual, community, state and national identity and develop an understanding and respect for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, students will be able to understand gender stereotypes and will be able to clarify their own values and feelings by participating in class discussions and writing exercises.

Assessment: Action Research Project: Students will create an action research project in which they identify a problem/issue/conflict either locally or globally and craft a project that addresses the problem, in relation to a unit of the course. Their project should analyze the main issues of the problem, highlight what, if anything, is currently be done to stop it, and propose their solutions. This will be in the form of a written essay of no less than 1500 words. Through this assignment students will learn how to take a problem and develop a project out of that problem. They will then develop a poster-board display/mural on this movement to be displayed at school and in the community.

Civil Rights Movements: Students will research a particular social or civil rights movements and examine how it is connected to the San Joaquin Valley. Throughout the unit, students will research a particular topic and show the origins and issue that the movement is addressing while linking it to issues in their own community. By applying the broad lessons of community-based social movements to their own experiences, student will learn valuable civic engagement strategies and link theory to practice. They will be producing this community-based knowledge to engage a broader discussion of these issues at school and in their communities.

Ethnic Studies

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* CFQABT

*Institution:* San Francisco Unified School District (68478), San Francisco, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* (None)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

This Ethnic Studies course aims to educate students to be politically, socially, and economically conscious about their personal connections to local and global histories. By studying the histories of race, ethnicity, nationality, and culture, students will cultivate respect and empathy for individuals and solidarity with groups of people locally, nationally and globally so as to foster active social engagement and community building. Honoring the historical legacy of social movements and mass struggles against injustice, including the establishment of ethnic studies programs in public schools and university curricula, this course aims to provide an emancipatory education that will inspire students to critically engage in self-determination and seek social justice for all.

Through historical documents and historical interpretations (both print and film), students will be able to (1) discuss their identities, including race, ethnicity, culture, and nationality, (2) describe the ways in which these categories are socially constructed and how they affect students’ lives and the lives of others, (3) participate in grassroots community organization, and (4) explain the dynamics among internalized, interpersonal, and institutional oppression and resistance. This course is designed to develop an understanding of how race, ethnicity, nationality, and culture have shaped and continue to shape individuals and society in the United States. The course prepares students to participate in concurrent or subsequent social studies and literature courses with a solid understanding of historical trends and historical thinking. The course develops academic skills in reading, analysis, and writing of historical narratives. The course gives students a broad opportunity to work with and understand the variety of perspectives that shapes the richness and complexity of the United States as well as our city.

Prerequisites

Modern World History, English 9/10, incl Ethnic Experience of Literature,2 years of other ELA, incl CELT and ELD

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Introduction: What is Ethnic Studies? (1 week)

Students review or learn the concepts of “historical perspective” and “historiography as power” (“Why is history taught like this?” by Loewen; excerpts from four world history textbooks on Columbus’ voyages to the Americas). Students learn the origins of Ethnic Studies as an academic discipline at San Francisco State University in 1969 (San Francisco State: On strike; At 40: Asian American Studies @ San Francisco State). Students learn about the current efforts to ban Ethnic Studies courses in Arizona schools (“Arizona law curbs Ethnic Studies classes” by Mackey).

Unit 1: My Story: Student identity and narratives (3 weeks)

Students (1) analyze the documentary film Race: The Power of an Illusion: Part 2: The Story We Tell to learn the concept of the social construction of race and (2) collect documents of their own history to (3) write a 500-word autobiographical essay in which they reflect on how race, ethnicity, nationality, and culture have shaped their identity.

Unit 2: Historical case study: California Indians and how institutional oppression shapes individual identity (4 weeks)

Students read the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to identify the rights that all humans have been accorded since the mid-20the century. Students examine three sets of excerpts from primary source documents to identify particular rights that were denied to American Indians and the roles that six institutions played in the denial of those rights (economics, education, family, government/law, media, religion). One set of primary source documents is from the Spanish colonial period (Bartolomé de las Casas, Juan Gines de Sepulveda, and Francisco Palou), one set is from the westward expansion of the United States in the first half of the 19th century (Elias Boudinot, John Melish, and John O’Sullivan), and one set is from post-Gold Rush California (newspapers articles reprinted in The Destruction of California Indians). Based on this investigation, students conduct a grand jury investigation to address the question “Who was responsible for the physical and cultural genocide of California Indians?” Following the trial, students view and analyze the film In the White Man’s Image to understand efforts to Americanize the surviving Indian population in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by enrolling them in Indian schools. To conclude the unit, students write a 900-word persuasive essay to provide their individual answers to the question investigated by the grand jury.

Unit 3: Stories that shape me: An oral history project (4 weeks)

Students learn the history of oral traditions in cultures around the world and as a research tool in the discipline of Ethnic Studies (“Geographies of displacement” by Mirabal.) Students study examples of recent oral histories (Underground America: Narratives of Undocumented Lives, edited by Orner). Students receive direct instruction on oral history methodology (“Step-by-step Guide to Oral History” by Moyer). Students conduct an oral history interview with a member of their family or another adult important in their lives, focusing on the concepts of race, ethnicity, nationality, and culture. Students transcribe the interview, create a 1,500-word historical narrative from the interview, and present the narrative orally to their classmates.

Unit 4: My Stereotypes: Where stereotypes come from and how they shape my world (4 weeks)

Students identify their own stereotypes, including those that arose in the family narratives they created in Unit 3. Students investigate the history of stereotypes by learning about eugenics and the genetic issues relating to race and racism (textbook, Chapter 3; Race: The Power of an Illusion, Part 1) and by analyzing film portrayals of Latinos, African Americans, and Asian Americans (Latino Images in Film, film clips from the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center, Ethnic Notions, and The Asian Mystique). Students select and analyze examples of contemporary stereotyping in popular culture (advertisements, television programs, films) to understand how stereotypes are reproduced and perpetuated. Based on these investigations, students produce public service announcements for distribution in their schools that challenge particular stereotypes in terms of institutional, interpersonal, and internalized oppression.

Semester 2: Acting in my world Unit 5: Our communities (5 weeks)

Students expand beyond their study of self and family during the first semester to study community during the second semester. Following an introduction to the various types of communities, students learn about the origins or race- and ethnic-based communities in cities in the United States (The Power of an Illusion, Part 3: The House We Live In) and a model for classifying the various ways in which race- and ethnic-based communities have resisted oppression (“Examining Transformational Resistance” by Solorzano and Bernal). Students apply the concepts of community and resistance they have learned to two historical case studies, Chinatown in San Francisco (Chinatown by Lowe) and Latino barrios in California (Latino USA by Stavans and Alcaraz, and “The Barrioization of Nineteenth-century Mexican Californians” by Ríos-Bustamonte). Both case studies include a focus on segregation in education (“Doors to Opportunity” from the textbook for the Tape v. Hurley case in Chinatown and The Lemon Grove Incident for Latino communities). Students evaluate accounts of resistance from the readings and films in relation to Solorzano and Bernal’s model of four types of resistance, which include reactionary, self-defeating, conformist, and transformational resistance. Students conclude the unit with a study of José Clemente Orozco’s mural The Epic of American Civilization at Dartmouth College and then create their own two-sided piece of art that expresses on one side ways in which oppression controls and constricts communities and on the other side ways in which transformational resistance creates power within communities.

Unit 6: Community organizing (4 weeks)

Building on their knowledge of race- and ethnic-based communities, oppression, and resistance, students are introduced to the concept of community organizing. Students study examples of labor organizing during the Great Depression and World War II among African Americans (Wherever There’s a Fight by Elinson and Yogi, the film Golden Lands, Working Hands, and Double Victory by Takaki) and Filipino Americans (the preceding sources plus the film Little Manila and On Becoming Filipino by Bulosan). Students identify oppression in terms of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and analyze resistance in terms of Solorzano and Bernal’s model (see Unit 5). Students perform the play The Romance of Magno Rubio (based on a short story by Bulosan) and then create and perform a five-minute script for a play of their own that expresses their knowledge and feelings about what they have learned about the intersection of community, labor, and race.

Unit 7: Community-based social movements in the 1950s and 1960s (5 weeks)

Students learn how the community organizing that they studied in Unit 6 blossomed into a social movement after World War II. Students study how other racial and ethnic groups joined the civil rights movement initiated by African Americans (excerpts from Eyes on the Prize documentary). They explore the ways in which the ideology of eugenics had influenced the educational system in the United States (textbook, Chapter 5), and then analyze the demands of African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, and American Indians to reform the educational system (“Black Panther Party Platform and Program,” Oakland Community School, “Plan de Atzlán,” the film Walkout, “On Strike!” by Umemoto, and “A Brief History of the American Indian Movement” by Wittstock and Salinas). Students compare and contrast the demands made by the various groups. Students analyze the efforts of these movements in terms of Solorzano and Bernal’s model of resistance (see Unit 5). Students compare educational issues from the 1960s and 1970s with their contemporary educational conditions and produce a manifesto that lists and justifies their demands for reform of the current education system. Students work in groups to put their demands into practice by preparing a lesson for students in a neighboring middle school on one of the topics they have studied in this Ethnic Studies course. The lesson embodies the changes the students would like to see in the educational system. Students teach the lesson to middle school students.

Unit 8: Learning service project (5 weeks, interspersed during Units 5, 6 & 7)

Students build on their knowledge of communities (Unit 5) and community organizing (Unit 6) to design and implement a learning service project with a community organization in their neighborhood. Following a model of investigation and collaboration, students first conduct research on a neighborhood of their choice (either the school neighborhood or the neighborhood where they live). They use census data to create a demographic profile of the neighborhood, consult the city planning department to identify any relevant community studies, and conduct research in the local public library on the history of the neighborhood. They identify community-based organizations within the neighborhood, and, based on the services the organization provides or the issues it addresses, students choose one community organization to work with. Students further develop the oral history skills they learned in Unit 3 by conducting an oral history with an activist in the community organization, with a focus on how the activist became involved with the organization, the nature of the activist’s work, and the affects of the activist’s involvement on his or her life. Students participate in one event important to the community-based organization and write a report summarizing their experience. The report concludes with ideas on how the student could apply the lessons learned in the learning service project within the school community.

Ethnic Studies- Academic Language Development 2

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* NC6PF5

*Institution:* San Juan High School (050582), Citrus Heights, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* Ethnic Studies-Academ Lang Dev 2, 355008Y-1

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

The purpose of the Ethnic Studies: Academic Language Development 2 course is for Long Term English Learners to learn and apply interdisciplinary academic and literacy skills through a meaningful and relevant use of language applicable to general content courses, career, and college readiness under the ELD and ELA Common Core Standards using an Ethnic Studies and project-based approach. In doing so the students will, through structured instruction, employ the three communicative modes outlined in the California Common Core Standards: Collaboration, Interpretation, and Production of oral and written academic language. Through an Ethnic Studies curriculum framework, students will learn and apply grade-level academic language, knowledge, and skills in meaningful and relevant ways. By reading and analyzing comparative and expository literature students will examine the history, language, values, and voices of diverse groups within the United States. Students will also identify common issues across groups, and critically analyze, reflect on, and participate (written and orally) in the study of those issues social and culturally relevant issues.

Through primary sources and historical interpretations (in print, film and music), students will research and articulate their identity as both an individual and a member of an intersection of ethnic and cultural groups as they explore their Educational Journeys, this will also evaluate their literacy skills in reading, writing, speaking, and listening (unit 1), analyze text structures, purpose, and audience by examining various stereotypes and their effect on identity, examine how underrepresented groups celebrate their cultural and ethnic heritage through novels, film, and other media (unit 2), compare and evaluate oral histories and primary documents as an alternative to mainstream media’s representation of experiences relating to how laws and language has affect generational differences and practicing the exchange of information and ideas to make an analysis (unit 3), evaluate academic language for sociolinguistic purposes of the movements using primary documents of social justice movements and multicultural coalitions to evaluate language, literacy, and home skills as tools to create change (units 4), justify social movements’ strategies to build political and social alliances, students will apply literacy skills and cooperative learning strategies to develop a Youth Participatory Action Project (unit 5-6).

This course is designed to provide key academic language, historical lessons and critical literacy skills that empower students to articulate and address the social injustices they see and experience. Students will study a wide variety of perspectives in order to foster cooperation and understanding across ethnic and cultural boundaries, celebrating the multitude of ways people of all backgrounds contribute to United States history. This course prepares students for concurrent and subsequent courses in social studies and literature by developing academic skills in reading, critical analysis and writing and by establishing a firm historical understanding of the development of ethnic identity in the United States. This ultimately enables students to make informed and empathetic decisions and recommendations as participants in the democratic process for social justice.

Prerequisites

Must be an English Language Learner, CELDT Levels 3-5

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

This course is designed to provide key academic language, historical lessons and critical literacy skills that empower students to articulate and address the social injustices they see and experience. This course is linked to Common Core Social Studies and English Standards, and the California English Language Development State Standards. Students will be able to demonstrate literacy skills using an Ethnic Studies curriculum through the:

Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole. Aligned with ELD standards students will be: Analyzing how writers and speakers use vocabulary and other language resources for specific purposes (to explain, persuade, entertain, etc.) depending on modality, text type, purpose, audience, topic, and content area. This will be assessed in their writing assignments (two 500-word essays) for their reading of the supplementary books and through Socratic seminars and group discussions. (Units 1-3).

Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas. Students will analyze how writers and speakers language resources depending on modality, text type, purpose, audience, and topic. Offer and justify opinions using academic language through structured discussions and written assignments. This will be assessed through the Educational Journeys PowerPoint presentation in Unit 1 and the jigsaw activities in Units 2 and 4.

Evaluate various explanations for key concepts in each assigned unit and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain. This will be assessed through classroom discussion (via productive discussions using foldables, gallery walks, large and small group discussions and exit slips, 1-page reflections in all units that accompany readings), writing assignments: 250-word critical analysis of their choice of song lyrics, making 3 connections to the analysis from class, journals written from the perspective of different groups in social movements.

Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media in order to address an essential question within a unit. Analyzing how writers and speakers use vocabulary and other language resources for specific purposes. This will be assessed through each writing assignment: 1,000-word autobiographical essay, 500-word stereotype analysis, Pop-Up history Project, two 1,500 word oral history research papers, 500-word reflections after each program implemented through their Participatory Action Research Project, 1,000-word research paper on a social justice movement, 2,000-word cumulative reflection after the social studies lesson.

Integrate information from diverse sources, both primary and secondary, into a coherent understanding of key concepts and events within a unit, noting discrepancies among sources. 1,000-word autobiographical essay, 500-word stereotype analysis, Pop-Up History Project, two 1,500 word oral history research papers, 500-word reflections after each program implemented through their service-learning project, 1,000-word research paper on a social justice movement, 2,000-word cumulative reflection after the social studies lesson.

Conduct research projects based on essential questions, demonstrating understanding of key learning outcomes. Identify text structures and features through the study of literary, critical and historical texts that promote student’s positive self-images and validate students’ home cultures, stories and identities. This will be assessed through the following writing assignments: two 1,500-word oral history research papers, 1,000-word research paper on a social justice movement.

Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. Students will write literacy and informational texts to present, describe, and explain ideas and information, using academic language and appropriate technology. 1,000-word autobiographical essay, 500-word stereotype analysis, the design of a pamphlet, two 1,500 word oral history research papers, 500-word reflections after each program implemented through their service-learning project, 1,000-word research paper on a social justice movement, 2,000-word cumulative reflection after the social studies lesson.

Practice writing, reading, speaking, and listening strategies through text genres that promotes cultural, historical and critical understanding of, and empathy for, a variety of cultures and experiences in America.

Each unit has multiple opportunities to evaluate student writing and course content understanding. Furthermore, Educational Journey presentation (Unit 1), group presentation of information (Unit 2), oral history interviews (Units 3 and 5), public awareness campaigns (Units 2, 3), Participatory Action Research (Units 4 and 5), a middle school social studies lesson (Unit 6), current event journals, community participation reflections, and short answer reading quizzes. Students will be informally assessed through student lead discussion; Socratic seminars, large and small group discussions, and exit slips.

Unit 1. Assessing Literacy Skills: Educational Journey-The Formation of Ethnic Identity

How as my educational journey and life experiences shape who I am?

Students will learn about how Ethnic Studies is both “identity-based” and also a “critical theory of power” that interrogates multiple structures of hierarchy and inequality (“Ethnic Studies: Theorizing Multiculturalism, Diversity, and Power” by Marable) in order to understand the links between racism, sexism, homophobia and power. Students will then chart their own intersectionality as a basis for further inquiry in the study of how and why they are shaped by individual experience and group membership. Students will understand the link between place and identity in order to begin our case study on the impact hierarchies of power in Citrus Heights, CA have on cultural and ethnic identity.

Students will then analyze the variety of ways identity is defined, created and contested linking the following topics back to hierarchies and power: Students will then analyze the variety of ways identity is defined, created and contested linking the following topics back to hierarchies and power: Label’s and Identity: Dr. Victor Rios’ book Street Life: Poverty, Gangs, and a PhD. Zinn's A People's History of the United States Chapter 1-3. Music videos and lyrics from songs about the Sacramento area to further deconstruct ethnic identity as tied to place (Music videos and lyrics from local artists). Students will then write a 250-word critical analysis of their choice of song lyrics about Sacramento, making 3 connections to the analysis from class. Poetry about “claiming” Sacramento and how residency and belonging forge an ethnic and cultural identity (Poems by local artists, such as Jose Montoya from the Royal Chicano Air Force, members from Zero Forbidden Goals, poems written by other youth from the Sacramento Area Youth Speaks). Students will emulate the style of the poets and develop their own style, writing a poem about life in Citrus Heights/Sacramento Area. Movies and the significance of Neo-Realism as a form of authentic representation in contrast to the “Hollywood Myth” (Los Angeles Plays Itself. Dir. Thom Andersen. Plays from local Sacramento Theater: Teatro Espejo) Students will write a 1-page reflection about the ways movies shape the way they see the city. The history of the Sacramento area from native communities to Spanish Colonization, Rancheros, development, redlining and gentrification (direct instruction). Students will practice using Cornell-style notes. Geography –Students will first draw their own maps of Citrus Heights and Sacramento area based on their perception of where they believe different ethnicities and socio-economic classes live. They will then compare these maps with maps derived from 2010 census data. They will then write a 1-page reflection on the similarities and differences between their perceptions of geography and the realities based in data, linking this back to how geography shapes ethnic and cultural identity. Students will create and present a 25-30 slide Multi-Media Presentation in groups of 4 that explains the correlation between ethnic and cultural identity formation, power hierarchies and one the following topics (student choice): art, music, language, food, environment, politics, violence, jobs, technology, literature. During presentations, students will take notes for subsequent use in their autobiographical essays. The presentation also helps students develop public speaking and listening skills in a safe environment. These skills will support students in their second semester service-learning project of teaching a social studies lesson at the middle school level. See Key Assignments section for more detailed information on that assignment. The unit will culminate with a 1,000-word autobiographical essay on how their identity is shaped by any of the following aspects of Sacramento: history, art, movies, music, language, oral history, geography, food, economic and political opportunity, and literature. Students will draw key vocabulary and cultural context from their notes, poem and 1-page reflections from the unit to help them articulate the scope and complexity of factors that influence identity as both an individual level and as a member of an intersection of groups.

Unit 2. Text Structures, Purpose, and Audience: Inventing Images, Representing Otherness

How is identity created, contested and altered?

Students will be introduced to the concept critical race theory as they highlight and discuss the Morris reading in small groups. (Morris, Wesley. “Fast Forward: Why a movie about car thieves is the most progressive force in American cinema.”). This essay will serve as a model for each student’s subsequent critical analysis of stereotypes in various mediums. Students will then learn how scholars and critiques deconstruct Latino (Latino Images in Film), African American (Ethnic Notions, Good Hair, Madea’s Witness Protection trailer) and Native American stereotypes (Video clips: The Savage, Arrowhead trailer, Avatar trailer, Dances with Wolves trailer, The Last Samurai trailer, trailer) and evaluate the validity of these critiques (in regards to their autobiographical essays from the previous unit) in large and small group discussions. They will examine the intersection between the representation of gender and ethnicity (Miss Representation) and then compare these portrayals with examples of films directed and starring underrepresented groups (Smoke Signals) and understand strategies to disrupt the negative effects (such as internalized oppression and the justification of violence) caused by stereotypes (Brainwashed: Challenging the Myth of Black Inferiority by Burrell; “The Negro Artist and the Racial Mountain” by Hughes) through a foldable activity that compares and contrasts these strategies. Students will then use the readings and coursework as a model for critical analysis. Students will select an example from contemporary popular culture and then write a 500-word analysis of how it either perpetuates or subverts stereotypes.

Students will then trace the historical and economic roots of these stereotypes and their effects on identity and representation through reading Caliban and Other Essays and a group project. In groups of 4, students will engage in a jigsaw activity from an assigned chapter from A Different Mirror (Chapters 3-8). Students are responsible for summarizing their assigned section in 3 key points and will then design a physical activity or perform a skit to present the information to the class. The physical activity or skit along with the paraphrased delivery of key terms and concepts will engage students in the subject matter and allow students of different learning styles to access the information. Building off the presentation from Unit 1, students will continue to develop their public speaking and listening skills, empowering students to find their voice and take initiative in their own education and the education of others (both in this unit and again in their service-learning projects). By the end of the series of presentations, students will have at least 8-pages of notes that will be used in future activities.

Students will then work in groups of 3 or 4 to synthesize their knowledge of history (using their presentation notes) and their critical analysis of popular culture (500-word analysis) to create a pamphlet for distribution in their school (in the 9th grade Freshman Seminar class) that challenges ethnic and gender stereotypes and offers strategies for disrupting and subverting the negative effects of stereotyping (including alternative forms of representation in the media and suggestions for further reading). This project begins the process of fulfilling the course purpose in that students will apply what they have learned towards direct action, implementing a systematized campaign for social justice at their school.

Unit 3. Exchanging information and Ideas: Language and Law - Oral History Project (5 Weeks)

How does law and language affect generational differences?

In this unit, students will compare and evaluate oral histories as an alternative to mainstream media’s representation of ethnicity by conducting their own oral history research. Students will first understand the differences and similarities different groups experiences and build empathy and understanding of various experiences from World War II (A Different Mirror Chapter 14). Students will evaluate the language that was used in history for different laws and legal outcomes for various ethnic groups in the U.S. In this process, students will explore the relationships between previous generations and their modern generation by reading the chapter and writing a diary entry for each sub-section in the chapter (6 total: Japanese Americans, African Americans, Chinese Americans, Mexican Americans, Native Americans, Jewish Americans) from the perspective of a person of that group during that time period. Students will then learn how oral history can be used as a tool for research (“Colonize This!” and “Femme-Inism: Lessons of My Mother” from Hernandez; “Fathers, Daughters, Citizens, and Strongwomen El hambre y el orullo” from Tobar) and compare the experiences from the readings to that of the stereotypical images from the previous unit in small and large group discussions. In small groups of 4, students research recent examples of oral histories (Yell-Oh Girls) that are in written form, and compare them with recorded oral histories (StoryCorps), students will express their findings in a silent carousel activity, to further illustrate and unpack the significance of the acoustic impact of oral history.

Students conduct an oral history interview with a member of their family or another adult important in their lives (using the “Great Questions List” or “Question Generator” from StoryCorps.org or by developing their own questions based on their autobiographical essay from Unit 1), focusing on the concepts of ethnicity, nationality, language and culture. Students will transcribe the interview and then write a 1,500-word historical narrative from that transcription. Students will then present the narrative to their classmates. This presentation may either by from memory, or students may record and edit their interview using the open source web software Audacity (http://audacity.sourceforge.net/) to incorporate music and sound effects. The presentation will focus not only on the storytelling aspect, but also on the method, of how oral history can be used as a tool for research – of how this research subverts and counteracts the destructive stereotypes discussed in the previous unit.

Unit 4. Practicing academic language for sociolinguistic purposes (e.g., disagreeing, agreeing, questioning, and adding ideas during discussions and in writing): Civil Rights Movements for Ethnic Minorities in the U.S

How do the Civil Rights Movements use language and skills as a tool for their cause?

A major focus of the second semester is to take the lessons learned from the previous semester, and put them into direct action. Students will engage in two projects that service their school community, while simultaneously learning about how social change was implemented in the past – so that they can better implement it in the present. During Units 4 and 5 students will work in groups of 6-8 to establish and implement a social justice program at their school. This program will last between 4-6 weeks and consist of activities and/or events founded around the principles and themes addressed within the course. For more information on these two projects, please see the Key Assignments section.

The focus of Unit 4 will be to provide students with models of social justice movements to guide their own social justice initiatives. In this unit students will learn why these movements were formed and what they accomplished. Linking back to what students learned about intersectionality in the first unit, students will learn about the shared struggles of women, African Americans, and gays and lesbians (Supplemental materials from RethinkingSchools.org and Zinnedproject.org) as each group fought for social justice. To engage the material, students will participate in a jigsaw activity similar to the jigsaw activity in Unit 2. However, this jigsaw activity will build upon the skills developed in the previous activity by doubling the groups up on each chapter. Students will take notes as they did in the previous jigsaw, and also fill out exit slips for each presentation. This will allow students to evaluate not only the content of the lesson, but also on the effectiveness of their delivery. This will ultimately prepare them for their work in the service-learning projects in Units 4 and 5.

Students will also study how to gain political power through activism, organization and mobilization. Students will learn about the historical roots of the Chicano movement and how Chicanas grappled with racial hostility and sexual politics as they empowered themselves to find their own voice and perspective on campuses and in the Chicano movement (“Chicana Insurgencies: Stories of Transformation, Youth Rebellion, and Chicana Campus Organizing” from Chicana Power!: Contested Histories of Feminism in the Chicano Movement), examine the role people of mixed-race play in anti-racist activism (“Organizing 101: A Mixed-Race Feminist in Movements for Social Justice” from Colonize This!), and compare and contrast various social justice party platforms (“The Black Panther Party Platform 1966”; “The Brown Berets: Young Chicano Revolutionaries” from FightBack! News; “Asian-American Nationalism in the Age of Black Power, 1966-1975” from Souls Journal; “A Brief History of the American Indian Movement” from the American Indian Movement Grand Governing Council). This will be done through analyzing the reading in large and small group discussions. Using the information from the readings and their notes, students will design a “how-to-guide” or “comic” that illustrates the process that one of the social justice groups went through to enact social change. The “how-to-guides” will be distributed at their school site in order to motivate other students to get involved in working towards social justice.

The unit will culminate in a written assessment where students will synthesize the information from their notes, the reading and their how-to-guide into a 1,000-word research paper that analyzes why a social justice movement formed, what contributions they made, and how they implemented successful strategies for social change. This written response will synthesizes primary and secondary sources from class readings and will respond to one of the essential questions from the unit.

Unit 5. Cooperative Learning Strategies and Justifying: Common Goals

How do groups build political and social alliances?

Continuing their work in serving the school community, students will begin to implement their projects during this unit. Students will shift their focus from studying civil rights groups, towards studying labor rights groups and anti-war protesters and introduce the concept of community organizing. Students will study examples of labor organizations during the Great Depression and World War II (Videos: Golden Lands, Working Hands Part 2: No Danger From Strikes Among Them, Part 3: Bombs and Ballot Boxes, Part 9: Against the Tide) and during the 1970’s (Harlan County, U.S.A.). Students will compare and contrast these examples and analyze how unions can be used to build communities across ethnic and cultural boundaries through large and small group discussion. Students will then compare and contrast labor organization to anti-war protests (Readings: Chapter 18 “The Impossible Victory: Vietnam”, other supplemental articles from zinnedproject.org) through a 1-page reflection. Students will then discuss the way anti-war protests unite communities across ethnic boundaries through large and small group discussion.

Ultimately, students will research whether these methods of community organization are still relevant today by interviewing a union representative, a veteran or an anti-war protestor. Students will transcribe the interview and write a 1,500-word reflection on the connections between the interview, their studies and their own service-learning project.

Unit 6. Our Community: Using Literacy Strategies to Evaluate and Analyze

How does intersectionality affect political and social power in our community?

At this juncture, students will shift focus towards working on their second group project where they will apply their knowledge from their previous social justice campaign, and from all of the units covered throughout both semesters, to create a 20-minute interactive middle school social studies lesson that celebrates the diversity of our school and encourages middle schoolers to participate in making their school (and eventually our school) a safe space and place of equality. During this unit, students will revisit their work with intersectionality in order to guide their lesson planning – helping them strive towards a social studies lesson that is inclusive, rather than exclusive. Students will then create a lesson plan using backwards design that is aligned to middle school social studies standards. To gather feedback in order to make adjustments to their lesson and to gauge the success of their lesson, students will create an exit slip to check for understanding in order to determine the success of their lesson.

Interspersed through this planning process, students will understand how intersectionality affects the social, economic and political power of individuals within their own ethnic group and in relation to other ethnic groups by reading Chapter 12: “The Convergence of Passing Zones: Multiracial Gays, Lesbians, and Bisexuals of Asian Descent” from The Sum of our Parts: Mixed Heritage Asian Americans; “Minotaur”, “Gift Giving”, “Wayward”, “The Anthropologists’ Kids” from Mixed: An Anthology of Short Fiction on the Multiracial Experience; Chapter 13 “Sangu Du Sangu Meu: Growing up Black and Italian in a Time of White Flight” from Are Italians White?: How Race is Made in America. As students read, they will keep a journal. After each assignment, students will write a 1-page reflection that links the take-home message from each reading towards the social justice curriculum they are developing as a group. Students will discuss these readings and their 1-page reflections in their small groups. These reflections will help students tailor their lesson towards inclusion of all aspects of students’ identities.

Before students present at the middle school, they will teach their lesson to their class to practice, and gain feedback from exit slips and to make adjustments to their lesson. After the lesson at the middle school, students will individually write a 2,000-word reflection about their experience planning, teaching and analyzing the exit slips, connecting their lesson and their rational for their implementation to key concepts learned throughout the year in ethnic studies.

Writing Assignments

Unit 1 Students will write a minimum 250-word critical analysis of their choice of song lyrics about Sacramento, making 3 connections to the analysis from class. Students will emulate local artists or develop their own style, writing a poem about life in Citrus Heights. Students will write a 1-page reflection about the ways movies shape the way they see the city. Students will write a 1-page reflection on the similarities and differences between their perceptions of geography and the realities based in data, linking this back to how geography shapes ethnic and cultural identity. The unit will culminate with a minimum 1,000-word autobiographical essay on how their identity is shaped by any of the following aspects of Sacramento: history, art, movies, music, language, oral history, geography, food, economic and political opportunity, and literature. Students will draw key vocabulary and cultural context from their notes, poem and 1-page reflections from the unit to help them articulate the scope and complexity of factors that influence identity as both an individual level and as a member of an intersection of groups.

Unit 2 Their first independent reading assignment is due midway through this unit, where they will write a minimum 500-word reflection in which they synthesize the themes and central issues from 2 discussions from previous blog posts and 2 readings or class discussions from their current unit. This assignment adds empathic perspective and therefore compliments the examples from history and popular culture. Students will select an example from contemporary popular culture and then write a minimum 500-word analysis of how it either perpetuates or subverts stereotypes.

Unit 3 Students will explore the relationships between previous generations and their modern generation by reading the chapter and writing a diary entry for each sub-section in the chapter (6 total: Japanese Americans, African Americans, Chinese Americans, Mexican Americans, Native Americans,) from the perspective of a person of that group during that time period. Supplemental readings will include incorporating Russian Americans, Ukrainian Americans, to include our student demographics. Their second independent reading assignment is due midway through this unit, where they will write a minimum 500-word reflection in which they synthesize the themes and central issues from 2 discussions from previous blog posts and 2 readings or class discussions from their current unit. This assignment builds off the previous independent reading assignment in that the outside reading texts (to a certain degree) show the struggle of generational difference. The oral history project seeks to build bridges across generational difference and facilitate dialogue, so that students may learn from their family’s (or close adult’s) rich cultural traditions and heritage.   Students will transcribe the interview with a family member or other close adult figure in their life and then write a minimum 1,500-word historical narrative from that transcription. Students will then present the narrative to their classmates.

Unit 1-3   Students will write a minimum 500-word essay that summarizes, responds to, makes connections with and asks questions of a current event article. They will then lead the class in a short (5 minute) class discussion on the implications of the event, and the connections to discussions, key terms, historical events and readings from the current unit.   Students will write a minimum 500-word reflection that summarizes their experience, and explains what they liked and didn’t like about the event to be turned in by the end of the semester – this will inform their programming work during second semester.

Unit 4 The unit will culminate in a written assessment where students will synthesize the information from their notes, the reading and their how-to-guide into a minimum 1,000-word research paper that analyzes why a social justice movement formed, how language affected law/s, what contributions they made, and how they implemented successful strategies for social change. This written response will synthesizes primary and secondary sources from class readings and will respond to one of the essential questions from the unit.

Unit 5 After each activity and/or event in their participatory action project, students will write a minimum 500-word reflection that summarizes the successes and failures of their group, and themselves. This will help shape the success of their next activity and/or event in relation to the group’s specific and measurable goals and mission statement. The amount of completed reflections will be dependent upon the amount planned by the group, as actions and/or activities will depend upon their scale and goal. Students will compare and contrast these examples and analyze how unions can be used to build communities across ethnic and cultural boundaries through large and small group discussion. Students will then compare and contrast labor organization to anti-war protests through a 1-page reflection. Students will transcribe the interview with a veteran, union member or anti-war activist and write a minimum 1,500-word reflection on the connections between the interview, their studies and their own service-learning project.

Unit 6 As students read, they will keep a journal. After each assignment, students will write a 1-page reflection that links the take-home message from each reading towards the social justice curriculum they are developing as a group After the lesson at the middle school, students will individually write a 2,000-word reflection about their experience planning, teaching and analyzing the exit slips, connecting their lesson and their rational for their implementation to key concepts learned throughout the year in ethnic studies.

Instruction Focus

One of the main focuses of ethnic studies is translating historical lessons and critical race theory into direct action for social justice. In this section I will address the instructional methods used to develop the content knowledge and skills necessary for student empowerment and social action on a school and community level.   While direct instruction and modeling are used to introduce new concepts (such as defining intersectionality and tracing Native American history in Sacramento in Unit 1, defining critical race theory, stereotypes and internalized and externalized oppression in Unit 2), learning will also take place through small and large group discussion. Varying group size from pairs to quads to groups of 6 will allow for intimacy and participation in a variety of ways, thus giving students of different comfort levels the ability to participate and engage in the curriculum. This helps build the community, trust and empathy necessary to have honest discussions about subjects that may be uncomfortable for students to otherwise discuss. This is especially true for students who are addressing their own privileges and disadvantages. Because building empathy and fostering alliances and solidarity are paramount to social justice work, inward refection through journaling (especially coupled with reading assignments) and dialogue that both systematically develops student voices and active listening skills are used widely throughout each unit.

In Unit 1, students begin by charting their identities. This topic is already familiar to all of our students in that Freshman Seminar (a class mandatory for all freshman) begins with a unit on identity and the “us vs. them” dichotomy. This activity therefore acts as an “into” activity for students, allowing them to attach new information to what they already know. They will then enhance their understanding of their identity through the variety of 1-page reflections, readings, discussions and group work (Multi-Media Presentation) within the unit. The progression of assignments and careful reflection throughout the unit will culminate with a writing assignment, which will serve as the beginning of their ability to articulate their own identity and allow them to empathize with others, recognize their privilege and work towards understanding the systems that cause inequality in their school and their city. Intersection will be revisited again through reflection and group discussion in Units 2, 4 and 6. Revisiting this concept through discussion will act as a “spiral staircase,” allowing students to further reflect and refine their understanding of how hierarchies of power can cause internal and external conflicts.

Developing group work skills and the content knowledge for why and how a group functions is key towards collective action for social justice. That is why students work in groups in a variety of ways: present Multi-Media Presentation (Unit 1), jigsaw activities (Unit 2 and 4), public awareness campaigns (Unit 2), and oral history research projects (Unit 3) and literature circles (throughout Units 1-3). Many of these group projects focus on teaching and presentation skills, which ultimately help students develop public speaking and listening skills in a safe environment. These skills will support students in their second semester service-learning projects (the campaign in Units 4 and 5), especially in terms of presenting the social studies lesson at the middle school level. Because Ethnic Studies is a multi-disciplinary course, students will access and present content knowledge in a variety of ways. In jigsaw activities (Unit 2 and 4) students will present information to the class through a physical activity or skit, in Unit 3 and 5 students will research and present oral history projects, with the option to either present from memory or to mix and edit the interview into a sound file. In Unit 2 students will design and distribute a pamphlet and in Unit 4 students will design and distribute a “how-to-guide” or a comic book. These activities allow students of a variety of learning styles to access the material, and then demonstrate their mastery.

In many ways, the instructional methods parallel the progression of topics from unit to unit, contributing towards student empowerment on an individual level in Semester 1 and the activation of that empowerment towards social justice in Semester 2. Where students first learn about the factors that shape identity in Unit 1, they are reflecting and working in groups to better understand themselves, to move towards self-actualization. They then build on that knowledge in Unit 2 by tracing the historical and economic roots of stereotypes and how they impact identity through an increasing amount of collaboration. Where students are writing essays in Unit 1 in order to articulate their point of view, students are working collaboratively to disseminate the information they have learned about how to counteract stereotypes in Unit 2. In Unit 3 students then explore how oral histories are used as a research tool to further counteract stereotypical forms of representation. This research empowers students to claim their own histories and curate more accurate forms of representation. Unit 4 begins with the translation of lessons from social justice movements towards the application of these concepts in a service-learning program at their school site – this work is made possible through the groundwork of the individual reflection and group work skills cultivated by their first semester’s work. This work also builds upon the current event presentations and community participation activities. When students literally bridge the gap between their community, current events and the curriculum, they can better understand how what they learn fits into the world around them. Unit 5 builds off of Unit 4 in that students will be implementing their service-learning program. To assist in their refinement of their program, students will continue to read and write reflections connecting lessons learned in the classroom to their direct action in their school community. These systematized metacognitive exercises assist students in analyzing their group’s process, to ultimately determine whether that process is helping them achieve their goal. The culminating activity in Unit 5 is another oral history project, but this time with the focus is not on how oral histories influence our sense of self, but on analyzing effective methods for community organization (connecting the work of veterans, union members or anti-war activists to the work students have done at our school). Again, students are reflecting in groups, and connecting what they learn about effect forms of community organization to their own practice. Lastly, students will synthesize all of the content knowledge, experience and skills gained throughout the class to present a social studies lesson at the middle school level. This culminating assignment is the marriage of theory and practice, allowing students to take charge of not only their own education, but to take part in the education of others.

Reading Circles

Independent reading and literature circles are an integral part of the class, as Ethnic Studies emphasizes an interdisciplinary method as a means to unpack the intersections of race, gender, sexuality and class. The independent reading will be interspersed throughout the first semester, with one book completed per 9 weeks. Students will take part in weekly discussions in literature circles. Students will bring 2 discussion questions to the group (1 level 2 question and 1 level 3 question). Students will record their discussions on the course website in the form of a blog post. Students will take turns as weekly recorders. These blog posts will form the basis for their written reflections once they have completed the text.

Desired Learning Outcomes: Students will make connections between cultural texts (literature, art, music), their studies and their lives. Students will cultivate a positive self-image and have their stories, cultures and identities validated and promoted through literary, critical and historical texts. Students will bridge differences and gain a greater cultural, historical and critical understanding of, and empathy for, a variety of cultures and experiences in America.

Assessments: Students will take part in weekly discussions in literature circles. Students will bring 2 discussion questions to the group (1 level 2 question and 1 level 3 question). Students will record their discussions on the course website in the form of a blog post. Students will take turns as weekly recorders. A pacing guide for each text insures that students know what chapters they need to read each week. At the end of each 9-week period, students will write a 500-word reflection in which they synthesize the themes and central issues from 2 discussions from previous blog posts and 2 readings or class discussions from their current unit.

Current Events Journal

In order for students to become engaged members of the community, and effective and active participants in the democratic process, students must be engaged in discussions on the events that affect them at a local, state, national and international level.

Desired Learning Outcomes: Students will become engaged members of the community. Students will be informed on current local, state, national and international events so that they may be effective and active members of the democratic process.

Assessments: Students will present a brief (1-2 minute) overview of a current event of their choice to the class 1 time per semester. Before their presentation, they will write a 500-word essay that summarizes, responds to, makes connections with and asks questions of the article. They will then lead the class in a short (5 minute) class discussion on the implications of the event, and the connections to discussions, key terms, historical events and readings from the current unit.

Community Participation

In order to foster ties to the community, network, and support local and school programming, students must attend two community events per semester.

Desired Learning Outcomes: Students will foster ties to the community and network with community members, bridging the gap between the school and the community. Students will support local and school programming.

Assessments: Students will write a 500-word reflection that summarizes their experience, and explains what they liked and didn’t like about the event to be turned in by the end of the semester – this will inform their programming work during second semester.

Unit 1 Representing Los Angeles: The Formation of Ethnic Identity

Students will chart their own intersectionality as a basis for further inquiry in the study of how and why they are shaped by individual experience and group membership. Students will write a 250-word critical analysis of their choice of song lyrics about Los Angeles, making 3 connections to the analysis from class. Students will emulate Healy’s style or develop their own style, writing a poem about life in Santa Monica. Students will write a 1-page reflection about the ways movies shape the way they see the city. Students will practice using Cornell-style notes. Students will first draw their own maps Sacramento and Citrus Heights based on their perception of where they believe different ethnicities and socio-economic classes live. They will then compare these maps with maps derived from 2010 census data. They will then write a 1-page reflection on the similarities and differences between their perceptions of geography and the realities based in data, linking this back to how geography shapes ethnic and cultural identity. Students will create and present a 25-30 slide PowerPoint Presentation in groups of 4 that explains the correlation between ethnic and cultural identity formation, power hierarchies and one the following topics (student choice): art, music, language, food, environment, politics, violence, jobs, technology, literature. During presentations, students practice Cornel-Style notes. The unit will culminate with a 1,000-word autobiographical essay on how their identity is shaped by any of the following aspects of Sacramento: history, art, movies, music, language, oral history, geography, food, economic and political opportunity, and literature. Students will draw key vocabulary and cultural context from their notes from the unit to help them articulate their identity as an individual and member of an intersection of groups.

Unit 2 Stereotypes and Representation

Students will select an example of contemporary popular culture and then write a 500-word analysis of how it either perpetuates or subverts stereotypes.   Students will then trace the historical and economic roots of these stereotypes and their effects on identity and representation through reading Caliban and Other Essays and a group project. In groups of 4, students will engage in a jigsaw activity from an assigned chapter from A Different Mirror (Chapters 3-8). Students are responsible for summarizing their assigned section in 3 key points and will then design a physical activity or perform a skit to present the information to the class. The physical activity or skit along with the paraphrased delivery of key terms and concepts will engage students in the subject matter and allow students of different learning styles to access the information. Building off the presentation from Unit 1, students will continue to develop their public speaking and listening skills, empowering students to find their voice and take initiative in their own education and the education of others (both in this unit and again in their service-learning projects). By the end of the series of presentations, students will have 8-pages of notes. Their first independent reading assignment is due midway through this unit, where they will write a 500-word reflection in which they synthesize the themes and central issues from 2 discussions from previous blog posts and 2 readings or class discussions from their current unit. This assignment adds empathic perspective and therefore compliments the examples from history and popular culture. Students will then work in groups of 3 or 4 to synthesize their knowledge of history (using their presentation notes) and their critical analysis of popular culture (500-word analysis) to create a pamphlet for distribution in their school (in the 9th grade Freshman Seminar class) that challenges ethnic and gender stereotypes and offers strategies for disrupting and subverting the negative effects of stereotyping (including alternative forms of representation in the media and suggestions for further reading). This project begins the process of fulfilling the course purpose in that students will apply what they have learned towards direct action, implementing a systematized campaign for social justice at their school.

Unit 3 Oral History Project   Students will explore the relationships between previous generations and their modern generation by reading the chapter and writing a diary entry for each sub-section in the chapter (6 total: Japanese Americans, African Americans, Chinese Americans, Mexican Americans, Native Americans, Jewish Americans) from the perspective of a person of that group during that time period.   Their second independent reading assignment is due midway through this unit, where they will write a 500-word reflection in which they synthesize the themes and central issues from 2 discussions from previous blog posts and 2 readings or class discussions from their current unit. This assignment builds off the previous independent reading assignment in that the outside reading texts (to a certain degree) show the struggle of generational difference. The oral history project seeks to build bridges across generational difference and facilitate dialogue, so that students may learn from their family’s (or close adult’s) rich cultural traditions and heritage. In small groups of 4, students research recent examples of oral histories (Yell-Oh Girls) that are in written form, and compare them with recorded oral histories (StoryCorps), students will express their findings in a silent carousel activity, to further illustrate and unpack the significance of the acoustic impact of oral history. Students conduct an oral history interview with a member of their family or another adult important in their lives (using the “Great Questions List” or “Question Generator” from StoryCorps.org or by developing their own questions based on their autobiographical essay from Unit 1), focusing on the concepts of ethnicity, nationality, language and culture. Students will transcribe the interview and then write a 1,500-word historical narrative from that transcription. Students will then present the narrative to their classmates. This presentation may either by from memory, or students may record and edit their interview using the open source web software Audacity (http://audacity.sourceforge.net/) to incorporate music and sound effects. The presentation will focus not only on the storytelling aspect, but also on the method, of how oral history can be used as a tool for research – of how this research subverts and counteracts the destructive stereotypes discussed in the previous unit.

Unit 4 Social Justice and Civil Rights Movements Semester 2 Group Project: (Interspersed through Units 4 and 5. Weeks 1-12) Activism and action is a heavy focus of ethnic studies. It is not simply enough to learn about historical moments and agents of social justice, students must be empowered to be agents of social justice here at SAMOHI. The teacher will select groups of 6-8 students. These groups will work cooperatively to establish and implement a social justice program. This program will last 4-6 weeks and consist of activities and/or events founded around the principles and themes addressed within the ethnic studies course.

Desired Learning Outcomes: Students will develop agency and become empowered to create social change. Students will apply their knowledge of strategies from both historical and current models of social change to develop and implement a social justice campaign which may be any combination of the following: an activity, an organized protest or action, a guest speaker, a panel of speakers, an assembly, a play, a documentary, a workshop, an information leaflet, a school board proposal, an advertising campaign, a community service project, or a research study. Students are by no means limited to the previous list; they serve merely as examples of actions or events that might be implemented throughout the course of their campaign. Students will take ownership over their educational outcomes by designing the parameters of their success (goals must be specific and measurable). Students will understand how to run a campus or social organization by maintaining a clear vision through creation of a mission statement, establishing clearly defined roles for each member of the team and creating procedures and a timeline to achieve their goals.

Assessments: Each group will create a mission statement. Each group will create a list of specific and measurable goals. Each group will create a specific list of clearly defined roles for each group member. Each group will create a timeline and set of procedures for completing each activity and/or event. After each activity and/or event, students will write a 500-word reflection that summarizes the successes and failures of their group, and themselves. This will help shape the success of their next activity and/or event in relation to the group’s specific and measurable goals and mission statement. The amount of completed reflections will be dependent upon the amount planned by the group, as actions and/or activities will depend upon their scale and goal. To engage the material, students will participate in a jigsaw activity similar to the jigsaw activity in Unit 2. However, this jigsaw activity will build upon the skills developed in the previous activity by doubling the groups up on each chapter. Students will take notes as they did in the previous jigsaw, and also fill out exit slips for each presentation.  This will allow students to evaluate not only the content of the lesson, but also on the effectiveness of their delivery. This will ultimately prepare them for their work in the service-learning projects in Units 4 and 5. Using the information from the readings, students will design a “how-to-guide” or “comic” that illustrates the process that one of the social justice groups went through to enact social change. The “how-to-guides” will be distributed at their school site in order to motivate other students to get involved in working towards social justice. Students will synthesize the information from their notes, the reading and their how-to-guide into a 1,000-word research paper that analyzes why a social justice movement formed, what contributions they made, and how they implemented successful strategies for social change. This written response will synthesizes primary and secondary sources from class readings and will respond to one of the essential questions from the unit.

Unit 5 In addition to the service-learning project, students will participate in the following assignments: Students will compare and contrast these examples and analyze how unions can be used to build communities across ethnic and cultural boundaries through large and small group discussion. Students will then compare and contrast labor organization to anti-war protests through a 1-page reflection.   Students will interview a union representative, a veteran or an anti-war protestor.   Students will transcribe the interview and write a 1,500-word reflection on the connections between the interview, their studies and their own service-learning project.

Unit 6 All Mixed Up! Living on the Intersections of Identity Semester 2 Group Project: Middle School Social Studies Lesson (interspersed through Unit 6. Weeks 13-18)   Students will apply their knowledge from their previous social justice campaign, and from all of the units covered throughout both semesters, to create a 20-minute interactive middle school social studies lesson that celebrates the diversity of our school and encourages middle schoolers to participate in making their school (and eventually our school) a safe space and place of equality.

Teaching future generations of students and establishing a consistent message about what our students care about, and what our students are dedicated to, is paramount to the continued success of both ethnic studies and freshman seminar. Our goal is to educate middle school students and give them the skills necessary to make our school a safe space and a place of equality. This activity will also foster a bridge between high school students and middle school students, as well as instill a sense of community responsibility – they are not just responsible for establishing social justice for themselves, but for future generations of students. Students will be positive role models for incoming students.

Desired Learning Outcomes: Students will develop agency and become empowered to educate middle school students about social justice. Students will take ownership over their educational outcomes by designing the parameters of their success (goals must be specific and measurable). Students will understand how to create a lesson plan through backwards design, establishing desired learning outcomes, and establishing assessment questions in the form of an exit slip.

Assessments: Students will create a lesson plan using backwards design that is aligned to middle school social studies standards. Students will create an exit slip to check for understanding in order to determine the success of their lesson. Students will teach the lesson to their class to practice, and gain feedback from exit slips and to make adjustments to their lesson before they present at the middle school. After the lesson, students will individually write a 2,000-word reflection about their experience planning, teaching and analyzing the exit slips, connecting their lesson and their rational for their implementation to key concepts learned throughout the year in ethnic studies.

Ethnic Studies: U.S. History

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* BA8YTS

*Institution:* Aspire Public Schools, Oakland, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* History / Social Science

*Discipline:* U.S. History

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* (None)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

The Ethnic Studies course will engage student learning from a historical perspective and consideration that race and racism (both individually, collectively, and institutionally) have been, and continue to be, profoundly powerful socio-economic, political and cultural forces affecting American society before and since its founding as a nation. The course covers a substantial period of U.S. History and focuses on the historical experiences of African Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanas/os, Native Americans, and other ethnic, racialized, or disenfranchised populations in the United States. The course appreciates and highlights the concrete situations of people of color, and uses social science framing to emphasize the structural and social dynamics of race, racism, institutional racism in relation to the experiences of people of color in America. The course spans from the 1500s to present focusing on politics, social reform and draws on the personal experiences of disenfranchised communities. The course motivates students to identify similar social patterns and universal qualities present in other societies, including their own. The course seeks to empower all students by becoming critically conscious and prepared to engage socially and politically and to think critically about their personal history and experiences dealing with race, racism, and ethnicity in their communities and the world around them (Adapted from UC Berkeley Department of Ethnic Studies and the Los Angeles Unified School District Social Science Department).

Prerequisites

None

Corequisites

None

Course Content

Unit 1: Identity: Personal, Cultural and Political

In this unit students will use historical thinking skills such as sourcing, contextualization, corroboration to analyze text materials that are representative of the experiences of people of color and other minority groups. Students will implement critical thinking skills and self-exploration practices to answer focused questions that support students’ understanding of how diverse cultures, politics and social constructs across different times and spaces affect people of color. Student focused questions include: How do we define our various identities: national, state, local, and community? How do we perceive ourselves and how do others perceive us? Who are we in relation to our larger society? Who is the in-crowd and who is the other? What is the process of our identity formation? How has the development of images, often stereotypes, reduced or magnified an individual? What does it mean to be American? How has the perception hyphenated Americans changed over time, both within and between ethnic groups? The overall objective of the Identity Unit is for students to explore themselves and how they fit into society and to examine the influence that culture and politics have in shaping identity. This Identity Unit contains a LGBTQ “mini-unit” in which students will go beyond the notion of individual, community, state and national identity and develop an understanding and respect for the LGBTQ community. Additionally, students will be able to understand gender stereotypes and will be able to clarify their own values and feelings by participating in class discussions and writing exercises.

Course Materials Identity (not limited to): Creating a social map of students’ own school (Perceptions of other students) http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0377092/ Question of Race/Documentary http://store.discoveryeducation.com/product/show/50417 Are You Biased? Documentary/Questions https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cnMn5lmsZbc https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-K2kfgW7708 Facing History and Ourselves Chapter 1 has a series of short stories relating to concepts such as stereotype. Students read The Bear that Wasn’t and create an identity chart on themselves. Teacher discusses difference between invisible and visible identity. https://www.facinghistory.org/for-educators/educator-resources/readings/bear-wasnt https://www.facinghistory.org/for-educators/educator-resources/resources/facing-history-and-ourselves- holocaust-and-human-behavior Ethnocentrism Nacirema reading: http://www.ohio.edu/people/thompsoc/Body.html Nacirema questions: http://www.hfparishschool.org/Nacirema%20Culture%20Questions.pdf The problem with little boxes (self identification) https://www.facinghistory.org/for-educators/educator-resources/readings/little-boxes The Bell Curve - Authors argue human intelligence substantially influenced by both inherited and environmental factors and is a predictor of many dynamics such as income, job, education, etc. Students watch a clip from the Donahue Show and teacher leads a discussion on why the book was criticized and defended. (Discussion Part 1) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vMCjkfp\_9JQ (Discussion Part two) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISI7FBlSncg https://lesacreduprintemps19.files.wordpress.com/2012/11/the-bell-curve.pdf Brown Eyes, Blue Eyes Reading plus a video clip of Jane Elliot’s experiment can be shown. Discussion about empowerment can lead to success why or why not? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nqv9k3jbtY What do we do with a difference?/Students engage in a silent conversation by writing their responses on the side of the paper without talking to one another. https://www.facinghistory.org/convenient-hatred/what-do-we-do- variationeducation/activities/pdf/3006\_tibet\_01.pdf An Overview of Trends in Social and Economic Well-Being, By Race Reading http://www.nap.edu/read/9599/chapter/3#22 Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Why do we all need to care? http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/ “The F Word” by Firoozeh Dumas https://ubcompositionsummer2012.files.wordpress.com/2012/06/ub-the-f-word.pdf 100% American http://www.vagablogging.net/one-hundred-percent-american-by-ralph-linton.html Who is an American? http://americainclass.org/sources/makingrevolution/independence/text6/crevecoeuramerican.pdf The All-American Slurp by Lensey Namioka http://zappialanguagearts.weebly.com/uploads/1/6/9/2/16924352/american\_slurp\_s ory.doc http://www.sabri.org/All-American-Girl.htm Colorblind by Alex Kotlowitz http://alexkotlowitz.com/stories/colorblind What Drives Success? by Amy Chua and Jed Rubenfeld http://www.nytimes.com/2014/01/26/opinion/sunday/what-drives-success.html?\_r=0 The Changing Face of America by Lise Funderberg http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2013/10/changing-faces/funderburg-text Where do we all come from? How did we get to where we are today? by James Shreeve http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/print/2006/03/human-journey/shreeve-text Course Materials LGBTQ "mini-unit" Same Love by Macklemore www.youtube.com/watch?v=hlVBg7\_08n0 60 Minutes Gay or Straight video clip (Part 1) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0q-KJDQynRk (Part 2) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=55RJzINfv6I (Part 3) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3nmPU032uPY Not in Our Town Reading https://www.facinghistory.org/sites/default/files/publications/choosing-to-participate-book.pdf (Page 67) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lG0pxR3yorU (Video) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NS3Tw3aX0bs

Unit Assignment(s)

Key assignment: Students will research their family history using an ethnographic approach. Students will be trained on ethnographic practices and will use their creativity to develop an oral and visual presentation that analyzes the student's family history and roots. Through research, analysis and application of knowledge learned, students will explain how race, ethnicity, culture, politics, society and personal experiences have shaped their identity.

Unit 2: Race, Ethnicity, Class and Gender

Students will use knowledge from the previous unit to analyze the impact of Race, Ethnicity, Class and Gender in the development of their personal identity. Students will learn the concepts of Race, Ethnicity, Class and Gender and how the terms were created, transformed, and have been maintained inside institutional and political structures. Students will learn about the factors that determine a dominant or subordinate group and the dynamics of the relationship between the four concepts. Students will examine the impact of Race, Ethnicity, Class and Gender as they pertain to individuals and communities of color by using primary and secondary sources. Students will use historical thinking skills and critical thinking skills to explain the ways in which Race, Ethnicity, Class and Gender have constructed and impacted modern society. The unit encourages students to use deep inquiry to analyze essential questions that analyze the power dynamics associated with Race, Ethnicity, Class and Gender by examining questions such as: Who has power in America? Who do we identify as the dominant culture in American politics and institutions? How does one obtain power in a democracy that resembles oligarchy and identity politics?  How does class influence the power one holds in society? What are the implications associated with the few in power and the health of American democracy?

Course Materials (not limited to): The Ethnic Myth: Race, Ethnicity and Class in America by Stephen Steingberg https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=98r63OBS9KQC&oi=fnd&pg=PR7&dq=race+ethnicity+and+class&ots=-l6Ewbnjp9&sig=lazCgbpp9IhKR8Ox0\_dcVdrR0fs#v=onepage&q=race%20ethnicity%20and%20class&f=false Race, Ethnicity, Social Class and their relation to physical inactivity during leisure time: results from the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1988 http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.460.3222&rep=rep1&type=pdf Unsettling Settler Societies; Articulations of Gender, Race, Ethnicity and Class by Daiva Stasilulis Nira Yuval-Davis https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=H9ytZuLSbCgC&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=race+ethnicity+and+class&ots=5KMZ06gebX&sig=Jzxyiar7CZ-XuC3jSbL1P-zR4AE#v=onepage&q=race%20ethnicity%20and%20class&f=false The interlocking of Gender with Nationality, Race, Ethnicity and Class: the Narrative of Women in Hotel Work https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/1468-0432.00204 The Convergence of Race, Ethnicity, Gender and Class on Court Decisionmaking: Looking Toward the 21st Century https://www.ncjrs.gov/App/abstractdb/AbstractDBDetails.aspx?id=185536 The influence of race/ethnicity, social clas, and neighborhood context on residents’ attitudes toward the police http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.1015.4057&rep=rep1&type=pdf Race, Ethnicity, Social Class and Zero-Tolerance Policies; The Cultural and Structural Wars by Richard R. Verdugo http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.922.4902&rep=rep1&type=pdf

Unit Assignment(s)

Key assignment: Using research and inquiry skills, analysis and communication, students will write a research paper and create a visual demonstration of their knowledge of the power dynamics associated with Race, Ethnicity, Class and Gender and the effects of this power dynamic across the individual, social and political spectrums. Students will communicate their findings to their peers in an oral presentation.

Unit 4: Native American Studies

The overall objective of the unit is to explore and analyze the experience of American Indians both historically and in terms of contemporary issues in America.  The unit is divided in three sections: Manifest Destiny, Broken Treaties, Stereotypes.

Section 1; Manifest Destiny engages students in understanding the concept of Manifest Destiny and how this relates to the ideas of white supremacy and indigenous inferiority as justification for occupying and stealing lands from Native Americans. Students draw conclusions about symbolic historical significance of examples (not limited to): the Massacre of Wounded Knee, Occupation of Wounded Knee, the Trail of Broken Tears and Allotment “Dawes” Act, Self-Determination Act.

Section 2; Broken Treaties engages students in examining and analyzing multiple broken treaties as a means to politically break up Indigenous nations and subjugate them to social and political oppression which would lead to perpetual cultural and physical genocide. For example, students will explore the reservation life, and the detriment of Native people on reservations highlighting the abuse of drugs, alcohol, and massive unemployment. Examining the implications for breaking treaties and habitual abuse of power over Native Americans, students will come to a deeper understanding of how racism, prejudice, and stereotypes have evolved towards Native Americans.

Section 3; Stereotypes, evaluates the historical implications of Manifest Destiny, broken treaties and explains how years of being socially and politically oppressed under white supremacy and rule in the United States have supported the development of negative stereotypes in the Native American community. This section also explores a new wave of Indigenous social movements that have risen in recent times such as (but not limited to): American Indian Movements of the 1970s, Occupation of Alcatraz and the Standing Rock protests in North and South Dakota. As students engage in the three sections they will inquire deeper understanding using (not limited to) the following essential questions: How has cultural conflict affected American Indians? How have the experiences of different tribes within the United States varied and what impact have these differences had on the economic/political status of the tribes? What role has assimilation played in the experience of American Indians? How did political power develop within the American Indian community and how has this power evolved to work effectively with changing power structures in the United States? What role have gambling licenses played in the economic reality for both tribes with and without these licenses? What challenges continue to face American Indians? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for American Indians?

Course Materials (not limited to): Red Power Movement / Taking Over Alcatraz/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rs\_2EaVPeBI (Red Power movement) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NkRPZYV3DhU (Invasion of Alcatraz) Kill The Indians, Save the Man/assimilation through education/Carlisle Indian School) http://content.lib.washington.edu/aipnw/marr.html https://www.facinghistory.org/for-educators/educator-resources/resources/white-mans-image (white man’s image) In Whose Honor Documentary https://www.facinghistory.org/for-educators/educator-resources/resources/whose-honor History of the Native American People Documentary http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4h1567.html (Trail of Tears) Obama signing Native American Apology Resolution http://firstpeoples.org/wp/tag/the-apology-to-the-native-peoples-of-the-united-states/ The school days of an Indian Girl http://www.english.illinois.edu/maps/poets/a\_f/erdrich/boarding/zitkala-sa.htm Took the Children Away by Archie Roach (Song by an Australian Aborigine) http://www.lyricsfreak.com/a/archie+roach/took+the+children+away\_21000658.html

Unit Assignment(s)

Key assignment: Using research and inquiry skills such as formulating research questions, using online databases to conduct research, analytical skills to examine and synthesize evidence, written skills to articulate research question, students will write a research paper explaining a pre-selected policy or current event issue within the Native American community. Students explain the policy, effects of the policy on Native American communities and propose possible legislative solutions.

Unit 3: Women's Liberation Studies

Students will use critical thinking skills to analyze the rise of women liberation movements across the United States between early 1800s-Present. Students begin by examining the first wave of feminism of the 19th and 20th century as they discuss the social significance of Seneca Falls, Women's Suffrage Movement and the contributions of individuals such as: Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Furthermore, students will examine and discuss the alliances between early feminists and women of color such as Sojourner Truth, Ida B Wells and others prior and after Reconstruction.

Students then examine the second wave of feminism of the 1960s-1990s as they analyze the shift in the perception of women in society and gender roles and how Roe Vs. Wade influenced women’s movements across ethnic and social classes. Students examine how that shift promoted Black Feminism, Chicana Feminism, Radical Feminism and how the movements impacted women in the home, society and politics.

Students then analyze the third wave of feminism post 1990s –Present using critical thinking skills to discuss contemporary movements such as #metoo and discuss the following essential questions: What are women studies? How has our perception of women in the family, society and politics changed over time? What contributions have women made in U.S. History? To what extent is the media responsible for perpetuating gender roles and stereotypes? To what extent is there a connection between expected societal roles for women and the level of respect or power they are issued?  Whose interest is it to marginalize the power of women in political, social and family roles?

Course Materials (not limited to): Civil Rights and the Women’s Movement https://ca.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/976708ae-6ec4-444c-91e1-48cd2ccea7f1/civil-rights-and-the-womens-movement/?#.WxAy30gvzIU Discontent and Transformation https://ca.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/7f80ca4c-43af-4d97-b44c-022b315532ac/discontent-and-transformation/?#.WxAzC0gvzIU Did the feminist movement improve American women’s lives? https://www.learner.org/series/biographyofamerica/prog24/feature/index.html Women’s Liberation Movement Print Culture –Primary sources https://library.duke.edu/digitalcollections/wlmpc/ Primary Sources: The 1960s: Women https://cnu.libguides.com/psthe1960s/women1960s

Unit Assignment(s)

Key assignment: Students will choose a women’s movement between 1800s-Present, use research and inquiry, analysis and communication to explain the following: why did the women’s movement arose? What is the significance of the women’s movement for women across ethnic, social and class lines? What is the impact of the movement on society? Students will create a visual presentation to demonstrate their learnings and will be required to explain their knowledge through oral communication.

Unit 5: African American Studies

Students will study and explore the experiences of African Americans both historically and in terms of contemporary issues. This unit is divided into three sections: The Slave Trade and African Diaspora, Slavery in America Part I; Pre-Civil Rights Movement, Slavery in America Part II; Civil Rights Movement and Post-Racial America Part III.

Section 1; Slave Trade and Africa Diaspora will examine the sociological and individual effects of the diaspora on African communities.

Section 2; Slavery in America Part I; Pre-Civil Rights Movement examines the sociological, economical, political and individual effects of slavery between the 15th-19th century. This section requires students to analyze the effects of the transatlantic slave trade on the African people, the influence of slave labor in the construction and foundation of the United States pre and post American Revolution, and the influence of Social Darwinism in the establishment of racial policies such as Jim Crow laws. Slavery in America and Reconstruction.

Section 3; Slavery in America Part II; Civil Rights Movement and Post-Racial America requires students to use research and inquiry skills to explain what led to the Civil Rights Movement, use historical thinking skills to explain the effects of racial division in America through examination of primary and secondary source documents. This section will challenge students’ critical thinking skills as students build bridges between the sections of the unit to explain the effects of slavery in modern society. This section will require students to use critical thinking skills as they analyze the readings and ideas from text The New Jim Crow and various other issues surrounding the African American experience today. Inquiry across each part will include but not limited to: What role did African Americans play in the growth and development of the United States? What role did self – determination play in the trajectory of the African American community? How did political power develop with in the African American community and how has this power evolved to work effectively with changing power structures in the United States? Was the Civil Rights Movement the work of one man? What role did youth play in the Civil Rights Movement? How did the Freedom Riders influence the Civil Rights Movement? What challenges continue to face African Americans? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for African Americans?

Course Materials (not limited to): Civil Rights: people, events, and speeches, Children’s March/Eight leadership lessons from MLK Jr./African American Struggle Movement/Major Figures of the African American Freedom Struggle/Eyes on The Prize/ Character Collage of MLK Jr./I Have a Dream Speech / Group Activity King’s speeches https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu Black Men in Public Spaces by Brent Staples http://facstaff.uww.edu/carlberj/Journal3.htm Obama’s Trayvon Martin Speech https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/07/19/remarks-president-trayvon-martin Desegregation at Central High School 1957 Melba Beals http://www.rialto.k12.ca.us/rhs/planetwhited/AP%20PDF%20Docs/Unit%2013/Beals5.pdf

Unit Assignment(s)

Key assignments: The Slave Trade and African Diaspora: Students will use knowledge learned and analysis of reading material to map and explain the African diaspora using Prezi (Presentation software). Assignment focus is to explain the sociological and individual effects of the diaspora on African communities. Students will be required to demonstrate learning through oral presentation. Slavery in America Part I; Pre-Civil Rights Movement: Using research and inquiry skills, knowledge learned and analytical thinking skills students will create a short documentary that provides a historical timeline between the 15th and 19th century explaining the sociological and individual effects of slavery. The assignment requires students to highlight the contributions of slaves in the development and foundation of the United States and the influence of Social Darwinism in the establishment and enforcement of racial policies such as Jim Crow laws. Slavery in America Part II; Civil Rights Movement and Post-Racial America: Students write a research paper answering their choice of focus questions: Did slavery end with the Emancipation of Proclamation? Were the efforts of the civil rights movement effective in bringing equality for all? Using historical thinking skills, students examine primary and secondary source documents to compare and contrast learnings from part I and part II to help answer their choice of guided questions.

Unit 6: Asian American and Pacific Islander Studies

Students will study and explore the experiences of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders both historically and in terms of contemporary issues. Students will examine and analyze the major migration waves of Asian Americans between the 1850s-1917. Students use historical thinking skills to analyze the social, political effects of U.S. policies such as Chinese Exclusion Act and President Roosevelt’s executive order 9066 that led to the Japanese internment camps on Asian American communities. Students also examine the influence of Filipinos and Japanese in agricultural labor during the 1900’s. Emphasis is placed on the personal effects of the policies on Asian American communities. Students analyze the concept of the model minority and the modern social and personal effects of the concept among the Asian American community. Students challenge their critical thinking skills by examining the following questions: What are the cultural and political similarities/differences between East Asians, Southeast Asians, and Southern Asians? What role did Asian Americans play in the growth and development of the United States? How did political power develop within the Asian American community and how has this power evolved to work effectively with changing power structures in the United States? How has immigration affected the political, social, and economic realities of Asian Americans? What accounts for the cultural perception that Asian Americans are the “model minority”? What challenges continue to face Asian Americans? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for Asian Americans?

Course Materials (not limited to): CA apologizes to Chinese Americans http://content.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,1911981,00.html Peeling Bananas by Wendy Lee http://connection.ebscohost.com/c/articles/21119547/peeling-bananas Little Asia on the Hill by Timothy Egan http://www.nytimes.com/2007/01/07/education/edlife/07asian.html?pagewanted=print&\_r=0 Snow Falling on Cedars by David Guterson http://www.penguinreaders.com/pdf/downloads/pr/teachers-notes/9781405880497.pdf My Dear Little Boys (Primary Source WWII letter) http://www.nationalww2museum.org/give/letter-written-in-december.html

Unit Assignment(s)

Key assignment:  Using research and inquiry skills, students write a research paper comparing and contrasting the treatment of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders between the mid-1800s-Present.

Unit 7: Raza Studies

Students will study and explore the experiences of Mexican Americans both historically and in terms of contemporary issues. This unit is divided into three parts: The Loss of Aztlan, Racial Tensions during World War II, The Chicano/s Movement and Contemporary Politics in the Americas.

The Loss of Aztlan examines the geographical outline of Aztlan in the United States and the politics surrounding Manifest Destiny, Mexican American war, Annexation of Texas.

Racial Tensions during World War II requires students to examine the role that Mexican Americans played during World War II and the displacement they faced on the home front. Students will analyze primary and secondary source documents to determine the social effects of the Sleepy Lagoon Case of 1942 on Mexican Americans. This section also requires students to analyze the tension that arouse during the Zoot Suit riots and the influence the riots had in shaping Mexican American culture.

The Chicano/a Movement and Contemporary Politics in the Americas examines the discrimination Mexican Americans and Latinos faced during the 1960s and the struggle for equality in American society. The latter part of the section challenges students’ critical thinking skills by examining the following questions: What are the cultural and political similarities/differences between South Americans, Central Americans, and Mexican Americans? What role did Latinos play in the growth and development of the United States? How did political power develop within the Latino American community and how has this power evolved to work effectively with changing power structures in the United States? To what extent has immigration affected the political, social, and economic realities of Latino Americans? How has the experience of Latino Americans in California differed from that of Latino Americans in other parts of the United States? What challenges continue to face Latino Americans? What opportunities do students have to enact positive change for Latino Americans?

Course Materials (not limited to): Zoot Suit Riots and questions http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/zoot/eng\_peopleevents/e\_riots.html Bronze Screen Video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=feq5bWinRlY "Viva La Causa," award-winning documentary https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uD7ACJLT3OY Documentary "Chicano: The Struggle in the Fields https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NL4rQHKza9Y Cesar Chavez - Si se puede http://www.ufw.org/\_board.php?mode=view&b\_code=cc\_his\_research&b\_no=5970 Chicano Movement Documentary https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FIgIaI5AVpY (Struggle in the fields) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NL4rQHKza9Y (Taking back the schools) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xl6JPNiPeVY (Part one) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aN1xQrV2-Yo (Part two) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IiQQ-ws3IVU (Part three) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GeKenK6rha4 (Part four) I am Joaquin by Corky, a civil rights activist http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/latinos/joaquin.htm Hunger of Memories by Richard Rodriguez http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=97799225 Cesar Chavez Speech, New Yorker Article/ Lessons of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Comparison http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2014/04/14/hunger-artist-2

Unit Assignment(s)

Key assignment:  Students are required to create a collage (artwork) that compares and contrasts the various struggles of Mexican Americans and Latinos in America between the late-1800s-Present. Students will also include the influence of the Chicano Movement in challenging those struggles. Students will demonstrate their learning through an oral presentation of their collage.

Unit 8: Muslim American Studies

Students address the historical and current experiences of Arab and Muslim Americans in the United States by exploring the racial, ethnic, religious and cultural aspects of Islam and Muslim communities. In addition, students will discern between the secular and religious dynamics in how Islam and Muslim communities are being defined in American society. Students begin the unit by exploring the beliefs of Islam such as the five pillars of faith and the importance of the beliefs to the Muslim community. Students discuss the racialization of Arabs and Muslims in America post-9/11. Students will analyze the political and social turmoil between Palestine and Israel and connect the socio-political conflicts of Arab Spring, Syrian Civil War, Iraq and Afghanistan wars that result in an influx of immigrants in America. As a result of the migration to the U.S., students will analyze the myths and misconceptions about Muslims and understand the meaning of Islamophobia. In addition, students will explore the rise and impact of social movements in America and the Muslim community. Students explore, through critical thinking, the following essential questions: What are the similarities and differences between the U.S. Muslim population and the entire U.S. population? How do these differences impact Muslim Americans? What is Islamophobia? How does Islamophobia negatively affect people? How can I combat Islamophobia and create a more inclusive community? What are some common stereotypes about Islam? How can we dispel them? How does learning about differences and similarities within a group help to dispel stereotypes?

Course Materials (not limited to):  Introduction to Islam https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/digitalislam/academics/coursestructure/courses/introduction-to-islam-f18/ Women in the Qur’an https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/digitalislam/academics/coursestructure/courses/women-in-the-quran/ Gender and Sexuality in the Islamic Culture https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/digitalislam/global-islam-programming/gender-and-sexuality-in-the-islamic-culture/ Islamic Studies in America: Past, Present and Future https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/digitalislam/global-islam-programming/gender-and-sexuality-in-the-islamic-culture/ Beyond Sacred: Voices of Muslim Identity-Primary Source http://ums.org/performance/beyond-sacred-voices-of-muslim-identity/

Unit Assignment(s)

Key assignment: Students are required to use research and inquiry skills to debunk stereotypes targeted towards Muslim Americans. This assignment will require students to explain a stereotype, the impact of stereotypes on the lives of Muslim Americans and to research information that helps debunk the stereotype. Through a thorough analysis of charts, graphs and scholarly articles, students will use historical writing to debunk a stereotype affecting the Muslim community. Students will be required to write a one-page essay that provides a clear claim, includes evidence, uses proper citation and demonstrates student learning.

Unit 9: Social Justice

Students will explore Social Justice through social, political, and historical lenses that focuses on ordinary people organizing and mobilizing against various oppressive systems, laws, and, ideas based on the dominant culture of American political power, systems, and social structures. Students will apply their learning and understandings of the rich history of various ethnicities, social constructs, liberation, and activism from previous units to judge, using criteria, the impact social justice movements have had for particular groups studied--as well as the impact on American society and democracy. Students will have the opportunity to analyze, evaluate, and juxtapose historic social movements with current patterns, trends, and social phenomenon. Students will synthesize their knowledge and understandings relating to social justice issues and movements in order to make inferences and draw conclusions about the relevancy that social justice and social movements have in our American democracy and society today. Throughout the unit students will inquiries multiple layers of essential questions such as: How have ordinary people mobilized against oppressive political, socioeconomic, and cultural ideas from the dominant culture and powerful since the American Revolution. Who have been historically disenfranchised and oppressed in American society? How has oppression of various ethnic minority groups shaped the national character and attitude of the nation? How has race and ethnicity challenged the ideals of values of our American democracy? How has this motivated ordinary people to do extraordinary things in shaping and challenging American democratic and civil liberties? How has society, politics and individual communities changed as a result of social justice?

Course Material (not limited to): Anti-Discriminatory Practice by Neil Thompson https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=nVIJDAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=social+justice+and+equality&ots=wjPyad2tHT&sig=PP7EwfwMve-G5ZLFnzgYE58fCJI#v=onepage&q&f=false Equality and social justice: http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1976-09543-001 Cultivating Food Justice, Race, Class and Sustainability edited by Alison Hope Alkon and Julian Agyemen https://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=QSxWUoj9twQC&oi=fnd&pg=PR7&dq=social+justice+and+class+and+race+and+ethnicity+&ots=HKP8CRC4uh&sig=-sRZcCaqIMb6yI1x9PN8RfRDcno#v=onepage&q=social%20justice%20and%20class%20and%20race%20and%20ethnicity&f=false Class Relations, Social Justice and the Politics of Difference by David Harvey https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/e/9781134877423/chapters/10.4324%2F9780203016695-8 Black Wealth/White Wealth: A New Perspective on Racial Inequality by Melvin Oliver, Thomas Shapiro https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/9781135024789

Unit Assignment(s)

Key assignment:  Students will select a unit of their choice covered in the class; they will use their knowledge learned from that unit and bridge units to explain the answer to the guided question: How has social justice helped communities of color survive oppression throughout the history of the United States? Students will use research and inquiry, analysis, communication to explain their answers to the guided question. Students are required to write a one-page paper using historical thinking skills. In addition, students will be required to create a visual to explain their answers in front of their peers.

Unit 10: Capstone Project

Students implement a community component of their learning which will be the capstone of the course. They will analyze and communicate a social problem before a panel of peers that are tied into the units we have covered through a challenge based learning experience based in deep research and inquiry of a big idea relating to the various topics covered in the course. Students explore a range of big ideas regarding race, ethnicity, or any major concepts from the course, they will formulate a series of essential questions that center around their choice of a big idea. Students will then, through a process of elimination, decide on one essential question that they will formulate into a research challenge. After teacher approval of the challenge statement, students will then create a series of guided questions and guided activities that will enable them to dig deeper into learning of their challenge and big idea. When students are completed with researching their guided questions and activities they will then write a formal essay on their findings and demonstrate how they accomplished the challenge using a visual or other type of product. In conclusion, the Capstone allows the student to demonstrate their cumulative learning experience meeting the course’s standards, objects, and content.

Content Materials (not limited to): Secrets of Writing a Capstone Essay http://readkaplan.com/how-to-write-a-successful-capstone-essay-in-a-hearbeat The Capstone Guidebook: A Step-by-Step Guide to Capstone Design and Writing file:///C:/Users/ajgarcia.APS/Downloads/CapstoneManual-SP2014.pdf

Unit Assignment(s)

Key Assignment: Students will analyze and communicate a social problem before a panel of peers that are tied into the units we have covered through a challenge based learning experience based in deep research and inquiry of a big idea relating to the various topics covered in the course. Students will be required to implement a community component of their learning and write a formal essay on their findings and demonstrate how they accomplished the challenge using a visual or other type of product to their peers.

Introduction to Ethnic Studies

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* MY865D

*Institution:* Salinas Union High School District (66159), Salinas, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* (None)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

This introductory course to Ethnic Studies will use an interdisciplinary approach to analyze the historical and contemporary issues and experiences associated with race, class, and gender in the United States. Topics include: Indigenous, African-American, Latin-American/Raza, Asian-American, Filipino, Pacific-Islander, Undocu-Studies, LGBTQ+, women's studies, environmental justice studies, and movements for social justice. The course will offer a critical analysis of political, social, and economic structures to develop consciousness and personal connections to local, national, and global issues. The course will employ a critical lens to view the world and our place in it so that students will use their understanding of systems of power in the United States to become active participants in democracy.

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Unit One: Introduction to Ethnic Studies

Unit Description: A critical analysis of systems of oppression and privilege and how they impact and shape resistance, consciousness, and identity. Students will learn about what an ethnic studies program is comprised of and will analyze how their participation in the course has the potential to positively impact their intellectual development, school culture, and community pride. Students will also look into their own educational backgrounds and reflect on how public institutions have helped to shape their own identity. Students’ critical thinking skills will be developed through an emphasis on viewing the formation of identity through various lens and focusing on intersectionality. Students will use foundational concepts from this unit, key terms/vocabulary, and theoretical frameworks to analyze, evaluate, and respond to each of the course’s unit.

Essential Question(s): What is Ethnic Studies and how might our participation in the course positively impact our intellectual development, the improvement of our school culture, and increase our community pride? How do we define our various identities: global, national, state, local, and community? How do social constructions affect us and how do we affect social constructions?

Key Terms: Ethnic Studies, systems of oppression, privilege, equity, resistance, consciousness, identity, racism, sexism, classism, ableism, culture, popular culture, cultural appropriation, intersectionality, institution, bias, ethnicity, colonization, decolonization, social construct, prejudice, critical analysis, dehumanization, humanization, praxis, invisibility, “otherization”

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will analyze and evaluate their consciousness, identity, and forms of resistance by writing a personal narrative about how and why their experiences and perspectives are shaped by institutions, such as public education and media. The writing assignment will include reference from the readings below:

Readings: Howard Zinn - Chapter 2 of People’s History of the United States; Ronald Takaki - Chapter 1 of A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America; Gloria Anzaldua - Chapter 2 of Borderlands; bell hooks - “Decolonization”; Franz Fanon - Wretched of the Earth (excerpt); Omi and Winant - Racial Formations (excerpt); Tomas Almaguer - Racial Fault Line (excerpt); “Burning Books and Destroying Peoples: How the World Became Divided Between ‘Rich’ and ‘Poor’ Countries”; “How Poverty Changes the Brain”; Solorzano and Bernal - “Examining Transformational Resistance through a Critical Race and LatCrit Theory Framework: Chicana and Chicano Students in an Urban Context”; Paulo Freire - Chapters 1 & 2 of Pedagogy of the Oppressed (excerpts); Selection of current events related to race, class, gender inequities in the US

Multimedia Resources: “Cracking the Codes” - Chapter 1 and 2 of video; “Unnatural Causes” - clips from Part 1 & 2; Junot Diaz - “Facing Race” 2012 Speech Literature: Ana Castillo - “Who Was Juana Gallo?” and “If Not for the Blessing of a Son”; Audre Lorde - collection of poems; Junot Diaz - “Aurora”, from Drown

Community Resources: Guest speaker from community organization connected to racial and class equity in Salinas and Monterey County

Unit Two: Native/Indigenous People

Unit Description: Through comparing and contrasting past and present social, political, religious, and economic systems that impact Native/Indigenous people, an analysis of traditional ways of being, knowing, seeing, and living from the perspective of Native/Indigenous people will be examined, with regard to customs, conservation of the land, and personal and public health. Students will analyze and evaluate how government institutions and record-keeping, such as the census, have impacted the representation and identity of Native and Indigenous people. Students will use their knowledge of institutions and systems from the previous unit to deepen their analysis of governmental structures of historic displacement, massacres, reservations systems, and boarding schools. Students will identify and evaluate new forms of resistance and self determination of indigenous groups. Students will continue to deepen their understanding of identify by considering their cultural heritage and roots to the Indigenous groups of the Americas.

Essential Question(s): To what extent do past and present social, political, and economic systems impact Native/Indigenous ways of being, knowing, seeing, and living?

Key Terms: Decolonization, First Nations, indigenous, native, Indian, pan-ethnicity, traditional ways of knowledge, self-sustainability, two-spirit, resistance, “bad Indian”, “noble savage”, settler colonialism; assimilation, acculturation through boarding schools and educational systems

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will analyze and evaluate the causes and effects of systems by using the perspective of Native/Indigenous people to compare and contrast past and present issues around customs, conservation of the land, education, and personal and public health through a multimedia artistic representation that features the use of images, sounds/songs, and writing.

Readings: Howard Zinn - Chapter 1 of People's History of the United States; Ronald Takaki - Chapters 1 and 2 of A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America; Rodolfo Acuna - Chapters 1 and 2 of Occupied America; Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz - Chapters 1 and 2 of Indigenous People’s History of the United States; Qwo-Li Driskill - Queer Indigenous Studies: Critical Interventions in Theory, Politics, and Literature; Scott L. Morgensen - Spaces between Us: Queer Settler Colonialism and Indigenous Decolonization; Mark Rifkin - When Did Indians Become Straight?: Kinship, the History of Sexuality, and Native Sovereignty; Selection of current events related to race, class, gender inequities in the US

Multimedia Resources: “Cultural Burnings” video clips; “We Hold the Rock” video lips; “Frontera: Revolt and Rebellion on the Rio Grande” video clips; “Latinos in the US”, Episode 1, PBS; “Two-Spirit” PBS online website; “California Indian Mission” website; “Cumbia Resistance” video clip; “Even the Rain” film; Songs: “Me Gritaron Negra” by Victoria Santa Cruz, “A Tribe Called Red” by Prolific Rapper Literature: excerpts from Bad Indians; “Columbus on Trial”

Community Resources: Guest speaker – Leader and/or members from local Native/Indigenous peoples connected to the Monterey Bay area

Unit Three: Structural Controls, Institutions, and Resistance

Through a deeper analysis of how structural controls and institutions impact different racial/ethnic groups in the US, students will use critical thinking skills to identify and evaluate the forms of resistance that specific groups use(d) to counter oppressive structural controls and institutions. Students will focus on comparing how institutions, such as public education, legal system, immigration system, health care system, housing system, labor system, prison/detention institutions, and economic system, have functioned over time to impact groups’ oppression, identity, and resistance. Students will connect the learning from this unit to their own community and reflect on ways that structural controls, institutions, and resistance have impacted their lives. Students will determine the extent to which gains have been made concerning inequality and potential next steps towards working towards equity and equality.

Essential Question(s): To what extent do internal and external social, political, and interpersonal factors shape our resistance and identity?

Key Terms: Intersectionality (focus on identity and power), hegemony, counter hegemony, power, equity v. equality, institution, red lining, white flight, gentrification, social stratification, cultural appropriation, immigration, school-to-prison pipeline, prison industrial complex, dual wages, poverty, capitalism, structural controls, resistance

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will reflect on their history, culture, and identity by evaluating their consciousness around a specific institution or structure that has impacted their lives by creating a visual representation to illustrate their ideas (using educational applications – Canva or PowerPoint) and writing a reflection that highlights their forms of resistance.

Readings: Howard Zinn – excerpts from Chapters 16, 17, 21, 24 of People's History of the United States; Ronald Takaki – Chapter 15 of A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America; Michelle Alexander – excerpts from The New Jim Crow, Rodolfo Acuna - Chapter 2 of Occupied America; Angela Davis - Chapter 1 and 5 of Are Prisons Obsolete?; Jeannie Oakes - excerpts from Keeping Track: How Schools Structure Inequalities; Antonio Gramsci - excerpts Prison Notebooks, Jonathan Kozol - excerpts from Savage Inequalities; Ian Haney Lopez - Introduction from Racism on Trial: The Chicano Fight for Power; Peggy Mcintosh - “Unpacking the Invisible Knapsack”; Dean Spade - Medical Apartheid; Normal Life: Administrative Violence, Critical Trans Politics, and the Limits of Law; Eric A. Stanely and Nat Smith - Captive Genders, Trans Embodiment and the Prison Industrial Complex (2nd Edition); Joey L. Mogul, Andrea J. Ritchie, and Kay Whitlock - Queer (In)Justice: The Criminalization of LGBT People in the United States; Ian Haney Lopez - White By Law; Selection of current events related to race, class, gender inequities in the US

Multimedia Resources: “Fear and Learning at Hoover Elementary” PBS film; “The 13th” Ava Duvernay film; “Slavery” by Another Name” video clip; “Precious Knowledge” video clip, “Walkout” video clips; “Cracking the Codes”, Episode 3 and 4, “Heroes of Color: Gaspar Yanga” video; “Gentrification is Ethnic Cleansing in Disguise” Telesur English; Songs: Roberto Anglero - “Si Dios Fuera Negro” “Freedom is Free” by Chicano Batman Literature: Langston Hughes collection of poetry, select excerpts from: Richard Wright - Black Boy,  Lorraine V. Hansberry - A Raisin in the Sun, Luis J. Rodriguez - Always Running, Oscar Zeta Acosta - Revolt of the Cockroach People; Ray Bradbury - Fahrenheit 451

Community Resources: Guest speaker from community organization connected to countering racial and class inequities in Salinas and Monterey County

Unit Four: Immigration

Students will evaluate the causes and effects of immigration policies in the US by deepening their understanding of how historical events, policies, and movements to support immigrants have impacted past and present waves of immigration to the US.  Students will identify and analyze the historical and current contributions that immigrants make politically, culturally, socially, and economically in the US. Students will deepen their understanding of resistance movements by determining ways that specific immigrant groups in the US have responded to and countered racism, classism, sexism, and discrimination. Students will also identify reasons why people immigrate to the US and connect either their Indigenous and/or immigrant history to place themselves and their community within the historical and/or recent waves of immigration.

Essential Question(s): In what ways might immigration policies and legal status impact the perceptions that people hold of immigrants and their rights? What are the cultural, social, and economic implications of immigration to the US? How have waves of immigrants been treated differently in the US over time? How do immigrants contribute to popular culture in the US?

Key Terms: Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 1848, Chinese Exclusion Act, Alien and Sedition Act, National Origins Act, Nativist Movement, Social Darwinism, Angel Island, Ellis Island, Repatriation 1930’s, Braceros, Operation Wetback, Greaser Act, Prop 187, Immigration Reform and Control (IRCA) Act of 1986,  Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), Temporary Protected Status (TPS), Visa-U, Green Cards, Political Asylum, Protectorate, American Imperialism, Westward Expansion, Immigration Acts 1924,1965, Dual Citizenship, Red Scare, assimilation, acculturation, binational identities, Siamese cities, feminization of migration, care drain, austerity measures

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will analyze the political, cultural, social, and economic impact that immigrants have made over time, and in the present, by completing a research project and presenting their findings related to comparing and contrasting immigrant experiences.

Readings: Howard Zinn – excerpts from Chapters 8, 12, 24 of People's History of the United States,; Ronald Takaki – excerpts from Chapters 1, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 of A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America; Stanford History Education Project units on Irish immigration, Mexican immigration from the 20s and 30s, Japanese Internment Camps; Francisco E. Balderrama and Raymond Rodríguez – Decade of Betrayal: Mexican Repatriation in the 1930s, excerpts; Maria Cristina Garcia - “Refugees or Economic Immigrants? Immigration from Latin America and the Politics of US Refugee Policy”; Gloria Anzaldua – “To Live in the Borderlands Means You”, Lionel Cantú and Eithne Luibhéid - Queer Migrations: Sexuality, U.S. Citizenship, and Border Crossings; Selection of current events related to race, class, gender inequities in the US and articles by Jose Antonio Vargas

Multimedia: Juan Gonzalez – “Harvest of Empire” video clips Stanford History Education Group – “Chinese Immigration and Exclusion” “A Better Life” excerpts, “Bajo La Misma Luna” excerpts; Songs: “Nuetras Demandas” by B-Side Players, “Mis dos Patrias”, “Tres Veces Mojados”, “El emigrante”, “Somos Mas Americanos”, “La Jaula de Oro”, “El Centroamericano” by Los Tigres del Norte,“El Hielo” by La Santa Cecilia”, “Borders” by MIA, “Wake Me Up” by Aloe Blacc, “Sesaparecido” by Manu Chao, “Pal Norte” by Calle 13, “Salinas” by Larry Hosford, “ El Migrante” by Juan Gabriel  Literature: Select excerpts from: Mark J. Miller, “The Age of Migration”, Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston - Farewell to Manzanar, Mike Davis – “Magical Urbanism”, Achy Obejas - We Came All The Way From Cuba So You Could Dress Like This?, Reinaldo Arenas - Before Night Falls

Community Resources: Guest speaker from community organization connected to immigration support services and reforms

Unit Five: Labor Movements

A critical analysis of labor movements and unions in the US and the relationship between race, gender, and class issues within those movements. Students will examine the changing policies and legislation made as a result of labor movements and in response to changes in the economy related to innovations in technology and fluxuations in the labor force. Students will be able to use their understanding labor movements to analyze current labor issues in their community and develop a plan of action to address any identified inequities or improvement in working conditions.

Essential Question(s): What were/are the causes of poor working conditions, poor housing, and poor wages for specific types of workers?  What are the lasting impacts/effects of these poor conditions on social movements and the creation of unions?  In what ways do labor movements and unions mirror and/or resist race, gender, and class stratifications? In what ways do labor movements and unions respond to changes in the economy?

Key People and Organizations: Braceros, Cesar Chavez, Fred Ross, Dolores Huerta, Larry Itliong, Philip Vera Cruz, and Pete Velasco, Maria Elena Durazo Emma Tenayuca, Lucy Parsons Gonzalez, Ludlow Massacre, Racial, labor, and class injustices in Morenci, Arizona; Company Towns, Community Service Organization (CSO), AFL-CIO, United Farm Workers, Teamsters, dual wage system

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will identify current labor issues in our community by conducting research and sharing their findings on the causes and effects of poor working conditions on health, housing, education, and social outcomes.  Students will develop strategies and a plan of action to counter negative outcomes associated with labor issues in our community.

Readings: Howard Zinn - Chapters 11, 24 of People's History of the United States; Ronald Takaki Chapter 10 and 11 of A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America; Racial Fault Lines by Tomas Almaguer (excerpts); Miriam Frank - Out in The Union: A Labor History of Queer America; Phil Tiemeyer - Plane Queer: Labor, Sexuality, and AIDS in the History of Male Flight Attendants; Kitty Krupat and Patrick McCrery - Out at Work: Building a Gay Labor Alliance; Patricia Zavella Women’s Work and Chicano Families; Selection of current events related to race, class, gender inequities in the US

Multimedia: Zinn Education Project - Ludlow Massacre: April 20, 1914; “Cesar Chavez” movie clips, “Delano Manongs: Forgotten Heroes of the United Farm Workers”, video clips; “Delano Manongs”, Episode 6 of Viewfinder, Season 19; David Bacon - “Philippines: A Working Class Hero”; Song: “El bracero fracasado” by Las Jilguerillas, “Salt of the Earth” film Literature: Watsonville/Circle in the Dirt by Cherrie Moraga

Community Resources: Guest speaker from community organization connected to labor movements in Salinas and Monterey County

Unit Six: Public Health

An examination of the strengths and resiliency of communities of color and the structural and societal barriers in the US that result in stress, mental, and physical illness in these populations. An analysis of public health and environmental justice that informs our understanding of historical traumas and how those traumas are connected to negative health outcomes and ways of countering and healing from those traumas. Students will connect their understanding of public health by identifying and analyzing their neighborhoods and comparing the services and resources available in their neighborhood compared to others.  Students will evaluate and gain a deeper understanding of the importance of a neighborhood’s location, distribution of income, environmental factors, housing, and racial composition.

Essential Question(s): In what ways do the location, structures, and resources of neighborhoods and communities impact health? How do levels of income impact health outcomes? What is the impact of the government’s reaction, or inaction, to epidemics like AIDs, drugs, violence, and environmental contamination, on communities? In what ways do communities counter and heal from traumas and negative health outcomes?

Key Terms: public health, trauma (historical and present day), institutional racism, Pesticides, Fracking, Ecoterrorism, Environmental Racism, Global Warming, Fetus, Science Based, Evidence Based, redlining, white flight, food deserts, housing, eugenics, women's reproductive health, criminalizing black and brown bodies, gentrification

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will compare and contrast at least two communities with regard to their location, distribution of income, environmental factors, housing, and racial composition to highlight findings around what builds healthy communities. Students will develop a plan of action to counter health and environmental disparities that incorporates strategies that foster healing practices and physical and mental well-being.

Readings: Howard Zinn - Chapter 21 of People's History of the United States; Ronald Takaki - Chapter 15 of A Different Mirror : A History of Multicultural America; Mike Davis - “Tropicalizing Cold Urban Space”, Ricardo A. Carrillo, Isaac Alvarez, Ramon Del Castillo “Cultura y Bienestar: MesoAmerican Based Healing and Mental Health Practices”; Mary Watkins & Helene Schulman – “Toward Psychologies of Liberation”; Xiuhtezcatl Martinez - We Rise: The Earth Guardians Guide to Building a Movement that Restores the Planet; Lourdes Dolores Follins - Black LGBT Health in the United States: The Intersection of Race, Gender, and Sexual Orientation, Jonathan Mathias Lassiter and Roberto L. Abreu; Selection of current events related to race, class, gender inequities in the US

Multimedia resources: “Unnatural Causes: Is Inequality Making Us Sick?” video clips; Renee Tajima-Pena - “No mas bebes” video clips and resources; “Food Fight: Bullies Poisoning The 'Hood Get Splattered!” video by Earth Amplified, feat. Stic of Dead Prez; “Cultural Burning” Episode 1 of “Tending the Wild”; Center for the Health Assessment of Mother and Children of Salinas (CHAMACOS) website for health and environmental studies; Songs: “Taste the Time” by Scatter Their Own, “Save Our Waters” Kinnie Starr, “A Tribe Called Red” by Prolific Rapper, “Strawberry fields forever” by La Santa Cecilia

Community Resources: Guest speaker from community organization connected to improving health outcomes for underserved populations in Salinas and Monterey County

Unit Seven: Women's Rights/Feminism

A comparative analysis of the four waves of feminism, where students will use critical thinking skills to understand and connect the various manifestos, motives, and leaders within each era of feminist thought. Through this analysis, students will develop the tools to examine the various ways that race, class, gender identity, and sexual orientation intersect. They will explore the ways in which social and cultural forces shape us as gendered individuals, and consider how gender relations may be changing in contemporary society. Essential Question(s): How has feminism evolved over time to promote and empower women and their allies?  How might the intersection of race, class, gender identity, and sexual orientation affect the participation of women of color within the feminist movement? Key Terms: standards of beauty, feminism, gender, cis, intersectionality, allyship, patriarchy, structural patriarchy, internalized oppression, waves of feminism, femicide, wage gap, #MeToo, #TimesUP

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will analyze the ways that intersectionality impacts the feminist movement by comparing and contrasting waves of feminism and who is represented.  Students will develop a plan of action to counter patriarchal norms and gender roles through the creation of a working document that includes strategies for being ally in the current women’s movement.

Readings: Howard Zinn - A People’s History of the United States, Chapters 6, 17; Ronald Takaki – Chapters 6, 8, 15  of A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America; Gloria Anzaldúa - “How to Tame a Wild Tongue” and “Movimientos de Rebeldía y las Culturas que Traicionan”; bell hooks - “Decolonization” and “Black Beauty and Black Power”; Roxanne Gay - “Bad Feminist” excerpts ; Audre Lorde – selection of poemsCarla Trujillo - Chicana Lesbians: The Girls Our Mothers Warned Us About; Dorinda Moreno - “La Mujer en pie de la Lucha”; Cherrie Moraga - “The Other Face of (Im)migration: In Conversation with West Asian Feminists” and “Modern Day Malinches”; Words of Fire: An Anthology of African American Feminist Thought Edited by Beverly Guy-Sheftall; Dragon Ladies: Asian American Feminists Breathe Fire Edited by Sonia Shah; Arab & Arab American Feminisms: Gender, Violence, & Belonging Edited by Evelyn Alsultany, Nadine Christine Naber, and Rabab Abdulhadi;  Srila Roy - New South Asian Feminisms: Paradoxes & Possibilities; Maylei Blackwell, ¡Chicana Power!; Selection of current events related to race, class, gender inequities in the US

Multimedia resources: “Analyzing White America” video clip; Chicana Feminism, encyclopedia entry; SHEG Background on Woman Suffrage; History of Chicana Feminism, University of Michigan course webpage; Chicana Feminist, digital repository from CSU Long Beach; Comisión Femenil Mexicana Nacional, Inc. webpage; Songs: “ La Diaspora” by Nitty Scott, “Independent Women”, by Beyonce, “Can’t Hold Us Down” by Christina Aguilera, “Hijabi” by Mona Haydar, “Fight Like a Girl” by Zolita, “You Are the Problem Here” by First Aid Kit, “Quiet” by MILCK Literature: Grito de Vieques; excerpts from Fortune’s Daughter by Isabel Allende

Community Resources: Guest speaker from community organization connected to supporting and empowering women in Salinas and Monterey County

Unit Eight: Resistance and Popular Culture

An evaluation of counter hegemony found in popular culture through the analysis of a variety of literature, art, and multimedia that illustrates how people of color have used popular culture to highlight cultural values, strengthen a sense of community, and reaffirm their positive identity.  Students will deepen their understanding of resistance movements and identity by connecting to the artistic representations of topics, such as: race, class, gender, oppression, and liberation. Students will use their critical thinking and creativity skills to connect resistance movements and popular culture to themselves, their community, and broader local, state, and national issues. Essential Question(s): In what ways does popular culture continue to be used as a tool of resistance and promote people’s empowerment against oppression? Key Terms: hegemony, counter hegemony, power, resistance, consciousness, popular culture, intersectionality, oppression, structural controls, colonization, decolonization, liberation, dialogue, humanization, dehumanization

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will compare and contrast at least 2 forms of media to examine ways that the production of popular culture affirms or resists oppression.  Students will then create an original interdisciplinary project that uses at least 2 forms of media to present themes related to resistance, strengthening a sense of community, and reaffirming their identity.

Readings: Howard Zinn - Chapters 7, 15 of People's History of the United States,; Ronald Takaki Chapters 1, 2, 3, 5, 15 of A Different Mirror: A History of Multicultural America; Antonio Gramsci - The Prison Notebooks (excerpts); Gloria Anzaldua - “How to Tame a Wild Tongue”; Lucy Parsons - “Liberation”; The Wretched of the Earth by Frantz Fanon (excerpts); Paulo Freire - Pedagogy of the Oppressed (excerpts), Plato - “The Allegory of the Cave” (excerpts); Oscar Zeta Acosta - The Revolt of the Cockroach People (excerpts); Robin D.G. Kelley -  “Race Rebels” and “OGs in Postindustrial Los Angeles”; E.J. Hobsbawm -“Primitive Rebels” (excerpt), Stuart Cosgrove - “The Zoot Suit and Style Warfare”; Lawrence Levine - “Slave Songs and Slave Consciousness, Jose Antonio Burciaga - “Tiburcio Vasquez: A Chicano Perspective”; “The Black Panthers: Ten Point Program” Selection of current events related to race, class, gender inequities in the US

Multimedia Resources: “Rise of the Planet of the Apes” (selected scenes), “The Rise and Fall of the Brown Buffalo” (documentary), “Panther” (film), “Ruben Salazar: Man in the Middle” (documentary), “Burn Motherf\*cker Burn!” (documentary), “Yo Me Llamo Cumbia” (documentary), “The Matrix” (selected scenes), “Panther” (documentary), “Bastards of the Party” clip regarding COINTELPRO; “Lost LA”, Season 2, Episode 1 of “Borderlands”; “The Death and Life of Marsha P. Johnson”; A Brief History of the American Indian Movement, website; “In Prison My Whole Life”, Mumia Abu Jamal website; Songs: “Hip Hop” by Dead Prez, “Jay, 50, and Weezy” by Dee 1, “Chambacu” by Aurita Castillo, “Malcolm, Garvey, Huey” by Dead Prez, Alright” by Kendrick Lamar, “Becky from the Block” by Becky G,  “Storm” by Eminem, “Hijabi” by Mona Haydar

Community Resources: Guest speaker from community organization connected to using the arts to support and empower youth

Unit Nine: Culminating Research Project

Students will conduct research to identify, evaluate, and interpret an issue in their community that needs to be addressed and pose a solution and plan of action that is connected to topics that were analyzed in a previous unit, or units of study. As critical thinkers, students will develop their own social justice stance on a viable solution to a continued area of historical challenge for a particular ethnic group. Students will research various media sources and watch several news outlets to determine what social inequalities still exist and students will put their ideas into action through a bill/resolution proposal or other form of civic engagement.

Essential Question(s): How might we continue to promote positive identities as scholars and community members through our continued engagement in advancing our studies, strengthening our community, and advocating in favor of ideas that counter racism and oppression?

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will select a unit, or units, to research, create, and produce a project that puts theory into practice. Students will share their finding with their school and community. Students will also reflect on their personal journey throughout the course and select key content and activities that will be part of their summative portfolio, to be presented to their peers.

Introductions to Ethnic Studies

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* JT6M95

*Institution:* San Diego Unified School District (68338), San Diego, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 9th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* (None)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

This course presents an interdisciplinary study of traditionally marginalized populations in the United States - specifically African American, Asian American, Chicana/o-Latina/o, and Native American - through a social justice pedagogy and perspective. In Introduction to Ethnic Studies, students will investigate, analyze, and evaluate how constructs of race, class, gender, and sexuality intersect with notions of power and privilege to impact the African American, Asian American, Chicana/o-Latina/o, and Native American communities struggle towards self-determination and social justice in the United States. Traditionally, the experiences and contributions of African Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanas/os-Latinas/os, and Native Americans within the American historical narrative has been noticeably absent, thus requiring the need for students to engage in an academically rigorous and more inclusive historical and contemporaneous analysis of these respective communities to more accurately reflect their contributions and experiences as central, and not marginal, to the American historical narrative. Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

English 1, 2

Course Content

Unit 1 - Building a Classroom Community

Students will build a community of trust and accountability within the classroom. This atmosphere is required as students explore their own identities and appreciate the identities of others. Through numerous texts, including excerpts from Freedom Writers, The Autobiography of Malcolm X, I Am Joaquin, The Joy Luck Club, Lakota Woman, I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings and Juliet Takes a Breath, students will analyze the concepts of responsibility, respect, empathy, honesty, loyalty, work-ethic, study habits, character building, belief, self-Improvement, self-reflection, mindfulness, problem solving, resiliency, and social justice. The exposure to various narratives, points of view, and perspectives will develop the students’ understandings of themselves and their classmates. Students will gain a strong sense of self. Students will build bridges and develop a strong communal classroom culture that enables critical discussions to take place that push them academically.   Students will develop better oral and speaking skills by drawing from the concepts addressed to engage in dialogue, activities, experiences and presentations such as restorative community-building circles. Students will demonstrate the creation of a sustainable collective community classroom culture through poetry, reflective writing, artistic expressions, and oral presentations. The culminating project will be a written personal narrative and empathy walk wherein students will share their stories and be assigned a sibling in the class to create a collective narrative of common struggle.

Unit 2 – Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs

Students will be introduced to and demonstrate understanding of Maslow’s “Hierarchy of Needs.” Starting with Maslow’s 1943 article, “The Theory of Human Motivation,” students will address Maslow’s the following topics: physiological needs, safety and security needs, love and belonging needs, esteem needs. Further exploration into the “Hierarchy of Needs” will include delving into trauma-informed care and stress-related issues as described by the scholarly work of Duncan-Andrade (2008) and Burke Harris (2014). Students will understand that every person is capable of and desires to have their needs met so that they can reach the pinnacle level of self-actualization—which is required for engaged students, actively engaged in their own learning.   The culminating project will require students to use Maslow’s Pyramid of Needs as a framework to read several case studies in order to identify and evaluate the root cause of the issues that plague all members of our society. They will participate in numerous Socratic Seminars to develop their own analysis and positions in order to write an argumentative editorial that will be submitted for public distribution.

Unit 3 – Elements of our Identity

The topics that students will address through the “Elements of Identity” unit are as follows: an analysis of scholarly literature on the origins, historical, and contemporary meanings of identities/names of African Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanas/os-Latinas/os, and Native Americans that have been assigned/forced upon them by dominant society (external forces) as well as the identities/names that these respective communities have self-determined and embraced (internal forces). Students will investigate, analyze, and evaluate the scholarly literature (including titles included in Unit 1) that describes processes of identity formation as a fluid and not static process amongst these identified populations, whom all have a diversity of identities. Students will investigate, analyze, and evaluate how the concepts/constructs of race, class, gender, im(migrant) status, language, and sexuality impact identity formation of African American, Asian American, Chicana/o-Latina/o, and Native American through an analysis and evaluation of scholarly literature. Students will compare and contrast how the social and historical processes of assimilation and acculturation have impacted African American, Asian American, Chicana/o-Latina/o, and Native Americans identity formation.

Drawing upon the scholarly literature to include African American, Asian American, Chicana/o-Latina/o, and Native American history, literature and poetry, students will write an informative essay that identifies the historical origins and contemporary meanings of the identities/names of the aforesaid populations. Additionally, students will affirm their chosen ethnic/cultural identity or identities drawing from the scholarly literature, history, literature, and poetry from African American, Asian American, Chicana/o-Latina/o, and Native American works – as well as drawing from their lived experiences. Through this informative essay, students will have engaged in the following: utilizing supporting evidence taken from the research, history, literature, and poetry in their writing to affirm a given position; critical analysis of research, history, literature, and poetry accompanied with a critical self-reflection to synthesize and/or distinguish it from their lived experiences; and develop a critical consciousness on the significance of naming themselves and their worlds which constitute processes of self-determination and self-actualization.

Unit 4 – Against Our Identities: Resistance, Survival, and/or Accommodation

The concepts of colonization, hegemony, forms of oppression (i.e., racism, classism, sexism, hetero-sexism, homophobia), prejudice, stereotypes, and discrimination will be identified, analyzed, and evaluated in historical and literary text and also through media relative to the experiences of and impact on African Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanas/os-Latinas/os, and Native Americans within the United States. Specifically using Zinn’s A Peoples’ History of the United States and Steele’s Whistling Vivaldi: How Stereotypes Affect Us and What We Can Do, students will explore the engaging topics of stereotype threat and resilience.  Additionally, an identification, analysis and evaluation of historical and literary text and media on how African Americans, Asian Americans, Chicanas/os-Latinas/os, and Native Americans have worked to resist, survive, and at times accommodate to colonization and oppression within the context of American history. Furthermore, students will critically examine models of resistance to colonization and oppression of African American, Asian American, Chicana/o-Latina/o, and Native American communities within historical and contemporary contexts and determine the various resistance models’ applicability to themselves, their respective communities, as well as inter-group collaborations between these aforesaid communities.

The culminating assessment for this unit will be a performative piece which will demonstrate student mastery of the concepts/constructs of colonization, hegemony, forms of oppression (i.e., racism, classism, sexism, hetero-sexism, homophobia), prejudice, stereotypes, and discrimination. The performance piece can take the form of a debate, teatro (skit), poetry/spoken word, music/song, and/or dance. In addition to a formal teacher assessment, the students will also assess their peers on their performance piece.

Unit 5 – Introduction to Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Students will explore the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) through writing prompts, readings and discussions. These exercises will lay the foundation and enable students to master the spirit of the UDHR to help guide them in the subsequent units, including a juxtaposition of UDHR with the Bill of Rights included in the US Constitution. Also students will compose reflective narrative essay using the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, The Cosmic Race and The Great Civilizations of Central and South America to address the following prompt/essential questions: What do we have in common with others? With our neighbors?  In my community? With our borders? Do all of us have a history? Is one history greater than others?

Students will design conduct an ethnographic study wherein they will interview a community person, family member or friend that immigrated to the U.S. and share their story. The project will include introduction to several aspects of empirical cultural research, including identifying a subject for study, collecting data, coding and analyzing data, as well as writing and presenting research findings.

Unit 6 – Social Movements and Historical Figures

Students will examine the historical contributions and significance of social movements and historical figures. Using the textbook (Zinn’s A People’s History of the United States) and other primary and secondary sources, students will critically analyze global independence movements and revolutions, abolition of enslavement; rights movement (Asian, African American/Black, Chicano/a, indigenous, Latino, Pacific Islander, LGBTQ+, Muslims, women and all marginalized peoples). By shedding light on often untold histories, students will gain self-awareness, self-empowerment, in order to become critical agents for change and active participants in their democracies.

The culminating project for this unit is to author a children’s book that illustrates and tells a story of a historic figure/movement and the quest for human rights and justice. Students will review the elements of storytelling and book-making including plot, conflict identification and resolution. Students will be expected to share their books during an arranged visit to a neighboring elementary school or youth program.

Unit 7 – Contemporary Issues and Transformative Change

Using excerpts from Freire’s Pedagogy of the Oppressed, students will study and identify contemporary issues of oppression or threats to identity in order to become advocates for their community. Some of possible topics students will examine may include: racism, LGBTQ rights, immigration rights, access to quality health care, income inequality, War on Drugs, school-to-prison-pipeline, poverty, religious persecution, access to equitable public education, gangs and violence. In this cumulative unit, students will use previous learnings to develop their own empowerment plan to address their identified community concern.

Students will acquire tools to become positive actors in their communities to address a contemporary issue and present findings in a public forum by: Creating a student organization or club by adhering to district policies on the creation of club or organization (rationale, mission statement, goals, constitution, bylaws, application, etc.). Developing an action research project that includes: context and rationale, literature review, methodology for data collection, collection of qualitative and quantitative data, analysis of data, findings and recommendations Alternative project with customized assessment that reflects the rigor of the provided projects (to be mutually agreed upon in a timely manner e.g. three weeks prior to due date) All projects will be publicly exhibited at a scheduled Ethnic Studies Forum, wherein parents, faculty and community members will have opportunities to provide feedback.

### African American Studies Course Outlines

African American Literature

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* LLR6FT

*Institution:* Crenshaw Arts-Technology High School (053910), Los Angeles, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* English

*Discipline:* English

*Grade Levels:* 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* African American Literature

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

In this course, students will be exposed to numerous African American writers from a variety of times and places. In looking at literature through the lens of the African American community, students will grapple with the cultural struggles and successes represented in the text, from past to present. At the same time, students will also analyze the style, influences, motivations and contributions each writer has made to literature as a form of communication and expression. Students will look closely at the connection between historical events and African American literature, as well as major themes and ideals that are still relevant today, including equality, freedom, race versus ethnicity, and many others.

Prerequisites

English 9, English 10

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

In all units presented below, students will study the literature in conjunction with relevant historical content. The knowledge learned from past and current history classes will aid students in deepening their knowledge of the connections made in this course, thus including an element of interdisciplinary learning. Additionally, each unit contains elements of reading, writing, listening, speaking and language, however, the standards noted below represent the focal point of the unit. Most selections come from the primary textbook, those marked with an asterisk (\*) indicate that it is part of a supplementary text.

Unit 1: African American Vernacular

Beginning with this mini-unit, students look closely at the vernacular history of African Americans. Focusing on inspiration, message and style, students will use/come back to this knowledge to see how written literature has taken from this tradition. Students will read and listen to oral literature, read and analyze information texts about vernacular, and will create an oral text to depict major issues in current times.

Sample selections: African American folktales (i.e., What the Rabbit Learned) Spirituals (i.e., Go Down Moses) Blues (i.e., Backwater Blues by Bessie Smith)

Correlated CCSS Reading Literature 1-7 Reading Information Text 1-7 Speaking and Listening 1-6

Sample Lesson/Activity: In order to introduce students to the inspiration and message of African American spirituals, students begin by recording what they remember about slavery (in mini groups) on large pieces of paper. After briefly reviewing the events of slavery, a spiritual is given to students in written form and is either sung or played (via audio). Students are asked to annotate with purpose, using a guiding question regarding the purpose of the spiritual. Finally, students are led through a class discussion in which we orally analyze the spiritual line by line; at the 50% mark, students are released to analyze the rest.

Unit 2: Slavery and Freedom (1746-1865)

Building on the established knowledge of slavery in America, students read and analyze literature that is founded and inspired by the lives of slaves and their subsequent fight for, and attainment of freedom. At this point, students will analyze literature for various themes and will establish a solid understanding of the distinction between race and ethnicity and how that will shape not only the experience of African Americans, but the literature as well. Focusing on narrative from this time period, students will write an analysis that looks closely at the characteristics of a slave/freedom narrative.

Sample readings/selections Sojourner Truth: Ar'n't I a Woman? Harriet Jacobs: Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl Frederick Douglass: Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass (selections)

Correlated CCSS: Reading Literature 1-7 Reading Informational Text 1-7 Writing 1-10 Language 1-6

Sample Lesson/Activity: One characteristic of slave narratives is centered on the way the narrative begins, in order to introduce this element, students are given the first couple of paragraphs of 3 slave narratives. Students are asked annotate all three, highlighting any similarities found. Students are then asked to share their findings with their mini groups. Sending two representatives for each group, students are asked to record (on the board), things noticed about how the narrative began and about descriptions/recollections of parents. After a class discussion on the results, students are given brief information about two common characteristics (declaration of her/his status as a slave and description of parentage). Finally, with the new information in mind, students are asked to add to their annotations of the narrative.

Unit 3: Reconstruction and the Black Renaissance (1865-1919)

During this unit, students will look at the change that reconstruction brought for the African American community, and the rise of autobiographies during this period. Using skills to analyze non-fiction texts, students will look at the knowledge gained in the first two units and use inference, comparison and analysis to determine how literature of the reconstruction and Black Renaissance period fit with vernacular and the narratives of slavery and freedom. Building from the details of a slave/freedom narrative, students will analyze the shift to the autobiography, the similarities to previous narratives, and the message(s) contained within the text.

Sample Readings/Selections Booker T. Washington: Up From Slavery E.B. Du Bois: The Souls of Black Folk Anna Julia Cooper Alice Moore Dunbar Nelson

Correlated CCSS: Reading Literature 1-7 Reading Informational Text 1-7 Writing 1-10 Language 1-6

Sample Lesson/Activity: After recalling knowledge of the reconstruction period, students work to analyze Booker T. Washington’s text, Up From Slavery. Students begin by free writing about what life must have been like for a slave and what their emotions would have been towards themselves, their masters and the plight they were face with. After sharing those reflections with peers, students read an excerpt from Washington’s text. Guided with the question: based on what we have read and seen, does this accurately reflect the life and emotions of slaves? Explain. Students discuss both sides of this question, going back to evidence within the text that supports their opinions. After the discussion, students are given information about common criticisms of Washington’s text, and students are asked to discuss and brainstorm the following in groups: if we assume that Washington wrote this text as a strategy, what could his reasons be for doing so? Use the information we have discussed, notes on common criticisms, and the text itself to brainstorm reasons and provide support.

Unit 4: The Harlem Renaissance (1919-1940)

Focusing on the events of the Harlem Renaissance and the migration that occurred during this time, students will read texts to analyze inferences the texts holds, what those inferences say about the purpose of the text, its message, theme and connection of the events happening during that time. During this unit, students will complete a creative assignment that will allow them to explore different perspectives and place themselves within the world they are reading about.

Sample readings/selections Zora Neale Hurston: Their Eyes Were Watching God\* Isabel Wilkerson: The Warmth of Other Suns\* Nella Larsen: Passing Langston Hughes: Afro-American Fragment, Dear Lovely Death, Mulatto, Song for Billie Holiday

Correlated CCSS: Reading Literature 1-7 Reading Informational Text 1-7 Speaking and Listening 1-6

Sample Lesson/Activity: After learning about the migration that African Americans took during this period of time, students read Zora Neale Hurston’s book, Their Eyes Were Watching God, analyzing for common elements of the great migration and other common events and cultural/artistic experiences of the Harlem Renaissance. After reading about the first time Janie leaves, students are asked to reflect on the reasons why African Americans left their homes during the migration, and compare that to the reason Janie leaves. The reflection is done both in written form and through oral discussions, then student findings are discussed in class, and relevant information is added (by teacher) when necessary.

Unit 5: Realism, Naturalism, and Modernism (1940-1960)

Students will learn about realism, naturalism and modernism from the African American perspective. Looking at various texts, including poetry and drama, students will analyze and explore the connections between the ideals expressed, how it is present within the texts read, the historical events at the time and the strategies used by the writers analyzed.

Sample readings/selections Toni Morrison: The Bluest Eye\* Gwendolyn Brooks (Poetry) James Baldwin (i.e., Everybody's Protest Novel, Princes and Powers) Richard Wright (i.e., The Ethics of Living Jim Crow, an Autobiographical Sketch)

Correlated CCSS: Reading Literature 1-7 Reading Informational Text 1-7 Language 1-6

Sample Lesson/Activity: In poetry, word choice is very important, especially when trying to communicate experiences from the perspective of a culture. Here, students analyze poetry through the usage of pragmatics, purpose and inference. Students are given a list of common words and are asked to define them, then students are given a list of sentences and are asked to define those same words within the context of the sentence. After discussing the idea of pragmatics and what role context plays in word meaning, the class reads through a poem by Gwendolyn Brooks. Students analyze the poem for complex words, their various meanings, and how those words can be used (and changed) to infer the poem’s message.

Unit 6: Black Arts and the Contemporary Period (1960-Present)

The final unit of the year will have students look at African American writers from the sixties to the present. Students will look at well-known writers as well as the written text of musical lyrics to determine how literature has changed from the vernacular texts and slave narratives to the works we see today. The focus is to gain a holistic perspective of the themes, messages and tactics used by writers to communicate. In addition to communication, students will determine the many purposes of writing today, and compare that with the purpose of writing in the past.

Final Assessment The final assessment for this unit (and of the year) will have students look at their own family and/or nationality and trace the history. The aim is to both share experiences from different perspectives, but also to show how other cultures/backgrounds are similar to the African American perspectives that we experienced throughout the year. In order for students to complete this unit, they will be required to demonstrate mastery of skills embedded in the following anchor standards: Reading: Key Ideas and Details 1-3 Craft and Structure 4 Integration of Knowledge and Ideas 7 & 9 Range of Reading 10 Writing: Text Types and Purposes 2 & 3 Production and Distribution of Writing 4-6 Research to Build and Present Knowledge 7-9

In addition to the anchor standards above, students will orally present their findings in front of an audience. \*Includes a Final Project: Students use reading, writing, speaking and listening skills to complete a project:

Oral History Project: Students will construct a research paper and presentation from information read in nonfiction texts, and collected from interviews with family members, including the oldest member(s) of their family or extended family, etc. Students will also draw connections between their lives and the lives of any characters and/or themes that covered in our primary and/or supplemental literature. The purpose is to give students the opportunity to research the history of other cultures and backgrounds by exploring, learning and informing (i.e., their classmates, families, etc.). The project has different options as to ensure that students with various backgrounds can still complete the project, such as researching: Personal ethnicity/heritage Example: Research your personal ethnicity/heritage. What connections can you make between your ethnicity and African Americans? If you are researching African American heritage, integrate any experiences you have been exposed to that would relate to the information covered in class.

Family history Example: What is your family history? Interview family members and review any documents you have access to. Begin as far back as possible, thinking about where your family comes from in terms of geographical location as well as your nationality. Also, try to make connections between your own family history and some of the events and themes covered in class.

Race in America Example: Thinking about the difference between race and ethnicity, research the development of race in America and how that has influenced/shaped American culture. Finally, discuss the specific influence race has on African Americans as well as your own ethnicity.

History of a certain race/nationality/minority during a specific time period Example: Research the history of Japanese individuals during the 1900s. Are there any connections to the history of African Americans during that time? Think about both historical events and hardships/achievements that both groups experienced.

Personal Identity Example: Think about your own identity and the ‘markers’ that make you who you are; these markers, or identities often are beyond the scope of race and ethnicity. Your task is to research the history of one particular identity that you hold/identify with.

This project will be presented using a multimedia platform such as PowerPoint, Google Presentation, Prezi, etc.

Sample Readings/Selections Malcolm X (The Autobiography) Martin Luther King (Letter from Birmingham Jail) Audre Lorde (i.e., Poetry is not a Luxury, Walking Our Boundaries) Amiri Baraka Toni Morrison Sula Lucille Clifton (Poetry) Alice Walker (i.e., Everyday Use, Outcast, Women) Jamaica Kincaid: Annie John (selection) Barack Obama: A More Perfect Union

Correlated CCSS: (some aspects from all CCSS categories - cumulative unit/project) Reading Literature 1-7 Reading Information Text 1-7 Writing 1-10 Language 1-6 Speaking & Listening 1-6

Sample Lesson/Activity: In order to gain a holistic perspective of African American literature and how it has developed, students need to recognize where the origins of this literature can be found in contemporary texts. Students are presented with the question: where do we see evidence of African American vernacular, slave and freedom narratives in contemporary texts? Looking at the autobiography of Malcolm X, students begin by analyzing the beginning of the text to determine similarities to originating texts. Students are asked to answer the question using evidence in order to demonstrate their ability to recognize elements initially studied.

African American Studies

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* EFZJR4

*Institution:* Alliance Judy Ivie Burton Technology Academy High School (054088), Los Angeles, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Half Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* African American Studies

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

African American Studies is a semester long course that introduces cultural, geographical, historical, environmental, and political issues of the African American experience. Through research, the examination of works of art, historical documents, music and film, students will study topics including (but not exclusive to) African civilizations, slavery and diaspora, the black experience in the Americas (North, Central, and South), Civil War and emancipation, Reconstruction, migration, the Civil Rights movement, and contemporary issues facing the black community as well as African American influence on U.S. and world culture. In addition, students will be exposed to the African American experience through the study of customs, traditions, culture, economics, music, politics, and art. Through a variety of activities and modalities of instruction, students will gain greater understanding and appreciation of complex African American experiences and diversity. The study of African American culture, economics, politics, art, geography, history, and interaction within an international context will further develop student insight and identification as world citizens, while simultaneously developing critical thinking skills, research abilities, individual effort, and group collaboration.

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Unit 1: African American Studies: African Origins and Diaspora

Text: Creating Black Americans

Readings: Africa and Black Americans Captives Transported A Diasporic People

Unit 1 Goals: The goal of Unit 1 is to introduce students to the origins of African-American Studies by beginning at the source, Africa. Students will be exposed to the geography and ancient history of the African continent. This unit will also introduce students to the institution of slavery both in Africa and in the Americas. Students will also attain an understanding of diaspora and the assimilation of African people in the Americas.

Themes: 1. Introduction to African American Studies- Students will receive an overview of the course and the various topics that will be covered during the semester. 2. The Negro Race: Ancient Egypt, Cush, and Ethiopia- Students will begin the course by identifying the geography of the African continent and make the connection to the studies of Afro-Centrism and ancient civilizations of Egypt. 3. Africa: Ghana, Mali, and Songhay- Students will study the ancient empires of Africa, and in particular, focus on the Western region of Africa, which will prepare students for a greater understanding of the culture that was ultimately enslaved. 4. Slave trade narratives: Oludah Equiano. Students will study the concepts of the Atlantic Slave Trade and the journey through reading Oludah Equiano’s account of the voyage. 5. The Atlantic Slave Trade and forced migration- Students will investigate the triangular process of the African slave trade and the participation of both Europeans and Africans in the capture and commerce of slaves. 7. The Middle Passage and stages of the journey- Students will learn the horrors of the sea journey that could take anywhere from a week to several months. Students will be exposed to materials that account for conditions, survival rates, and demographics of the passengers. 8. Dimensions of African-American Religion- Students will explore traditional African religions traditions and the conversion to Christianity as a group once arriving in the Americas. Students will study the fusion of these religions through Santeria and Camdomble. 9. Ethnicity and Race: Africans, Indians, Europeans, and Minority Status- Students will focus on the concept of race mixing of African slaves and the eventual adoption of cultural practices from Europeans and Native Americans, with a focus on the Black Seminoles of Florida.

Content

Phillis Wheatley- On Being Brought to America, Fusion of Egypt, Ethiopia, Cush, Africa, and people of African descent, Oludah Equiano and his Interesting Narrative, Ethiopia Awakening, History of the Negro Race in America from 1619 to 1882, Ancient Ghana and Kumbi Salch, Mali and Mansa Musa, Ethnic Ndongans and Jamestown (1619), 10 million slaves, (Latin America and the Caribbean), Ayuba Suleiman Diallo and the Atlantic Slave Trade, Tom Feelings and The Middle Passage, End of Atlantic Slave Trade, Slavery in Brazil, Mortality rates during the Middle Passage (15-20 percent), Indentured Africans, Tituba and early folk religion, Harry Hosier- first black American Methodist preacher, Call and response, Sometimes I feel Like a Motherless Child, Benjamin Baneker-math and astronomy, Significance of Negro and one-drop rule.

Major Assignments and Assessment

1. Journal entry from the perspective of a slave. Students will be introduced to the institution of slavery and the Middle Passage journey. They will take the perspective of a male/female/child/adult slave and compose a journal entry describing their personal struggle during their capture, voyage, and eventual life of servitude in the Americas.

2. Debate: One Drop Rule. Students will be separated into two groups. Each group will receive a primary source relating to the argument of what constitutes being black. Students will use their primary sources to analyze opposing views and engage in an educational debate where they will be able to look at an important historical event through two different lenses. Source 1: Excerpt from Langston Hughes, the Big Sea. Source 2: Excerpt from The Racial Integrity Act Purpose: The intent of the debate is to engage learners in a combination of activities that cause them to interact with the curriculum. Debate forces the participants to consider not only the facts of a situation but the implications as well. Participants think critically and strategically about both their own and their opponent's position. The competitive aspects encourage engagement and a commitment to a position. Debates require students to engage in research, encourage the development of listening and oratory skills, create an environment where students must think critically, and provide a method for teachers to assess the quality of learning of the students. Debates also provide an opportunity for peer involvement in evaluation.

3. Unit Vocabulary Jeopardy: Students will be responsible for knowing the key vocabulary terms of the unit, their definitions. They will provide relevant and specific examples related to the unit of study. They will complete vocabulary cards for each term in the unit.

4. Unit Quizzes and Tests: Each unit will include a formative and summative multiple-choice assessment that will cover the main concepts taught during the unit of study.

Unit 2: African American Studies: American Slavery and the Repercussions

Text: Creating Black Americans.

Readings: Those Who Were Free Those Who Were Enslaved Civil War and Emancipation.

Unit 2 Goals: The goal of Unit 2 is for students to examine the lives of Africans and African-Americas once in the Americas. Students will study the impact of the American Revolution on slavery and early abolitionist movements. The unit will continue with the study of slavery in the United States with a comparison of Northern and Southern states. Students will learn the workings of the slave market and explore the variety of labor that slave participated in. Students will ultimately explore the Civil War and the end of slavery in the United States.

Themes: 1. Black Soldiers in the American Revolution- Students will learn the tradition of battles that African-Americans have engaged in since the inception of the United States. 2. Petitioning for Emancipation and Civil Rights- After the American Revolution, the concept of liberty applies to most, except African-American slaves. Some initial abolitionist movements find limited success. 3. The Haitian Revolution of 1791- Students study the successful slave revolts in Haiti and determine the factors (including a black-majority) that made Haiti an unlikely model for United States slaves to follow. 4. Free Black people: Work, education, and associations- Students begin to learn the difference between African-Americans in the North and those in the South and the impact of peer groups in the black community. 5. Black abolitionists- With a focus on Frederick Douglass’s Narrative, students examine the efforts by Northern African-Americans to bring an end to slavery. The relationship between white abolitionists and black abolitionist will also be explored (with an emphasis on John Brown and the assault on Harper’s Ferry). 6. The American economy and slave labor- Students will understand the impact and dependence on slave labor on the Southern economy. The effect of Eli Whitney’s cotton gin on demand for increased slave labor will be a major component of the lesson. 7. The Institution of slavery- Students learns the economic, political, and social aspects of slavery. Focus will be given to the slave market, one-drop rule, mulattoes, and the separation of families. Excerpts from the Narrative of Fredrick Douglass will be used. 8. Runaway slaves and the Underground Railroad- Students focus on Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad movement (from Southern States to Canada). Students will also examine case studies of runaway slaves who head into Mexican territory. 9. Sectional tensions lead to war and the war against slavery- Students learn the background of the American Civil War. The issue of state’s rights and secession are examined with an emphasis on the inclusion of slavery as an issue. 10. Black regiments in the Union Army- Students learn about the 54th Regiment and their role in the Civil War. Students focus on issues that include unequal pay, lack of officers, and discrimination in the military. 11. 1863 and Emancipation Proclamation- Students are exposed to the impact of the Emancipation Proclamation and the fallacy that all slaves were emancipated through it. Students study the limited impact of the Proclamation on Northern and Border states.

Content

Quaker abolitionist Anthony Benezet, Massachusetts General Court and emancipation, Peter Salem and the Battle of Bunker Hill, Abolishment of slavery in Massachusetts (1783), The United States Constitution and the question of slavery, Census of 1790 (1/5 African Americans), Fugitive Slave Act of 1793, David Walker’s Appeal to the Coloured Citizens of the World (1829), Frederick Douglas, Southern cotton production, Exclusivity and white wealth in the South, Thirty Years as a Slave and Four Years in the White House, The price of slave field hands, Slave lynching, Runaway slaves, the Underground Railroad, and Harriet Tubman, The Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850, John Brown and sectional tension, Abraham Lincoln wins the election (1860), Emancipation Proclamation, United States Colored Troops and unequal pay.

Major Assignments and Assessment

1. Persuasive Essay: Economics of Slavery- Agriculture or Manufacturing? Students will take a position and write an essay advocating for economic advantage of either the agricultural (Southern Sates) or manufacturing (Northern States) system. Both systems of economy were crucial in the survival of their respective regions: which system was more profitable/sustainable and why? Purpose: When writing a persuasive essay, students’ purpose is to convince their audience to embrace their idea or point of view. Keeping this purpose in mind is the key to writing an effective persuasion. Identify your main idea or point of view. Your purpose will be to persuade your audience to accept this idea or point of view. Identify your audience. To write an effective persuasive essay, try to understand your audience. For example, are your readers undecided about your issue? Or are your readers hostile to your point of view? Considering your audience, identify the strongest supporting points for your persuasion. Identify the most significant opposing view. Explaining and then refuting the opposing view strengthens the credibility and scope of your essay.

2. Case Study: Toussaint Louverture. Students will be provided with History Today: Toussaint Louverture by Graham Norton, and asked to analyze the following: What was the central problem the Louverture faced? Where there any secondary problems? What were the possible solutions to his dilemma? What would you have done? Why? Students will use a minimum of 2 sources to justify their solution to the Louverture case study. Their analysis should be presented in narrative form.

3. Unit Vocabulary Jeopardy: Students will be responsible for knowing the key vocabulary terms of the unit, their definitions. They will provide relevant and specific examples related to the unit of study. They will complete vocabulary cards for each term in the unit.

4. Unit Quizzes and Tests: Each unit will include a formative and summative multiple-choice assessment that will cover the main concepts taught during the unit of study.

Unit 3: African American Studies: Emancipation and Migration.

Text: Creating Black Americans.

Readings: The Larger Reconstruction Hard-Working People in the Depths of Segregation The New Negro

Unit 3 Goals: The goal of Unit 3 is for students to trace the progress of African-Americans after the end of slavery in the United States. Students will gain greater insight into the lives of newly freed African-Americans and the efforts by the South to maintain the status-quo through the use of laws (Black Codes). Students will compare post-slavery Southern life with that of the North (including African-American self-perception through the study of the Minstrel Show and the Harlem Renaissance).

Themes: 1. Reconstruction and the reuniting of families- Students explore the effect of the Civil War on African-American families, primarily in the South. Students examine cases of African-Americans who flee to the North and those who stay behind. The Ku Klux Klan’s impact on retention is evaluated. 2. Work and ‘Forty Acres and a Mule’- Students compare and contrast the availability of work for African-Americans in the North vs. South. Students are introduced to the limited impact of the federal government’s Freedman’s Bureau and failure of land distribution programs. 3. Education for freed people-Students continue with the compare/contrast method to evaluate the educational opportunities for free African-Americans in North vs. South. 4. Politics of the freed (voting and office)- Students are exposed to various Black Codes adopted in the South after the Civil War, especially those relating to voting rights. Students explore the ‘literacy and understanding’ tests adopted by several states in order to deny suffrage. 5. Sharecropping, debt, and prison- Students continue their study of Black Codes, this time focusing on efforts to subjugate African-Americans through unfair labor practices. Tenant farming, sharecropping, vagrancy laws, and the ‘chain-gang’ are examined. 6. Lynching and anti-lynching campaigns- Students examine the growing role of vigilante groups in the South, including the KKK. Students are exposed to various reports of lynching campaigns for minimal transgressions and the unsympathetic judicial system. 7. Countering the Anti-Black Stereotypes- Students learn about the minstrel show and blackface performers popular in the beginning of the 1900s. Students also study the positive effects on African-American entertainers. 8. The Harlem Renaissance: Music, literature, and art- Students examine the contrast of minstrel shows with the artistic movement in the North. Students focus on Louis Armstrong, Langston Hughes, and Aaron Douglass, as well as a growing middle class that drives the Harlem Renaissance.

Content

Confederate states and the Black Codes, General William T. Sherman, Freedmen’s Bureau, Black farmers and ownership in 1900, The First Colored Senator and Representatives, Slaughterhouse cases of 1873, African American tenant farmers, Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver, and W.E.B. Dubois, Black college graduates (1860-1901), Minstrel Shows, Jack Johnson and the ‘great white hope’, Baseball and the Negro Leagues, Poll taxes and voting, Segregation begins in the railroad, Numbers of black lynching victims, Half a million migrate from South to North/Midwest, African American jazz and the Jazz Age, Souls of Black Folk, Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association, ‘Lift Every Voice and Sing’

Major Assignments and Assessment

Research Project: Character Analysis & Presentation. Students will receive one of 30 African American key figures and write a research paper that includes the following:

* Biographical information
* Description of their accomplishments
* How did their actions impact/affect the cause of African Americans at the time?
* Effect these actions have on present-day African Americans.

Students will present their research in character. They will use a visual aid during their presentation (i.e. Poster, artifact etc.)

2. Harlem Renaissance Art Review. Students will research and present the work of a prominent African American artist. Their presentation should include:

* Artist background
* Artwork (visual)
* Artwork analysis
* Impact of his work

Artists students may choose from (amongst others): Aaron Douglas, William H. Johnson, Archibald Motley, Palmer Hayden, Paul Heath

Purpose of Presentation: Research presentations are very effective for developing and extending language arts skills as students learn in all subject areas. While doing research, students practice reading for specific purposes, recording information, sequencing and organizing ideas, and using language to inform others. The purpose of the presentation is: to increase students' ability to access information, organize ideas and share information with others, to provide opportunities for students to read a variety of reference materials and resources, to involve students in setting learning goals and in determining the scope of units of study

Unit Vocabulary Jeopardy: Students will be responsible for knowing the key vocabulary terms of the unit, their definitions. They will provide relevant and specific examples related to the unit of study. They will complete vocabulary cards for each term in the unit.

Unit Quizzes and Tests: Each unit will include a formative and summative multiple-choice assessment that will cover the main concepts taught during the unit of study.

Unit 4: African American Studies: Civil Rights and Desegregation

Text: Creating Black Americans

Readings: Radicals and Democrats The Second World War and the Promise of Internationalism Cold War Civil Rights

Unit 4 Goals: The goal of Unit 4 is for students to examine the role of African-Americans in the early to the mid-20th century. Students will examine major events of the 20th century, including the Great Depression, WWI and WWII, and the ‘Red Scare’ through an African-American perspective. Students will then investigate the major emergence of civil rights movements and desegregation, while being exposed to major figures, including Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X. Finally, students will investigate the origins of African-American popular music.

Themes: 1. The Great Depression and black unemployment- Students examine the Great Depression through African-American eyes. Although the Great Depression was difficult for Americans in general, African-Americans suffered even more, having a disproportionately high level of unemployment. Students will study the role of local community efforts to stave off poverty. 2. Scottsboro case and protests against lynching- Students will delve into the mostly Southern phenomenon of lynching African-Americans. Students will study the Scottsboro-nine case which sparked accusations across the South of rape against white women and girls. Students will examine several cases of vigilante justice which lacked evidence and judicial involvement. 3. Black men and women in WWII- Students will learn about the 50,000 African-American men who were permitted to participate in combat roles during WWII. Students will examine WWII era segregation in the military as well as the inception of the Tuskegee Airmen. 4. Anti-Communism and African-American intellectuals: Students will explore the anti-Communist campaigns waged against Paul Robeson, WEB Dubois, and Richard Wright and the appeal of communist ideals in the African-American community as it relates to civil rights activism. 5. Brown v. Board of Education- Students will trace the steps leading to the Supreme Court case that declared inequalities in education for African-Americans. Students will also follow the aftermath of the court’s decision and the reluctance of Southern states to desegregate schools. 6. Montgomery bus boycott of 1955- Students will study the anti-violence protests led by Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, and the NAACP. Students will gain an understanding in community involvement that led to successful boycotts of the transportation system, which include community organizing, ride sharing, and alternate means of transportation. 7. Desegregation of Central High School (Little Rock, Arkansas)- Students will follow the events that unfolded while trying to desegregate Central High School. Students study the roles played by Governor Orval Faubus, the National Guard, President Eisenhower, and federal troops, and the students in the eventual desegregation of the high school. 8. The Nation of Islam - Students will compare and contrast the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the emerging Nation of Islam (led by Elijah Muhammad. Students will study the philosophy of the Nation of Islam and the role of Malcolm X in its expansion. Students will also explore the American mainstream view on Malcolm X’s controversial statements through an examination of ‘The Hate that Hate Produced.’ 9. Popularity of African-American music grows- Students examine a variety of music genres and their connection to African-American innovation in the arts. Students learn how African-American artists led the way for ‘mainstream’ white artist who sampled their work, especially in Rock n’ Roll. The music of Chuck Berry will be a primary focus of student learning.

Content

Stock market crash of 1929, Proportion of unemployed black men (1930s), NAACP and the CPUSA, The New Deal and the ‘alphabet agencies’, WPA and black artists, Jesse Owens and Joe Louis, USMC and anti-black policy, African-American women and the Auxiliary Corps, Tuskegee Airmen and the 99th Pursuit Squadron, The music of John Birks, ‘Dizzy’ Gillespie and Charles Christopher ‘Bird’ Parker, Anti-communism: Paul Robeson and W.E.B. Dubois, Brown vs. Board of Education- segregation declared unconstitutional, Emmett Till-kidnapped and murdered, Rosa Parks and the Women’s Political Council movement, Martin Luther King Jr. and the Protestant church movement, Elijah Muhammad and the ‘white devil’, Malcolm X, ‘The Hate that Hate Produced’, Native Son and Invisible Man, Billboard magazine and rhythm and blues and doo-wop records, Chuck Berry and B.B. King

Major Assignments and Assessment

Newspaper Article: Brown v. Board of Education. Students will write a newspaper article describing the impact of the landmark 1954 Supreme Court Decision (from either the perspective of segregationists or anti-segregationists). The article should address the economic, social, political, and cultural effects that the decision would have. The article should also include:

* Headline Illustration
* Who, What, When, Where, Why

During the Civil Rights movement, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights activist founded the SCLS in an effort to promote non-violent protests in support of reform. Students will use this time period and create a role play of the SCLC. They will be responsible for establishing rules and guidelines that are non-violent in support of protest against racial discrimination and segregationist practices. These guidelines will be disseminated to supporters of the SCLC and must be strictly adhered to. Students will present their findings in small groups to the rest of the class in a role-play format.

Role Play-Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

Purpose Role playing allows students to take risk-free positions by acting out characters in hypothetical situations. It can help them understand the range of concerns, values, and positions held by other people. Role playing is an enlightening and interesting way to help students see a problem from another perspective.

Unit Vocabulary Jeopardy: Students will be responsible for knowing the key vocabulary terms of the unit, their definitions. They will provide relevant and specific examples related to the unit of study. They will complete vocabulary cards for each term in the unit.

Unit Quizzes and Tests: Each unit will include a formative and summative multiple-choice assessment that will cover the main concepts taught during the unit of study.

Unit 5: African American Studies: Black Power and Contemporary Issues of the Black Community

Text: Creating Black Americans

Readings: Protest Makes a Civil Rights Revolution Black Power Authenticity and Diversity in the Era of Hip-Hop

Unit 5 Goals: The goal of Unit 5 is for students to review African-American movements from the 1960s until the present. Students begin by studying the evolution of the Civil Rights movement (from sit-ins to the Black Power movement). Students will examine the influence of Malcolm X on the Black Panther Party as well as the race riots that followed the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. The unit ends with students learning about contemporary affairs of the African-American community, including music, culture, poverty, HIV/AIDS, incarceration, and finally political involvement and the election of the first African-American President.

Themes: 1. 1963 protests- Students explore the 1963 Birmingham campaign organized by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Students learn about Martin Luther King Jr.’s nonviolent strategies to end segregation and ‘Jim Crow’ laws by strategies which included sit-ins, boycotts, and use of the media to bring national attention. 2. Malcolm X’s evolution- Students follow the life of Malcolm Little: from Malcolm X to El-Hajj Malik El-Shabbazz. Students chart Malcolm X’s evolution, from quarrels with the Nation of Islam (and his eventual suspension from the organization) to his pilgrimage to Mecca. Students compare his philosophies before and after the hajj, and learn of the circumstances surrounding his assassination. 3. The emergence of Black Power and the Black Panther Party- Students examine the emergence of the 1960s Black Power movement and the ideals presented by Stokely Carmichael and Willie Ricks. Students also discover the concept of ‘Black is Beautiful’ and afro-centrism. The 1968 Olympics are explored as a sign of resistance. Finally, students survey the roles that Bobby Seale and Huey P. Newton played in creation of the Black Panther Party and its impact on local communities. 4. Assassination of Martin Luther King Junior and aftermath- Students will study the ironic violent death of the non-violence pioneer. Students understand the impact of the assassination through an examination of the nation-wide 1968 riots. 5. The Reparations movement- Students learn and debate about the issue of reparations. Should African-Americans be compensated for their ancestor’s role in the founding of the United States? If so, what form of compensation would be appropriate? 6. Hip-Hop culture and the inner city- Students follow the chronology of Hip-Hop, from its Jamaican roots in New York City to the West Coast rappers of the ‘Golden Age’ of Hip-Hop. Students examine the progression of rap music to its present form, encountering local artists such as NWA. 7. African-Americans at the extremes of wealth and poverty- Students focus on the social and economic structure of African-Americans, focusing on ‘requirements’ of the middle-class (including education and income) and underrepresentation of African-Americans. Students focus on the impact of single-mother homes, drop-out statistics, and employment opportunities in the African-American community and make informed analysis on the current state of economics and social-class in the African-American community. 8. The War on Drugs and incarceration- Students analyze statistical data addressing the disproportionate ratio of African-American men in the American prison system. Students learn about the crack ‘epidemic’ and related laws passed that have been part in making African-American men the largest represented group in prison. Students also learn the statistical data of recidivism among young African-Americans as well as potential for rehabilitation and prospects of employment.

Content

Southern Christian Leadership Conference: ethics and leadership, A & T- Four freshmen and the Woolworth lunch counter, ‘We Shall Overcome’ workshops, Freedom Riders of 1961 and campaign of violence against them, Violence aimed at Civil Rights workers (1961-1968), Martin Luther King Jr. and the 1963 March on Washington, From Malcolm X to El-Hajj Malik El-Shabbazz, Civil Rights Act of 1964, The Voting Rights Act and LBJ, Philadelphia, Harlem, Rochester, and Watts riots, Autobiography of Malcolm X, Black Power and the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense (Bobby Seale and Huey P. Newton), Angela Davis and the FBI’s Most Wanted List, Black Power post MLK assassination, Executive Order 10025 and affirmative action, Reverend Jesse Jackson and the presidential race, Reparations and The Debt: What America Owes to Blacks, Afrika Bambaataa and Grandmaster Flash, N.W.A. and the ‘hood’, Middle Class and median income of black men and women, More black men in prison than in college and the ‘war on drugs’

Major Assignments and Assessment

Present Day Statistical Analysis: Students will compare and contrast the following statistical data for various races in the United States.

* Birth rates
* Life expectancy
* Literacy and education rates
* Unemployment and Income
* Incarceration rates

Students will discuss in groups the differences in the data and write an analysis that interprets the causes leading the variants. In their analysis, students will be responsible for using a minimum of two internet sources and one text/book.

Purpose: to increase students' ability to access information, organize ideas and share information with others to provide opportunities for students to read a variety of reference materials and resources to involve students in setting learning goals and in determining the scope of units of study

2A. Students will read a piece of literature from an African American author. Authors may include: Richard Wright, Bell Hooks, James Baldwinn, W.E.B. Dubois. Other authors are acceptable, but must be approved by instructor

2B. PowerPoint Presentation: Students will create a PowerPoint presentation on their literature piece with information about the author and a synopsis of their work. It should also include the impact the piece had on African American culture.

2C. Book Review: Students will write a review of the novel/book used in their presentation. The review should give detailed information elaborating on the PowerPoint they presented to the class.

3. Unit Vocabulary Jeopardy: Students will be responsible for knowing the key vocabulary terms of the unit, their definitions. They will provide relevant and specific examples related to the unit of study. They will complete vocabulary cards for each term in the unit.

4. Unit Quizzes and Tests: Each unit will include a formative and summative multiple-choice assessment that will cover the main concepts taught during the unit of study.

Tests include multiple choice, matching, T/F, fill-in the blank, short answer, and essay questions. Quizzes include multiple choice, matching, T/F, fill-in the blank, and short answer questions. Oral assessments are based on role playing and small group presentation activities. Art projects are based on topics being covered. These are assessed by peers and/or teacher. Writing assignments (details above in Writing Assignments) are graded based on criteria provided to students and writing rubric.

Lecture, note taking, outlining, summarizing, group work, peer teaching, library research, role playing, debates, documentaries, project based learning.

Unit 1: Journal Entry and Debate Research

Unit 2: Persuasive Essay and Case Study Analysis

Unit 3: Research Report and Art Review

Unit 4: Newspaper Article and Role Play

Unit 5: Analytical Essay and Book Review

This course is organized thematically by unit. The key assignments include: Research Essays, Letters, Debates, Literature reviews, Journals, Vocabulary work, Quizzes, Tests

Black Gold & Black Soul: Oral Expressions in African American Culture

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* XCD83T

*Institution:* Berkeley High School (050290), Berkeley, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Half Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* Black Gold and Black Soul, BB55F/BB55S

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

In this one-semester class, students engage in studying, writing, and performing different forms of oral expression from the African diaspora and African American speakers including spoken word, narratives and speeches, as well as learning how to interpret the written word. Students examine significant oral messages in African American history from Frederick Douglass to Barack Obama. They look at how individuals can convey beliefs and transmit values, including cultural values and traditions specifically from the African American experience and the Black church, to different audiences in different ways. Students will gain practical experience speaking aloud, performing spoken word and speeches to real audiences as well as an appreciation of the role that oral expression has played in the African American experience. Modeled after Western High School's "Oral Expression & Interpretation Performance," the focus in this course is on the Black American experience. Students will gain knowledge about the rich heritage of Black American oral expressions. Students will not only become proficient at speaking in a variety of social settings, both formal and informal, but they will become confident in their message and have a variety of skills to express their message. This will result in students building self-confidence and skills in expressing their message. Students will build a substantive voice for expressing mood, feeling, and opinion. Students will collaborate to effectively combine ideas and convey coherent messages as a group. Students will experience writing and speaking for self-healing, self-empowerment, community building and for the preservation and transmission of African American cultural traditions. Students will see themselves as poets, speakers, scholars, and teachers and experience the power of speech for bringing about positive change.

Common Core State Standards include: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY SL.11-12.1 (Initiate and participate effectively in a range of collaborative discussions with diverse partners on grades 11-12 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively), CCSS.ELA-LITERACY SL.11-12.2 (Integrate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media in order to make informed decisions and solve problems, evaluating the credibility and accuracy of each source and noting any discrepancies among the data), CCSS.ELA-LITERACY SL.11-12.3 (Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric, assessing the stance, premises, links among ideas, word choice, points of emphasis and tone used), CCSS.ELA-LITERACY SL.11-12.4 (Present information, findings, and supporting evidence, conveying a clear and distinct perspective, such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning; alternative or opposing perspectives are addressed, and the organization, development, substance, and style are appropriate to purpose, audience, and a range of formal and informal tasks), CCSS.ELA-LITERACY SL.11-12.5 (Make strategic use of digital media in presentations to enhance understanding of findings, reasoning, and evidence and to add interest), and CCSS.ELA-LITERACY SL.11-12.6 (Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and tasks, demonstrating a command of formal English when indicated or appropriate).

Prerequisites

None

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Unit 5: Lectures & Lessons

Time Frame: 6 Weeks

Essential Question: What happens when everyday people are given a platform to speak? What makes “an idea worth spreading”? How does incorporating multi-media affect and enhance public speaking? What is effective speaking for the purpose of teaching a new idea or concept? What types of ideas, techniques, and speaking styles have resonated with African Americans throughout history?

Enduring Understanding: Anyone can become an expert on something and public speaking can be an effective tool to transmit or teach about that topic. Forums for public speaking spark growth, innovation, and change within communities, in particular the African American community. The use of multimedia with public speaking can greatly enhance the messages and complement 21st century developments and ideas.

Focus Standards: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.2, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.5, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.6, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.11-12.4, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.11-12.5, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.11-12.6, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.11-12.6

Tasks: Utilizing both speech and multimedia, students will be exposed to the lecture format of sharing information. Students will consider what makes an effective and captivating lecture.

Projects & Assessments: Students will create a 10-minute lecture based a concept of their own choice. Students will prepare multimedia to enhance their lecture and deliver their lecture to the class.

Unit 4: Speech & Debate

Time Frame: 4 Weeks Essential Question: How are speeches an effective medium to deliver a convincing message? What techniques make up effective speaking? What are the ethics of argument?

Enduring Understanding: Human audiences can respond strongly and immediately to messages conveyed through speech. Speech can appeal to a listener’s sense of logic, emotion, and ethics to help shape and influence the listener’s understanding and beliefs. Speech is a tool used to construct ideologies and movements within societies.

Focus Standards: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.1. A-D, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.3, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.4B, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.6, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.11-12.4, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.11-12.5, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.11-12.6, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.11-12.4

Text & Materials: “Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death” by Patrick Henry. “The Ballot or the Bullet” by Malcolm X. “You’ve Got to Have Hope” by Harvey Milk. Panel on “50th anniversary of the March on Washington. Race Discrimination and Poverty” https://www.c-span.org/video/?314709-1/sclc-looks-race-poverty. Various Contemporary Speeches.

Tasks: Students will read and analyze texts of pivotal speeches. Students will learn key rhetorical devices and be able to identify these devices in the texts. Students will watch or listen to the oral delivery of the speeches and analyze techniques for powerful speaking. Students will learn how to effectively craft an argument and utilize counter-argument and logic to debate current issues. Students will define and consider the role of ethics in public speaking.

Projects & Assessments: Write and deliver a persuasive speech about a current social issue. Prepare for and engage in an organized debate around a current social issue.

Supplemental Components: Current presidential election speeches and debates, Town Hall meetings

Unit 3: Forms of Oral Expression across Black American History

Time Frame: 5 weeks

Essential Questions: What unique forms of oral expression does the African American culture possess? What are the settings, values, and customs transmitted through these practices of oral expression? How have the oral traditions in your life helped to shape your own identity? How have these traditions influenced social justice movements throughout history?

Enduring Understanding: We are all influenced by a variety of forms of speaking throughout our lives. Being aware of the ideologies behind forms of oral expressions can help us understand our own identity and ways in which we perceive and interact with the world.

Focus Standards: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.4, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.6, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.11-12.3, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.11-12.7

Text & Materials: Reading, Writing, and Rising Up: Teaching about Social Justice and the Power of the Written Word by Linda Christensen. Guided research on the Internet and in students’ own and families communities for materials from the students’ backgrounds and cultures. Victora Burnett speech at 2009 Folklife Festival.

Tasks: Students will define what culture means to them and practice articulating what cultures and backgrounds they personally identify with. Students will research forms of oral expression within African American culture, looking at what each form of oral tradition tells about that time period, and how it has influenced progress throughout history.

Projects & Assessments: Students will create a Powerpoint presentation to inform the class about their research findings on how culture has shaped social justice movements. Students will select and memorize a classic piece from their culture's oral traditions (a story, song, poem, prayer, or oral ritual.) Student will present their findings and perform their traditional piece to the class. Lastly, students will write a spoken word response piece to their experience while examining their culture’s oral traditions; they will memorize and perform this piece for the class.

Supplemental Components: Students will be encouraged to go to various cultural museums and events to explore their heritage, including the Museum of the African Diaspora in San Francisco.

Unit 2: Poetry & Spoken Word

Time Frame: This unit runs throughout the semester and overlaps with all subsequent units.

Essential Question: How do poems capture the essence and emotion of an experience? What makes a powerful poem?

Enduring Understanding: Poetry and spoken word offer an emotional, memorable exchange between the speaker and the audience and convey a message and experience with power, effect, and conciseness.

Focus Standards: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.3, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.6, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.11-12.4, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.11-12.5, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.11-12.6, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.11-12.2.D, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.11-12.5, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.11-12.10

Text & Materials: Brave New Voices: The YOUTH SPEAKS Guide to Spoken Word Poetry by Jen Weiss and Scott Henderson. Button Poetry Videos, https://www.youtube.com/user/ButtonPoetry. Get Lit: Words Ignite Curriculum by Diane Luby Lane. Louder Than A Bomb DVD Poetry Out Loud Curriculum http://www.poetryoutloud.org/. Rhythm and Resistance: Teaching Poetry for Social Justice by Linda Christensen. Various Poems.

Tasks: Students will engage in daily writing exercises that will help them stretch their limits of transforming thought into written poetry. Students will read and be exposed to a variety of classic poems. Students will “claim” a classic poem and commit it to memory. Students will be exposed to a variety of poetry and spoken word performances and will analyze what makes an effective performance. Students will engage in speaking, recitation, and elocution exercises to increase their oral performance confidence. Students will participate in weekly classroom “Open Mics” to begin to take ownership of orally presenting their own writing to an audience.

Projects & Assessments: Students will memorize and orally interpret a classic poem. They should demonstrate a clear understanding of the meaning of the poem as well as mastery of oral performance skills in their recitation. Students will write and perform original pieces, both individual and group pieces. Students will memorize their original pieces and perform their pieces to an audience. Every member of the class is strongly encouraged to perform their original work in a poetry show for the school and community.

Unit 1: Story-telling, The Griot Tradition and Oral Histories

Time Frame: 3 Weeks

Essential Questions: Why tell stories? What parts of a culture or society’s ideologies and values are transmitted through story-telling? How are other forms of communication reliant on story-telling? What makes a good story-telling?

Enduring Understanding: Oral histories have transmitted the ideologies of groups of people for all of history and helped shape social identities. Story-telling can be a powerful form of education.

Focus Standards: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.1.A-D, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.3, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.4a, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.11-12.6, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.11-12.3, CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.WHST.11-12.1.D

Text & Materials: Origin Stories from African cultures, myths & legends Personal narratives “Story-Telling: Oral Traditions”. http://www.pbslearningmedia.org/

Tasks: Students will read and listen to stories from African and African American cultures throughout various periods. Students will be asked to observe what messages and values are conveyed to the audience through the story. Students will learn and observe what makes a story: “good beginning, middle, and end” (setting, climax, resolution). Students will analyze a story's effect on its audience and what techniques help to create that effect. Students will engage in various games and community-building activities to create a safe space for self-expression while they exercise their story-telling and oral communication skills.

Projects & Assessments: Write and Tell a Story: students write a narrative told from the first person perspective to an audience, demonstrating mastery of a good setting, climax, and resolution, and conveying a clear message. Students should also employ techniques to make their oral story-telling engaging and have an overall positive effect on their audience.

CP African American History

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* NFL7RX

*Institution:* Northern United - Humboldt Charter School (051624), Eureka, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* (None)

*Transcript Code(s):* (None)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

This college preparatory course is designed to investigate and explore the history and formation of African Americans in the modern United States. Starting with ancient African culture and moving through such eras as Colonization of the New World, the Civil War, and the Civil Rights Movements the course is meant to give students context as to what has shaped African American culture today. At the end of this course students will understand the impact of African Americans on US History and their place in the future.

Prerequisites

None

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Unit 1: the Origin and Journey (Prehistory – 1750)

Description: This unit will address ancient African civilizations, the beginnings of the slave trade, and the arrival of slaves to the Americas. Students will investigate artifacts from Ancient African and connect them to modern African American culture. Students will employ their speaking and listening skills to reenact an interview with a figure from Ancient African history. Students will exercise reading and writing skills by keeping a journal of their readings from My Bondage and My Freedom by Frederick Douglass and by preparing for an analytical essay based on these readings that will be completed in the final unit of this class.

Summary: ‘Museum Exhibit’ is a task in which students will create an exhibition of artifacts from the prehistory of the African American culture. Student will need to choose works of art that connect ancient Africa with modern society, explain their reasons for choosing each piece, and discuss their significance to African American culture.

Unit 2: A New Home

Description: This unit will begin with Colonial life in the Americas and progress through the American Revolution and its effects on Black culture. Students will make inferences from a historical document and make conclusions about the times. Additionally, students will research the changes in religion and education before and after the War of Independence and analyze how these changes impacted society during the establishment of America. Students will utilize their speaking and listening skills to perform an original poem about the antebellum period in from their teacher. Students will exercise reading and writing skills by keeping a journal of their readings from My Bondage and My Freedom by Frederick Douglass and by preparing for an analytical essay based on these readings that will be completed in the final unit of this class.

Summary: ‘Poetry’ is a task in which students will write a poem focusing on the antebellum period. The poem will either focus on the success of free blacks or the hardships they faced. The student will them read the poem to their teacher. Students will also answer clarifying question posed by the teacher.

Unit 3: Freedom’s Fight (1790 -1860)

Description: Over the course of this unit, students will learn about the establishment of slavery in the South, the Abolition Movement, and the rising tensions that lead to the start of the Civil War. Students will engage in research skills to create an illustrated timeline that documents the arrival of slaves to America. Students will utilize their speaking and listening skills to perform an original poem about the antebellum period in from their teacher. Students will exercise reading and writing skills by keeping a journal of their readings from My Bondage and My Freedom by Frederick Douglass and by preparing for an analytical essay based on these readings that will be completed in the final unit of this class.

Summary: ‘Pictorial Timeline’ is a task in which students will create an illustrated timeline of events of the arrival of African Slaves in America. Students will caption and provide specific dates of events. Student will be asked to explain the meaning of symbols and sketches to their teacher.

Unit 4: The New Task (1865-1877)

Description: This unit will address the consequences of the end of the Civil War and the rise and fall of Reconstruction. Students will analyze the cause and effects of Reconstruction and present it orally. Students will conduct research and read historical document about the impact of the emancipation of slaves. Additionally they will practice their speaking and listening skills to perform an original poem about the antebellum period in from their teacher. Students will exercise reading and writing skills by keeping a journal of their readings from My Bondage and My Freedom by Frederick Douglass and by preparing for an analytical essay based on these readings that will be completed in the final unit of this class.

Unit 5: No Place (1877-1910)

Description: Students will learn about the enforcement of Jim Crow Laws, the start of the Progression Movement, the movement of African Americans to the West, and the cultural achievements of African Americans. Students will write an editorial letter taking a stance on the Progressive Movement and answer any questions about their arguments presented by the teacher. Students make use of their speaking and listening skills to perform an original poem about the antebellum period in front of their teacher. Students will exercise reading and writing skills by keeping a journal of their readings from My Bondage and My Freedom by Frederick Douglass and by preparing for an analytical essay based on these readings.

Summary: ‘Analytical Essay’ is a task in which students will write an analytical essay which they analyze the effect slavery had on Douglass’ sense of manhood and how that was reflective of the experiences of black men during the time. Students will cite textual details to support their claim. Students will cite textual details to support their claim.

Unit 6: Contribution

Description: The unit will cover the effect of World War I, the Harlem Renaissance, and the Great Depression. Students will evaluate how these events prompted movements for African American equality. Students will conduct research to create an advertisement about the figures of the Harlem Renaissance so that they can explain the impact of the artists on African American culture. Students will keep a journal with notes and summarization of the novel The Color Purple by Alice Walker. They will take steps to prepare an analytical essay about this novel due in the final unit of this course.

Summary: ‘Advertising’ is a task in which students will create an advertisement poster about Harlem Renaissance participants. Students will explain the impact the artist or musician, or write had on the Renaissance and the African American culture. Students will provide evidence to support their claim.

Unit 7: Courage (1948-1964)

Description: During this unit students will learn about the injustices of segregation. Additionally, they will see how this spurred the beginnings and eventual spreading of the Civil Rights Movement. Students will learn how to interpret and analyze political cartoons to identify common themes of the time. Students will keep a journal with notes and summarization of the novel The Color Purple by Alice Walker. They will take steps to prepare an analytical essay about this novel due in the final unit of this course.

Summary: ‘Political Cartoons’ is a task in which students will learn how to interpret political cartoons. Students will identify the main idea and look for clues in any text addressing the main idea. Students will examine the images of the cartoon for exaggerated symbols and interpret their meaning. Students will compile all information gathered and present their analysis.

Unit 8: New Expectations (1964-1970)

Description: This unit will address the passing of Civil Rights legislation includes the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It will also address the growing number of Black Militants and the growing achievements of African American culture. Students will use research to identify the significant events of the Civil Rights Movement and chart out and evaluate the consequences of these events. They will also select a work of art from any era in this course and orally present their analysis of the artist’s purpose. . Students will keep a journal with notes and summarization of the novel The Color Purple by Alice Walker. They will take steps to prepare an analytical essay about this novel due in the final unit of this course.

Summary: ‘Arts Analysis’ is a task in which students will analyze a work of art and the purpose the artist was conveying. Students will select a book, a painting, a song, a poem, or a sculpture from any era in this course. Students will conduct research to gather more information about the piece. Students will present their analysis orally.

Unit 9: Confidence (1965-1990)

Description: Students will evaluate the growing strength of African Americans in politics. They will also address more contemporary issues such as Black Nationalism, the Apartheid in Africa, and poverty in the America’s urban areas. Students will research the emerging African American political leaders in their local government and their trajectories toward success. Students will keep a journal with notes and summarization of the novel The Color Purpleby Alice Walker. They will take steps to prepare an analytical essay about this novel due in the final unit of this course.

‘Reading Journal’ is a task in which students will maintain a journal of the story The Color Purple by Alice Walker. Students will take close reading notes and summarize each reading assignments. Students will focus their attention to answering the prompt for the analytical essay.

Unit 10: Afrocentrism

Description: This unit will cover Afrocentrism in America, significant recent events in African American history, such as Hurricane Katrina and the election of Barack Obama, and the future of the African American legacy. Students will apply their research and knowledge to design a web page dedicated to the social and cultural life of African Americans. In an oral report students will also critique activists and the impact of those activist’s movements in modern African American society. Students will submit their final version of the analytical essay regarding The Color Purple and its reflection of African American culture in this unit.

Summary: ‘Analytical Essay’ (Final Draft Submission) is a task in which students will write an analytical essay considering the suppression women experienced during the twentieth century and compare that with the experiences of the women in the novel The Color Purple. Students will use their notes taken while completing their reading journal. Students will cite textual evidence in their analysis.

Honors African American History

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* PRLWJY

*Institution:* Castro Valley High School (050500), Castro Valley, CA

*Honors Type:* Honors

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* History / Social Science

*Discipline:* U.S. History

*Grade Levels:* 11th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* AF US History H

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

This course is a comprehensive survey of the major political, economic, geographic, social, and cultural trends and events of the United States from pre-colonial times to the present. Though the course will have a general focus on the role of African Americans within that history, it is a comprehensive and detailed survey of all of American history that aligns with the content covered in Advanced Placement U.S. History. Students will be exposed to the accomplishments, history, and culture of African Americans within the American and global context with an emphasis on the 20th and 21st Century, but also including a detailed review of the 19th Century (and to a lesser extent the colonial period) as a foundation for the last 100 years.

The course content is built around a pair of college level textbooks and includes rigorous supplemental readings (both books and other primary and secondary sources) as well as extensive writing and research. In addition to covering the state and district requirements for U.S. History, the course is designed to provide enrolled students with an opportunity to explore personal identity and race, and to broaden their knowledge and understanding of the lives, culture, and contributions of African Americans in the United States. Although the course is designed to be cored with the African American Literature Course, it could operate as a stand-alone class.

Prerequisites

Comparative Cultures and Geography, Modern World History

Corequisites

African American Literature Honors, African American Literature

Course Content

The Roots of the American Experience

The unit begins with an introduction to the sociological, anthropological and historical construct of race and how those ideas have developed over time. This includes an exploration of the role of race in American society today. The unit then transitions into the historical timeline with a study of major pre-colonial African civilizations, the early development of the slave trade and its impact on Africa and the development of the American colonies (with a focus on the British colonies in North America). This will include an analysis of the way that geography and climate in Mesoamerica impacted the development of the Spanish colonies and why the models of colonization used by the Spanish were not fully replicated in the British colonies, but, instead, unique patterns of colonization developed due to the economic, religious and ideological motives of the colonists. Within the British colonial context this will include a detailed study of the major similarities and differences in the economic, social, religious and political developments across the colonial regions. Particular attention will be paid to the development of a slave economy in the South due to its geography and climate being ideal for the production of tobacco on large plantations in contrast to the development of a mercantile and trade based economy in the New England and Middle Colonies.  In relation to those economic developments, students will study the way that differences in the people and their motives for the initial colonization of the regions resulted in disparate social and political organizations across the regions (such as the intense religiosity and social “equality” of the earlier New England Colonies in contrast to the generally less religious, but politically hierarchical, South).

Unit Assignment(s)

African Empires Research Project: Students will read the selections in the course textbook, From Slavery to Freedom, that are relevant to major African Empires to establish background knowledge. Subsequent to that, in small groups, they will then use the school library and our school's digital access to academic journals to focus their research on one major empire. They will produce a detailed, three or more page research report (with proper citation of a minimum of five sources) about their specific empire and an accompanying power point or poster to present to the class. Students will, thus, become experts on their specific empire and have a strong general understanding of the richness of pre-imperial African civilizations.

Two Views of Native Americans: Students will read and compare excerpts about Native American civilization from Charles and Mary Beard’s New Basic History of the United States (1944) and Howard Zinn’s A People’s History of the United States (1980). They will then analyze the factors that might have resulted in the quite different perspectives on pre-colonial Native Americans that are presented in the two texts. This will include an analysis of the sources (or lack thereof) referenced by the authors, the context in which the authors were writing and the political and economic ideologies held by the authors (specifically, the fact that the Beards were writing as Progressive Historians before the Civil Rights Movement in a period of intense nationalism and emphasized the “civilizing” element of European colonization for a group of Native Americans in constant conflict over land and power, while Zinn, of the New Left, wrote in the post-Civil Rights period and, as a socialist, wanted to emphasize the harmonious and egalitarian nature of Native American life) and how that impacted their approach to their subject. Finally, students will identify which source they find more reliable, explain why, and provide a counter argument as to why the alternate source might be more reliable.

Comparison of Hakluyt and The American People: Students will read excerpts from Richard Hakluyt’s 1584 treatise A Rationale for New World Colonization and compare his arguments to the queen with the analysis of the motives for colonization as presented by Gary Nash in The American People. In doing so, they will be required to identify and account for similarities and differences in the two pieces. This will include considering how Hakluyt, as a strong proponent of colonization has a different audience, motive and objective in his writing than does Nash in his textbook.

A New Nation

This unit focuses on the ideological origins of the American independence movement. This includes an analysis of the basic ideas about government, representation, the social contract and Natural Rights were popular in Colonial America as developed by thinkers such as Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Thomas Paine and the American Founding Fathers. This will include a study of the key events (including the Seven Years War, British Acts of Parliament, and the Boston “Massacre”) that preceded the American Revolution and an analysis of how those events shaped the ideas of American colonists about the necessity of the consent of the governed, etc. Later, as the students explore the development of the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution they will revisit these ideas when considering the structure of and principles enshrined in those documents and how those are a direct response to the colonial experience under British rule. They will also explore the formalization of the "American hypocrisy" in key American documents such as the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, the role of American colonists and African Americans in the Revolutionary War, and the failure to apply the Natural Rights Doctrine to all Americans in the specific ways that slavery was and was not addressed in the Constitution. Finally, the unit will cover the changing legal status of African Americans in the Revolutionary War Period and the further entrenchment of chattel slavery in the American political and economic system as an element of the larger political and economic transformations that were taking place as a group of once colonists attempted to establish a nation that had the economic and political power to sustain itself.

Unit Assignment(s)

American Slavery, American Freedom Analysis: In small groups, students will read and analyze excerpts from Edmund Morgan's American Slavery, American Freedom and think critically about the economic connections between chattel slavery and the ability for the United States to develop as a society and a nation. They will then compare their understanding from Morgan with the assertions made in From Slavery to Freedom, and The American People and analyze which author(s) present a more convincing argument. Students will demonstrate their understanding through a series of brief guiding questions and participation in a class discussion. This assignment will help students to understand how deeply entrenched chattel slavery was in the American economic and political system as well as the official and unofficial institutions that developed to defend slavery. It will also emphasize the importance of the specific geographic and environmental factors that made plantation agriculture flourish in the South and how that plantation agriculture bolstered the developing American economy and how plantation agriculture played a critical role in funding both the Revolutionary movement and the early years of the new American republic.

Determining The Point of No Return: Students will write a brief analysis that identifies at what point, if any, it was no longer possible for the British to compel the loyalty of their American colonists. In essence, using historical information and arguments, the students must identify if the American Revolution was or was not inevitable; they must also take into account whether the revolution was primarily motivated by economic, political or ideological concerns held by the colonists and their leaders. If their thesis indicates that it was, they must prove with evidence at what point it became so. If their thesis indicates that compromise was still possible and the Revolution was not inevitable they must prove with evidence why that is the case.

Contextual Comparative Analysis of the Declaration of Independence (1776), Prince Hall's Petition (1777) and the U.S. Constitution (1789): Students will read and analyze the Declaration of Independence with a specific focus on the principles of self-determination, the asserted correlation between economic freedom and political freedom, and the Natural Rights Doctrine; they will briefly summarize how those principles were outlined in the Declaration and then compare that to the text of Prince Hall's Petition (in which he basically outlines the same ideas and demands that they be applied to African Americans). In doing so, students will demonstrate a clear understanding of how the status of colonial leaders affected their perceptions of Natural Rights and how and why those perceptions contrasted with the perspective of African Americans at the time. They will then extrapolate on those ideas to consider the perspectives that might have been held by women, men without property and other marginalized groups. In doing so they will refer back to the earlier review of principles of self-governance as asserted by colonial leadership and what that might mean for American society writ large. As the students progress through future units they will continue to consider those inequities as all of those groups continued to demand and fight for the equality outlined in the Declaration. Finally, students will analyze the sections of the U.S. Constitution that relate to slavery and, in a written analysis, assess to what extent the principles of the Declaration of Independence and Prince Hall's Petition were codified in the Constitution by selecting and analyzing specific quotes from each document. In completing this exercise the students will become well versed in the Natural Rights Doctrine, the American hypocrisy of slavery in a nation built on the principle of freedom and the Constitutional protections for slavery that will be consequential in the next 70 years of history, the fight for universal white male suffrage that was generally completed (with some exceptions) by the 1830s and the fight for women’s suffrage that lasted until the 19th Amendment in 1920. This comparative analytical work is also preparatory for a major essay to be completed in the next unit.

The Antebellum

This is unit is composed of two major elements that are intermixed throughout: 1) a detailed study of slavery in the United States (though it also touches on the developing free black populations in the north and south) and 2) an exploration of the developing sectional divide (political, economic and social) in the nation over slavery.

The study of slavery as a social and political institution covers the full geographic range of the country (not just the South), explores the experiences of both rural and urban slaves, and looks critically at the abolition movement (including the racial and gender divides within that movement). Particular attention is also paid to efforts that were made to justify slavery in the face of the abolition movement and the methods by which slave owners attempted to exert control over slaves. The sub-section of the unit concludes with a study of the connections between slavery, Jim Crow and the modern day. This section is contextualized within the larger story of U.S. history through a study of the methods by which the U.S. expanded westward during the first half of the 1800s, the drive to acquire new territory to ensure the continued economic and resource base growth of the growing nation, the political (mostly the American System) and technological changes (cotton gin, steam boat, turnpikes, railroads, etc.) that took place to support the exploitation and transportation of those resources and the increasing reliance on the cotton economy due to both domestic demand (because of early moves toward industrialization in the north) and the larger international marketplace (mainly in Britain).

The study of sectionalism begins at the time of the Constitution and ends with the Election of 1860. Therein the students will explore how the regional differences (geographic, economic, political and social) at the time of colonization laid the foundation for the sectional divide in the country that continued to grow prior to 1860. Students will also consider how regional identity shaped the way the people living in different sections (primarily north and south, but to an increasing extent west) viewed the nation, its government and their place within it. This includes a detailed review of the major attempts to create compromises and legislation to solve the increasingly divisive question of slavery (including, but not limited to the Missouri Compromise, the Comprise of 1850 and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854) and how those efforts both delayed the Civil War but also intensified the sectional conflict that ultimately resulted in secession and the Civil War.

Unit Assignment(s)

Analyzing Slave Narratives: Students will read all of Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass and excerpts from the slave narratives written by Solomon Northup, Harriet Jacobs and Charles Ball. As they do so they will analyze the content and the rhetorical technique in the texts. Through three different short (one page minimum generally) written responses the students will demonstrate their understanding of the various methods of control employed by slave owners (such as physical and mental punishment, the denial of education and the use of Christianity and "benevolence" in an attempt to create complacency). In specific relation to Douglass, they will also carefully make note of his use of rhetoric to advance his argument against slavery. This will both help them to fully understand the nuance of his argument and begin to prepare them for their more comprehensive essay that concludes the unit. Finally, they will have to consider the extent to which Douglass’s narrative has value as a source from which to draw general understandings about the experience of slaves in the United States; in doing so they must address the exceptional nature of Douglass’s life when compared to that of the vast majority of enslaved people in the United States but also identify the many ways in which his narrative, and the events therein, are reflective of the experiences of many enslaved people. They will do this, largely, by comparing his work with the excerpted slave narratives and the course textbooks. This will provide them with an understanding of the variety of experiences of enslaved people and also re-emphasize the importance of considering multiple sources as they attempt to ascertain the quality of the information within any given source and make reasoned arguments about historical events.

Culminating Analytical Essay Throughout the unit students will be reading excerpts from Carter Woodson's landmark study Mis-education of the Negro, portions of Michelle Alexander's The New Jim Crow and will view the documentary 13th. As the culminating assessment for the unit students will write a five page (or longer) analytical essay that demonstrates a deep understanding of the material through a comparison of these sources and other outside evidence (either from the course or through their own research); this paper must be typed in MLA format, carefully proofread, and include a properly formatted works cited with a minimum of five sources and in text citations.

The students can choose from one of these two prompts: In the mental and physical power struggle between the oppressor and the oppressed, who had the upper hand? Make sure you discuss slavery, education and political structures. Mass racialized systems of control have been used in the United States in many ways, especially in the sphere of education. Compare the use of education (or the denial thereof) as a means of controlling African Americans during slavery, the 1930s and in the present.

The Civil War and Reconstruction

This unit focuses on the secession crisis that led to the immediate outbreak Civil War, the question of whether or not the war was inevitable, the role of African Americans within the context of the broader war, and the failures and successes of Reconstruction. The most important element of this is Reconstruction as it lays the foundation politically, socially and economically for the Jim Crow Era and much of the continued regional divisions that exist in the United States today. While this unit covers a period of major societal change, and the students will explore in detail the causes of that change, there are also continuities in economic, political, social and cultural identity that exist between the periods before, during and after the Civil War.

The first half of the unit covers secession, Lincoln’s response and the general course of the war with specific attention to the debate over the changing purpose of the war. When contemplating secession students must consider the ways regional identity, different interpretations of what the United States was intended to be, the text and intent of the Constitution and the meaning of representation affected perspectives on secession and its legality. The study of the war is less one of battles and more one of the questions that arose about the changing purpose of a war that began, at least ostensibly, about maintaining national unity and the destruction of secession but without question transformed into one about the eradication of slavery. This will include a detailed look at the circumstances surrounding the Emancipation Proclamation and the short and long term outcomes of the order, including the ways in which it was an attempt to address the varying demands of the public in the north (including the divide between the working class and the upper class, Lincoln’s tenuous political situation at various points in the conflict, the fight over abolition and emancipation, and the long unfulfilled expectations of equality from African Americans).

The second half of the unit deals with the political struggles and mixed outcomes of Reconstruction. Students will have to think about the complicated problems that resulted from secession and the Civil War including (but not limited to) how to address the restoration of citizenship rights to individuals and loyal governments in the South, whether or not it is appropriate to attempt to “rebuild” the South in a way that more replicates the North and to what extent (if at all) 4 million formerly enslaved people freed by the Civil War would be granted the rights of citizenship and how those rights would be protected when they were granted. This requires a thorough look at the internal political battles over Reconstruction between congress and the presidents responsible for carrying it out (mostly Andrew Johnson) as well as the ways that Southerners attempted to resist Reconstruction.

Unit Assignment(s)

Nullification Primary Source Analysis: Students will read and compare the arguments for nullification presented in the VA and KY Resolutions in response to the Alien and Sedition Acts, the Resolutions from the Hartford Convention, and John Calhoun's Exposition and Protest. They will complete a matrix that compares the arguments presented in favor of nullification and outline the extent to which each of the documents calls for nullification and/or interposition. They will then read South Carolina's Declaration of Secession and trace its philosophical origins to the previous three documents and the Declaration of Independence (which they have read previously) in a one page written response. The students will, thus, learn and contemplate how South Carolina (and subsequent southern states) based their arguments for secession on many previous American ideas including the legitimacy of dissent, the belief that people should be represented by a government that reflects their interests and the right to change that government if it fails to represent them. This principle of political power originating with the people is central to the argument for secession and through reading these selections students will come to understand why many Southerners felt that a government dominated by the non-slave holding north (due to population size) was not truly representative but was, instead, the tyranny of the majority over the minority (the irony of which will be noted in relation to slavery).

Two Views on Secession: Students will compare and contrast South Carolina’s Declaration of Secession with Lincoln’s First Inaugural Address to develop a deeper understanding of the two key views on secession. They will then reflect, in a short written analysis, on how the different perspectives evidenced in in the documents are a direct result of the different geographical locations, economic and political circumstances and perspectives of the authors. As part of this activity the students will have to identify how the long established cultural and political norms of the north and south are reflected in these documents and how that has created, over time, the tension between these two broad groups, while also recognizing that within the two major sections of the nation there still exists a diversity of opinion about the issues that led to secession.

Was the Civil War Inevitable? In an approximately one page written analysis that draws on material from previous units and this unit, students will answer the question “was the Civil War an inevitable result of events prior to the Election of 1860?” They must consider the full scope of societal changes and developments that had taken place in the years preceding the Civil War, what caused those changes and the increasing polarization of the nation, and whether or not those changes were an unalterable result of the earliest stages of national development or if that path was alterable in some way. In order to do this effectively they must first address the question “what caused the war?” At a general level, this is a question of politics, economics and society, but more specifically from their studies they have a number of more narrow options from which to choose including, but not limited to, the establishment of a nation based on the principles of freedom yet built upon the enslavement and subjugation of a race of people, the transformational rise of the Republican Party, the political rhetoric and election of Abraham Lincoln, secession, sectionalism and a perception of the failure of representation, etc. After completing their writing students will participate in a Socratic discussion about their various interpretations of the historical events so that they can explore the many different causal explanations for the outbreak of the war.

Contextualization and Analysis of the Emancipation Proclamation: In small groups students will read and analyze Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. As they do, they will answer a series of questions that will help them see both the limitations of the proclamation and the reasons Lincoln saw those limitations as necessary. They will then connect the proclamation back to Lincoln's previous stances on slavery and the possibility of true equality and citizenship for African Americans beginning with the Lincoln-Douglass Debates; this will be based on a number of short selections from Lincoln’s speeches as well as selected readings from The American People, From Slavery to Freedom and The American Political Tradition by Richard Hofstadter (who, in particular, addresses the complexity of Lincoln as a figure and the difficulty in ascertaining what he truly believed). They will then write a brief response assessing the legitimacy of Lincoln's reputation as the "Great Emancipator" in which they will provide specific evidence from a minimum of three sources. In completing this exercise they must also address the reliability and quality of the information in the sources that they have accessed by identifying why they have chosen certain sources to support their argument and specifically addressing the potential problems with relying solely on the public statements of a politician with an agenda (in this case, Lincoln) when attempting to understand a particular moment in history. This will clearly demonstrate their understanding of the complex nature of the political climate in the Civil War period and of Lincoln as a man and as a president.

Planning Reconstruction Group Activity: In groups of three, students will be presented with seven specific issues that existed in the run-up to and early stages of Lincoln's War Time Reconstruction (such as "What responsibility, if any, does the U.S. government have to physically repair and rebuild the South after the devastation of the war?"). For each question the students must come up with their response and a reasonable counterargument to their response as if they were debating the issue during the period. This will help them to think more critically about the complex nature of Reconstruction as they take into account the complex climate of the period. At the same time, they will learn about the major issues that developed during Reconstruction. To demonstrate their understanding the student groups will produce written responses to each question and participate in a class debate.

The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era

This unit is an intense study of the development of America as an industrial superpower and the impacts of that transition on the American people. This begins with a study of the changing needs for resources during the transition toward industry, how the U.S. met the need for those resources by expanding its exploitation of the natural environment (particularly for fossil fuels, but also for building materials, land to accommodate a rising population, and changes in the agricultural landscape to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population). From there, students will explore how the nature of work changed significantly to meet the demand for goods and how transportation networks (mostly nation-wide rail systems) expanded to make the effective and efficient distribution of those goods possible. The explosive increase in immigration and formation of white ethnic neighborhoods, the questions that created about the meaning of citizenship as a building block for American society and the expansion of ethno-religious nativism in response to the changing face of America will also be addressed in detail. Students will compare and contrast those largely northern developments with the development of the “New South” in the Jim Crow Era and the re-drawing of the Color Line and the impact of increasing migration of white Americans into the Great Plains on Native American populations and the environment. Finally, students will analyze the causes of, and efforts at, Progressive Reform to resolve the tensions and conflicts created by the economic, political, social and cultural changes taking place in America between the Civil War and WWI. All of this will give the students a complete picture of the many explanations for the causes of the massive transformation of the economic, political and social landscape of the country that took place in the late 1800s.

Unit Assignment(s)

Close Reading of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments: In small groups students will critically analyze the text of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. They will specifically focus on the letter of the law and the spirit of the law and the failures of the federal government to enforce the amendments in the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era. This activity will culminate with a written analysis of the way that the letter of the 14th and 15th Amendments could be used to undermine the spirit in which they were passed; students will support their argument with specific evidence from the time period.

Essay Comparing Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey: Students will read and analyze significant selections from Up from Slavery, The Atlanta Compromise, The Souls of Black Folk, and Selected Writings and Speeches of Marcus Garvey. In doing so they will deeply understand the different approaches to civil rights reform that lay the foundation for later movements and activism. To demonstrate that understanding students will produce a two page minimum argumentative essay (with citations) in favor of one of the approaches presented by one of the three men; they must also identify why the other approaches are less desirable. In doing so they will demonstrate an understanding of the varied perspectives on life in the late 1800s and, in particular, civil rights issues, for African Americans based on their background and origins. They will also explore the unifying elements of the African American experience in the United States in this time period and how the similarities of that experience across geographic, political and economic realms resulted in similar interactions with the larger American population.

Analyzing Immigration Data: In small groups, students will read three selections from different sources related to the rise of nativism in the late 1800s: excerpts from P.S. Dorney’s 1871 description of anti-Chinese violence in California, a selection from The American People by Nash and selections from Howard Zinn’s A People’s History of American Empire that allude to, but do not explicitly discuss, issues of nativism. Each source presents a different interpretation for the causes of nativism: one identifies racism as the primary catalyst for nativism, one identifies cultural and religious factors as the primary cause of nativism, and indicates nativism was primarily a response to changing economic conditions. After reading the three sources, each group will analyze immigration data gathered by the U.S. Census Bureau between 1820 and 1940 and excerpts from the “Gentleman’s Agreement” to assess the accuracy of the information presented in the three original sources and produce a written argument in favor of one being the “most accurate.” A class discussion will follow in which students will continue to deliberate about the quality of each source.

Exploring the Progressives: Students will read and respond to selections from Upton Sinclair’s The Jungle to help develop their understanding of the causes and consequences of the transformation from a largely agrarian society to an industrial society reliant on large scale, industrial agriculture to feed a growing population. They will then analyze Teddy Roosevelt’s efforts to support Progressive reform as a response to the significant changes that had taken place in the U.S. between the 1870s and early 1900s. Finally, they will have to attempt to determine to what extent the success of Progressive reforms was contingent upon the leadership of national political figures like TR or if the work of non-politicians, muckrakers, etc. such as Ida Tarbell, Alice Paul, Walter Rauschenbusch, John Muir, Jacob Riis, etc. would have been sufficient to effect national change; basically, this forces them to consider what ultimately caused society to changes its ideas about the role of government in the daily life of citizens and the impact that had on the national culture as well as how those societal changes catalyzed changes to the traditional political practices and institutions of the nation.

The U.S. Becomes a World Power

This unit focus on the causes and consequences of the shift in American foreign policy from the end of the Civil War to the end of WWI. Prior to this period the U.S. was generally restrained to expanding continentally, but with the growth of the U.S. into an industrial power that changed and the nation transformed as it sought to expand its reach abroad. Students will trace the origins of the economic, political and cultural drive for expansion in the U.S. and explore how pre-existing ideas such as Manifest Destiny transformed as the nation developed the industrial and economic capacity to exert its influence abroad. Through the analysis of case studies (and building on content from sophomore year) that include the Indian Wars, Spanish-American War, the Philippine –American War, the Hawaiian Annexation, the establishment of “Big Stick” and “Dollar Diplomacy” policies in Latin America and the Caribbean and WWI, students will explore whether or not American imperialism was a foregone conclusion as the nation rose as an industrial power and yearned for new markets and resources to enrich the population (or some segment thereof), if the nation had betrayed its founding principle in the actions it carried out abroad and how accusations of such at the time brought into question the normative national identity of a democratic society protecting people’s rights, and how geography (particularly the need to guarantee access to China for trade) affected the imperial impulse. For the events preceding WWI, students will focus on analyzing the causes and consequences of American imperialism and the connections between race, economics, political power and imperialism. The section on WWI will largely contrast Wilson’s “War for Democracy” with the status of women and ethnic minorities at home and explore how that conflict transformed American society by leading to the 19th Amendment granting women suffrage (much as with the 15th Amendment and the Civil War, the continued extension of the democratic ideals of self-government to another group of citizens), increased political activism by African Americans and the rise of socialist and communist ideologies that challenged the traditional laissez-faire identity of the nation (the roots of which were in the previous unit on the Gilded Age). In relation to the significant transformation of American society in WWI, students will also have to consider how the various domestic war time policies (Wilson’s “war socialism,” the Espionage and Sedition Acts, etc.) challenged and changed the way the country operated.  Many of these transformation from the WWI period were foundational to the rapid shift in the American experience during the Roaring 20s. There will also be a review of the 14 Points and the Treaty of Versailles (which is covered extensively during sophomore year).

Unit Assignment(s)

Foreign Policy Analysis: Students will read and respond to guiding questions from Howard Zinn’s graphic novel A People’s History of American Empire. This will expose them to the complexity of American foreign policy decisions about the Spanish-American War and the Philippine-American War as well as provide detailed content on the specific experiences of African Americans during those wars. As students read and respond to questions they will be expected to formulate an analysis of Zinn’s biases and the manner in which he crafts his narrative to present a storyline that supports his personal worldview. Students will then compare his work with the writings of prominent American isolationists (Twain and Cleveland), imperial subjects (Emilio Aguinaldo from the Philippines and Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii) and prominent American expansionists (McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Dole) in preparation for a debate about American foreign policy. As they synthesize all of this material they will identify how the various interpretations of the causes of the shift to an expansionist foreign policy reflect continuities and changes in ideas about what America is, and is supposed to be, as a culture and society.

Foreign Policy Debate: Students will be broken into teams and will debate specific elements of American foreign policy prior to WWI. Students will be expected to use information they have learned in class as well as information that they have researched on their own in support of their argument. This will help them further develop research, writing and argumentation skills that we have been working on throughout the year and ensure that they have acquired, and can demonstrate, a deep understanding of the content from the unit. During their preparation they must evaluate the quality of the information in the various sources that they have compiled and select the most relevant and reliable information available. This means that they will need to look for instances in which a similar narrative has been presented across multiple sources to verify the reliability of that evidence. They will also have to compare and contrast different perspectives on the various events that they will be debating and account for why the author holds that particular perspective based on who they are, where they came from and the circumstances in which they found themselves at the time of their writing.

Multiple Perspectives on WWI: Students will read two essays written by W.E.B. DuBois in The Crisis and compare their purpose, point of view and tone. The first is generally supportive of African American men enlisting to fight in WWI while the other is a scathing critique of the treatment of returning African American soldiers. They will then compare DuBois’s essays with highly nationalistic speeches and essays written by Calvin Coolidge, Warren G. Harding and A. Mitchell Palmer. In reading and comparing these documents students will demonstrate important analytical skills, the ability to use historical context in their analysis and also learn more about the varying perspectives in the U.S. about participation in WWI, and in particular how historical experience played a role in shaping those perspectives.

The Roaring 20s

This unit is an overview of the socio-political climate of the 1920s. It begins with a review of the Progressive Era, progresses through the generally tense period of the early 1920s as the KKK rose to prominence, prohibition went on the books, women began exploring their identities more publically after the 19th Amendment and tension rose between traditional American Protestant Christian values and conservatism and the rising “modernism” of the period. Particular attention is paid to how and why the United States (and the rest of the world) was undergoing such dramatic changes in the wake of industrialization, imperialism and (most significantly) World War I and how those changes challenged and transformed cultural norms that had largely been in place in the United States from the earliest days of its founding. From there, the students undertake a study of the Harlem Renaissance as a socio-political movement largely expressed through art and literature, but also through the rising political activism of the NAACP, National Urban League and various communist organizations.

Unit Assignment(s)

Multiple Perspectives on Prohibition: Students will view selections from the documentary film Prohibition and compare the assertions made in the film to those presented in two primary accounts of prohibition, one written by a visiting German (Felix von Luckner) and the other written by Frederick Lewis Allen (an historian and editor) in Chicago. Students will have to write an analysis accounting for the similarities and differences evidenced in the three sources.

Harlem Renaissance Research and Presentation Project: Student pairs will be assigned two key figures from the Harlem Renaissance. Using their textbooks (From Slavery to Freedom and The American People) as a starting point, and branching out into independent web and library research, student pairs will research their two people extensively. As they research they will constantly evaluate the quality of information in the sources that they uncover and only utilize those that can be corroborated in multiple instances, are reliable and of academic merit. Based on this research and source analysis, they will then produce a presentation for their classmates that explains their two figures, their specific role in the Harlem Renaissance and how their work and products fit more broadly into the Harlem Renaissance as a socio-political construct. This will demonstrate their specific expertise in their figures as well as an understanding of the Harlem Renaissance more broadly; their presentations will also provide reinforcement to their fellow classmates.

Literature and the Harlem Renaissance Essay: Students will read and analyze at least two of the following books: The Ways of White Folks, Passing, or Their Eyes Were Watching God. They will also read other selected poems and short works. Following that, they will write a five page minimum analytical essay focused on how the texts they read reflect the principles of the Harlem Renaissance, particularly as identified in Alain Locke’s New Negro. They will, through this essay, demonstrate a deep understanding of the Harlem Renaissance as an expression of African American identity as it developed from slavery to the 1920s and as a model for African American self-help and advancement socially, politically and economically. They must specifically explain why the face of African American resistance to racism changed during the 1920s and how those efforts led to responses and reactions that caused changes in the general American culture (some positive, some negative) and to what extent those reflect preexisting cultural norms and interactions between African Americans and American society writ large.

The Great Depression and the New Deal

This unit focuses on the causes, consequences and responses to the Great Depression. Economics and market principles form the foundation of the causes section. This includes a detailed look at the economics of the 1920s and the “boom” that was certainly extant for almost all Americans, but disproportionately benefited the upper and middle class. The section on consequences explores the urban and rural experiences of Americans during the Depression. Within the rural Depression specific attention is paid to the ecological disaster of the Dust Bowl region and how that was a result of a combination of the physical geography and climate and human actions as a result of the rapid increase in demand for agricultural products, and the production thereof, during the post-Civil War period largely as a result of the Homestead Act of 1862. Attention is also given to the “Okie” migration and a correlation is drawn between the Great Migration of the 19teens and 1920s. The most significant understanding that students must walk away with, however, is how the New Deal dramatically transformed the American political and economic system. The New Deal significantly increased federal power and reach; students will be expected to grapple with how the changes to the U.S. government as an institution and the practices it undertook (such as highly regulating the economy and providing direct aid to citizens) was a direct result of the historical developments of the preceding years and the societal changes that had taken place following the economic crash.

Unit Assignment(s)

Stock Market Simulation: Students will participate in a stock market simulation in which they buy and sell stocks (including on margin) over a period of simulated years and track their transactions. The market is rigged, of course, to simulate the boom of the 1920s and the decline that began in late 1928 and rapidly accelerated in mid-1929. At the conclusion of the simulation and following instruction about the economic causes of the Great Depression, the students will produce a written reflection in which they analyze their decision making during the simulation and the correlation between their experiences and the experiences of people in the 1930s. This will demonstrate their understanding of the causes of the Great Depression.

Black History Month Article Analysis: This is a one page minimum typed personal reflection on Carter G. Woodson's establishment of Negro History Week (now Black History Month) and the appropriateness of it as a schema for focusing the American people on African American history. Students will be reading and reflecting on a scholarly article that has a fairly negative view of Black History Month. Though they will not necessarily be cognizant of it at the time, by thinking about (and writing about) whether or not Black History Month is a good idea the students will be dealing with many of the major issues we cover second semester. The controversy that surrounds Black History Month is quite relevant to inclusion vs. segregation, accommodation, self-help, Black Nationalism, etc. Students will be reminded of, and asked to refer back to, the article throughout the semester. The students will also be asked to incorporate what they learned while reading Woodson's The Mis-Education of the Negro into their analysis.

What Caused the New Deal? Students will begin this exercise by graphing economic data from the early 1920s through the late 1930s. This data will cover things such as bank failures, business closures, unemployment, wages, etc. By analyzing this economic material they will see the dramatic economic collapse that took place beginning in 1929. After doing so, they will then read several primary sources (Allen, Roosevelt, Wright and Rosskam) that address the social and psychological consequences of the Great Depression and the impact it had on American society. Finally, they will view parts of the documentary The Great Depression that cover the political ideas and solutions presented by the left and the rights during the Depression. After considering all of these sources the students will produce a thesis responding to the prompt: “Was the New Deal primarily a result of economic, social or political pressure?” They will then list and briefly explain significant evidence from those sources that they would use in defense of their thesis and those which could be used to present a counter argument.

World War II

In 10th grade students participate in an in-depth study of WWII. This year, in 11th grade, we study in depth the American war-time domestic policy. This begins with pre-Pearl Harbor foreign policy decisions that FDR called “steps to maintain neutrality” such as the Four Freedoms Speech, the Neutrality Acts and Lend-Lease, the Selective Service Act, the Atlantic Charter and the economic sanctions and trade embargoes placed on Japan. The other major pre-war focus is on civil rights issues (including FDR’s effort to address inequality in hiring through Executive Order 8802). After Pearl Harbor, the unit moves into the ways the US transitioned into a war time economy and a state of total war as well as the civil rights issues that arose out of that (including the role of women in the war effort, Executive Order 9066 and Korematsu v. U.S., general divisions among African Americans about serving and other issues of tension created by the Second Great Migration, the Zoot Suit Riots, anti-Semitism and the limited response to the Holocaust, etc). Specific attention is paid to comparing and contrasting the different domestic experiences of various segments of the American population within the global context of a war to preserve democracy and fight totalitarian repression.

Unit Assignment(s)

Responding to the “Date Which Will Live in Infamy” Students will read FDR’s “Date Which Will Live in Infamy” speech and write a short analysis that makes an argument about the accuracy of his assertions about the attack on Pearl Harbor. In this writing students must address American and Japanese foreign policy prior to the attack and consider whether or not the attack could be considered justifiable given those actions. In doing so, they must take into account the pressure the U.S. was attempting to exert over Japan and the explicit and implicit threat of Japanese imperial expansion in the Pacific.

African Americans in the War Annotated Bibliography: Students will do online research to identify seven academically reputable websites that provide information about the African American experience in WWII (either in military service or at home). They will then provide a citation for each website and summarize the relevant content. In that summary they will analyze the value of those websites for understanding the African American experience. By completing this assignment, students will learn a wide variety of information about the African American experience during the war. They will also demonstrate critical research, citation and synthesis skills as well as the ability to differentiate between reliable and unreliable primary and secondary sources.

The 1950s, 1960s and the Cold War

Much like WWII, this content is covered heavily in 10th grade. This year, in 11th grade, we are focusing on how the U.S. led the development of a post-WWII liberal economic and political order evidenced in agreements about free trade, the Marshall Plan, NATO, etc. as a way to counter the power of the Eastern Bloc and the USSR. They will specifically look at how those institutions are a reflection of pre-existing political and economic ideas and institutions in the United States but also a direct result of the devastation of two European wars in the first half of the 20th century and the fear of a third in the post-WWII period. Another element of the unit is the domestic transformation taking place as a result of the booming post-WWII American economy. This includes the transition toward a more heavily mechanized, white-collar economy and the increasingly integrated global economy that became central to the ability of the United States to maintain itself but also distribute resources both internally and externally to allies. The other major aspects of the Cold War covered focus on American covert operations abroad, domestic policy (such as McCarthyism as an effort to protect and maintain perceived American cultural norms and values) and the nuclear arms race. This unit also serves as a transition between WWII and the Civil Rights movement as many of the themes we cover become relevant to the Civil Rights Movement – particularly the connections between anti-communism and opposition to the Civil Rights Movement as well as the philosophical conflict of being a nation focused on spreading “democracy and freedom” abroad while (at least to some extent) ignoring failures to provide those things at home for all Americans.

Unit Assignment(s)

Policy Debate: Students will debate American intervention in various Cold War events; each pair of students will be assigned a different topic to debate (one will be pro-intervention and the other will be anti-intervention). The foundation of their debate will come from in class research done at the library, online and in the main textbooks for the course. They will have to include an annotated bibliography of their sources and assess the quality of the sources they are referencing in that bibliography. Building on their rhetorical abilities from earlier in the year, students must use historical evidence to persuade that class that American policy during the Cold War was either justifiable or not justifiable. Debate performance will be assessed on oratory skill and the legitimacy of their historical arguments. Other students in the class will be responsible for completing a chart that outlines the basic arguments presented by each side. This will help everyone review the various American interventions during the Cold War and develop a deep understanding of the conflicts over such decisions.

The Civil Rights Movement

This unit begins with a fairly comprehensive review of civil rights related events, figures and ideas that took place or existed before the late 1800s (all of which were covered earlier in the year). From there, the students begin an in depth exploration of the Civil Rights Movement beginning with Plessy v. Ferguson and moving up until the mid-1970s. They will focus on the most transformative events, organizations and people while also exploring lesser known figures. Of particular importance will be their work to develop an understanding of how the goals and objectives of the movement changed over time and what caused those changes - specifically, the transformation from a movement largely focused on changing the laws and Supreme Court decisions to one focused on meaningful economic, social and political equality once those legislative changes took place. This includes an analysis of the growing radicalism of the movement beginning in the mid-1960s and accelerating rapidly after the assassination of MLK in 1968. They will specifically look at the way the Civil Rights Movement transformed American politics, economics and society and ponder whether it would be more accurate to say that those transformations were an inevitable outcome of the continued expansion of democracy and rights to all Americans or a distinct result of the active work of thousands of people and could just as easily have not taken place. Finally, they will assess the successes and failures of the Movement in preparation for material covered in future units of study. While the unit is largely focused on the African American Civil Rights Movement, significant time will also be devoted to other movements (primarily Free Speech, Women, Gay Rights, Chicano/a, Asian American, Native Americans and people with Disabilities) and how those movements continued to further the expansion of rights to all Americans. This unit also revisits many of the questions raised earlier in the year about the political practices and ideologies established in the United States in relation to the right of all citizens to participate in their government, the general principle of Natural Rights, and the responsibilities of citizens within a democracy.

Unit Assignment(s)

The Autobiography of Malcolm X Analysis: Students will read The Autobiography of Malcolm X and will write three brief papers analyzing the text at major turning points in Malcolm's life. These assignments will be given following Malcolm's imprisonment, after he takes the Hajj and after completing the text (which includes his assassination in the Epilogue). The students are expected to write a minimum of two pages for each assignment, utilize at least three quotes directly from the text in each and provide supporting historical context and evidence. In doing so they will demonstrate an understanding of the depth and complexity of both Malcolm X and the Civil Rights Movement in which he rose to prominence. This will highlight their understanding of the causes of the changes in the methods and motives of the Civil Rights Movement over time and how those changes affected the general attitude of Americans in general toward Civil Rights while also engendering resistance to the Civil Rights Movement. The final written piece will also require and assessment of the reliability of the narrative presented in The Autobiography of Malcolm X, as the text has been criticized as essentially a mythologization of one man that fails to consider the many other elements of the Civil Rights Movement and often disregards the more negative aspects of his actions and ideas.

Civil Rights Movement Presentation: This assignment begins with a two to three page MLA format research report on an important moment, figure, etc. in the Civil Rights Movement. Using the skills developed earlier in the course (including assessing the reliability and quality of primary and secondary sources, reading and analyzing primary and secondary sources for an understanding of multiple perspectives on certain events and people, technical skills such as grammar and writing technique, providing proper citation, and writing clearly and coherently) students (or pairs) will research a specific topic from the Civil Rights Movement. Students will be able to choose from around 40 potential topics including events like the founding of CORE, the March on Washington, the assassination of Medgar Evers, and Loving v. Virginia. Students will have to provide a thorough explanation of the event; that explanation must include any relevant historical background and the later impact of that event. The research paper will then be submitted for review by the teacher and any necessary changes will be identified; this revised paper will be used as the foundation for the student generated power point presentation to be given to the class.

Invisible Man Analytical Essay: Students will be reading Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man in English with support coming from history. The summative analytical essay will analyze Ellison's literary effort to allegorically analyze and comment on the historical experiences of African Americans from the end of Reconstruction to the end of WWII. Students will be required to incorporate a minimum of five additional sources beyond the text as part of their analysis; these sources must be carefully considered and analyzed for accuracy and relevance to the topic and the text to ensure that they have value. This assignment will demonstrate an understanding of the book, the complex historical allusions and references Ellison makes and their effective writing technique and integration and analysis of primary and secondary sources.

The Vietnam War

This unit is a comprehensive study of the Vietnam War (both abroad and at home). Within this unit the full effect of the tumultuous 1960s comes to its conclusion in the early 1970s with the Watergate Scandal, the resignation of Nixon, the end of the Vietnam War and the virtual collapse of the Civil Rights Movement. It builds extensively on the unit on the Cold War and also incorporates and expands upon many key elements from the unit on the Civil Rights Movement, especially the rising discontent and violence at home in the late 1960s. This marks another transformative moment for American society as the pre-Vietnam perceptions of the government and leaders were shattered during this period and replaced with an entrenched distrust that is still prevalent in American life today. Students will have to consider the political, cultural, social and economic conditions that catalyzed those watershed shifts in the American experience and question whether or not the violence and frustration that sparked those changes could have been resolved without such a dramatic transformation. For many Americans, these transformations effectively destroyed many of the extant building blocks of American society such as the traditional nuclear family, church and belief in the government and its agents. As a result, many Americans began to question whether or not the government could still be trusted to distribute political power to the citizens or if those citizens had an obligation to take the power from the government (by revolutionary force if necessary).

Unit Assignment(s)

Vietnam Era Song: Students will write a song that deals with the Vietnam War or Civil Rights Movement. Students will be given a specific stance for their song to take (either in favor of or opposed to Vietnam or Civil Rights) and will have to demonstrate an understanding of the different perspectives on the Vietnam War or Civil Rights Movement through their lyrics. They will be allowed to modify a professional musician's song (though not one about Vietnam or Civil Rights) or write one of their own. In doing this students will demonstrate that they have solid general understanding of the time period and the ability to synthesize and explain specific content. The activity will also demonstrate their ability to compare and contrast different historical perspectives on Vietnam or the Civil Rights Movement.

The Rise of Radicalism: Students will write a one to two page analysis of the legitimacy or illegitimacy of the increasing radicalism of both the Anti-war and Civil Rights Movements in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Students will have to show that they understand the causes of the change toward more radical ideas and movements by citing specific historical evidence from quality primary and secondary sources. They will then have to make an argument either for or against that radicalism as part of the traditional American political culture and value set based on content from other units in the course.

From Détente to Today

This unit is a comprehensive review of foreign policy and general domestic trends from the end of the Vietnam War to the modern day. The foreign policy section focuses on the causes and effects (primarily economic and political) of the end of the Cold War, the increasing liberalization of the global economic system, immigration and the rise of new threats such as terrorism in the late 20th and early 21st century. Domestic policy centers on the rise of women in the work force, the rise of the modern environmental movement, and the increased centralization of urban poverty and subsequent questions about, and policy changes related to, social welfare programs (particularly during the Reagan and Clinton administrations) in an effort to more effectively meet increasing pressure for resources and services in areas of increasing poverty. Within that context, the significance of the election of Barack Obama as president and the backlash against that will be central to the study of the 21st century. This unit is the last and culminates with a number of reflective pieces for students to take part in both in the community and with each other.

Unit Assignment(s)

Discussing the Year: For this assignment students are charged with the task of interviewing two adults about 10 major contemporary domestic social issues. In doing so they are responsible for determining each adult's perspective on each issue, discuss each adult's perspective within the context of their own and write an analysis of how each interviewee's personal experiences, age, etc. have informed their perspective. In completing this assignment students will demonstrate their understanding of the historical forces with which they have been working over the course of the year and broaden their understanding of perspectives other than their own.

Assessing the Path Forward: This assignment requires students to interview two adults about methodologies for change. The students will bring their historical knowledge to these interviews to contextualize and frame questions such as, "Which is more important to continuing the process of African American uplift: self-help or government programs/intervention?" After completing the interviews students will write an analysis of which historical ideas, approaches and people are most reflected in their interview subjects. This will demonstrate their comprehensive understanding of course material as well further expose them to diverse approaches and ideas about how best to continue the struggle for true equality and justice in America. It will also highlight the idea that virtually all movements are built, to some extent, on those that came before.

Continuity and Change in the 21st Century: In a one to two page essay, using a variety of primary and secondary sources that they have evaluated for reliability, students will explore how America’s role as a global power changed and remained the same in the post-Cold War Era. They will specifically examine how the collapse of the USSR shifted the global power balance and created a sense of security for the West. They will have to consider to what extent that sense of security was or was not misplaced given the increasing tensions as former Soviet client states struggled with the transition out of Soviet control, Chinese global economic power increased and tensions in the Middle East continued to escalate.

Latin@/Black Studies

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* DSXND3

*Institution:* Camino Nuevo High School (053991), Los Angeles, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* Latin@ Black Studies

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

Latin@/Black Studies is an extension to what students learned in Ethnic Studies. Latin@/Black Studies is an interdisciplinary course that studies the diversity of the Chican@, Latin@, Indigenous and African American experiences in the US as it is conditioned by the intersections of race, class, gender, sexuality, regional variation and power. Through a counterhegemonic curriculum the class will investigate how during the 20th Century various leaders, and social movements comprised of different ethnic groups brought about change within the United States of America focusing our attention to the Civil Rights movement, Chican@ movement, Black Power movement, American Indian Movement, Women’s rights movement, Asian-American Movement, Labor Movement, LGBQTI/Queer Liberation movement and other movements for social change. This class will provide a historical and political analysis of Black, Chicano, and Latino people’s quest for “self-determination” and “social justice”. Furthermore, this course will address the historical, political, and economic factors that contribute to the formation of Chicanos and Latinos today. In the second part of the class we will study modern day movements and intersectional struggles for social Justice like the Immigrant Rights Movement, The Black Lives Matter Movement, the Environmental Justice Movements, Feminist Movements, LGBTQIA Queer Movements, and others. We will analyze the strategies and approaches of these movements and apply them to problem solving struggles, challenges, or problems that we identify in our communities. In addition to rigorous reading assignments, information is drawn from student life experiences, major newspapers, culturally conscious musicians, and alternative media. The current information will allow us to see historical trajectories, contemplate social action, and make course material relevant.

Prerequisites

Ethnic Studies

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Memory Can not Be Burned: The study of Indigenous Civilizations in Mexico and Central America through the Codex Project

The community that I teach in has a student population that is primarily Central American from the countries of El Salvador, Honduras, Belize, Guatemala, Mexico, and others. This unit studies the Indigenous civilizations of these countries while focusing on some of their major accomplishments like Hieroglyphics, Mathematics, Architecture, Astronomy, Forms of Government, Medicine, Art and sculpture, and others. We will then examine how during the period of Spanish Colonialism the Mayas books were burned by the invading Spanish forces We will critically analyze through careful reading, class discussion, writing, and debate why the Spanish colonizers would burn the ancient wisdom of the Mayas later on the Mexica and other Meso-America Indigenous People's books also known as Amoxtlis or Codices. Finally we will study how Indigenous people through word of mouth, dance, music, art, and literature kept their cultural traditions alive and vibrant.

Unit Assignment(s)

1. Students will created a Codex or Amoxtli with art supplies highlighting a modern interpretation of Indigenous art, creating a Map of the Maya world in their home country, creating Maya mathematics, analyzing an Indigenous accomplishment, studying the Nahuii Ollin, and other aspects as well. Teacher will walk the students through these different activities.

2. Students will also write an informative, explanatory essay examining Indigenous people's resistance to colonialism and fighting for cultural survival. Quotations for the essay will be taken from The Popol Vuh and also Bill Bigelow's article: Burning Books and Destroying Peoples.

Resistance to Colonialism in Africa, Resistance to enslavement, and resistance to Jim Crow in the US

During this unit students will study the history of colonialism in Africa by studying the work of John Henrick Clarke, Molefi Kete Asante, Malcolm-X, Franz Fanon, and other Black historians. This is a unit that helps students to understand the relationship between Spanish Colonialism of Indigenous People's Land and the theft of millions of people taken From Africa and forced unto ships and brought to the Americas. This unit is incredibly emotional as students learn about the violence and warfare that was taking place in Africa as people were being taken captive, as gold and other precious metals and ivory were being taken from Africa at an alarming rate and lasting for hundreds of years. Students will read excerpts from Dr. Molefi Kete Asante's textbook: African American History: A Journey of Liberation that will describe the resistance that African people mounted on the continent of Africa as they fought the colonizers, on the actual ships detailing rebellions and insurrections, and the resistance and escapes that were mounted once Africans of different national and ethnic groups were brought to the Americas. We will also critically read a powerful reading called Burning Books and Destroying Peoples written by Bob Peterson which will connect the history of Indigenous and African people during this system of Colonialism. Students will then study the institution of slavery in the US, the Abolitionist movement, The Civil War, Emancipation, Reconstruction, the backlash to reconstruction, the rise of Jim Crow Laws and Segregation and resistance to these laws and racist practices leading up to the Civil Rights Movement.

Unit Assignment(s)

In this unit students will write a process essay that will analyze how African Americans resisted enslavement on the continent of Africa, on the ships during the middle passage, during enslavement, during the abolitionist movement and during the Civil War. Students will be asked to think about how the history of African-Americans is often times written in textbooks as the victims of slavery and colonialism but rarely from a resistance perspective. As part of the essay students will also write about how the "founding fathers" and other important historical figures and presidents are often times valorized for different achievements but rarely looked at critically for their involvement and profiting off of slavery and Native American land theft. The recent debates about Confederate monuments will be brought up in a Socratic Seminar that is also connected to the written essay.

The Civil Rights and Black Power movements in the US

During this unit students will study deeply the different aspects of the Civil Rights movement, Black Power Movement and other human rights movements happening in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s in the US. Students will study Dr. King's Letter from a Birmingham Jail and his outline of creating a non violent direct action campaign that would create a crisis situation for government leaders to respond to. The four steps of a campaign were: Collect the facts to determine if injustice exists, negotiate, self purification and direct action. We will use these four steps to study successful campaigns in the civil rights movement like the Montgomery bus boycott, the Birmingham Movement to end segregation, the march on Washington, the Selma to Montgomery March, opposition to the war in Vietnam and the Poor People's Campaign. We will also juxtapose Dr. King, the SCLC, SNCC, CORE, NAACP, and other Civil Rights organizations with the approaches of Malcolm X and the Organization of Afro-American Unity as well as the Black Panther Party for Self Defense. We will read texts from Malcolm-X like Message from the Grassroots and Prospects for Freedom in 1965 as well as the Black Panther Party's ten point platform as well as looking at their social and survival programs that were intended to meet the needs of the community. We will debate and dialogue about the merits, benefits, and drawbacks of each of the approaches and find ways that both approaches were successful in realizing liberation for Black and oppressed people in the US.

Unit Assignment(s)

This unit will also involve a Socratic Seminar where students will read different speeches and essays by leading Civil Rights leaders Dr. King as well as Malcolm-X. We will also look at the writings and speeches of Angela Davis, Elaine Brown, Erica Huggins, Correta Scott King, and other leading female Civil Rights Leaders. The Socratic Seminar will involve students dialoguing about the merits and drawbacks of different approaches and ideologies used during the movement. Students will also write an essay where they consider arguments and counter arguments of the different leaders and organizations outlining the movement’s successes and failures. Students will learn the history of the movements as well as learning about different strategies to achieve similar goals. Students will also learn to have a class discourse and also put their reading and discussion into an essay that includes in direct quotations, in text citations in MLA format, a works cited page, and five levels of analytical writing. The five levels are: Explicit, Implicit, Interpretation, Theoretical and Applicable.

Central American and Mexican Testimonies and the Immigrant Rights Movement: from 2005-2018

This unit will explore the historical context of why people migrate from their home countries. We will study the specific histories of Guatemala, Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, as well as other Central, South American, Caribbean and countries around the world. We will study the civil wars, and state sponsored violence that took place in these countries as well as Indigenous led movements for defense of land, culture, and humanity. We will study liberation theology and other ways that people fought back against state violence during this time. We will also study Global Migration that is taking place in South East Asia, the Middle East, and Europe to gain a global context. Historical examples of immigrant oppression will be studies such as the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882), Mexican Repatriation (mass deportations of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans in the US from 1929-1936), Japanese Internment Camps (1940s), and the most recent Child and family detention happening in 2018. We will study resistance to each of these events and study most recently the mass marches of 2005-2006, to the Dreamers Movement, to student walkouts against anti-immigrant policies in 2017-2018.

Unit Assignment(s)

This project is designed so that you can learn more about yourself by interviewing family members and finding out more information about where your parents come from. You will create maps of the country or countries that your parents are from and will find out more about the specific geographic locations that your family is from. We will create stories based on the interviews we conduct and will share them with each other both in the classroom and at a community culture night where parents will be invited to see our projects and hear each other’s stories. What steps will you take to complete the project? 1. You will be creating a family tree tracing your parents, grandparents, and great grandparent’s history. This project is about who you are and where you come from. I will give you a rough draft to work from and then you will need to creatively come up with a way of organizing your family tree in a way that makes sense. Make sure to include parents, grandparents, and great grandparents names, birthdays (if possible), and birthplaces including cities/towns/pueblos, states, and countries that they were born. We will also be asking our family member what languages they speak (many family members speak English, Spanish and also an indigenous language). It’s okay if you don’t have everyone’s names and information but I am asking students to investigate and find out as much information about your family as you can. 2. You will also draw a map of the country or countries that your parents are from locating the birthplace (city, town, and state) of your parents, grandparents, and if possible your great grandparents. We can also trace any type of migration that your family may have made inside the country or between countries on their way to the US. The maps can be 8’11’ (regular size of a paper) or a little smaller or larger and should include color. 3. You will put the family tree, the maps, and pictures of your family on either a poster or a trifold “science fair style” poster board. The poster can also include pictures of your parent’s hometown, traditional clothing worn in your home country, cultural traditions, foods, festivals, or any other relevant images to your family, the country that your parents are from and your ethnic background. 4. You will conduct oral interviews with their parents, grandparents, or other family members and will record this interview using a computer or a phone. After you conduct the interview take time to listen to the interview and follow up with other family members if you have any unanswered questions. You will then be asked to turn the audio recording into a short story or “oral history” performance about the specific town, city, community that your parents are from. The performance can be you telling a story, reciting a poem, performing or taking on the persona of the parent that you interviewed and allowing your parent’s words (with some additions) to tell the story that you would like to share. You will need to create a ppt presentation (6 slides) which will help you to tell the story of your family. 5. We will be creating large maps for each individual country where students can pin point where their families are from. Students will create large scale maps of El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Peru, The US, Spain and any other country where our families are from. Each class period will be in charge of a specific map for one of the countries represented by our student population. The maps will be displayed in the multi-purpose room on a family night where parents will be invited to see the research that we have worked on and hear different student performances. 6. The Family Tree Projects, large scale maps and the performances (story telling) and poetry will be shared at a community culture night. At this night we will invite parents and community members to come to the multi- purpose room for a community cultural night of story-telling and cultural celebration where we will have food, music, and possibly some dancing. A select group of students will perform their stories for the parents and community members present. Everyone will help with one of the aspects of setting up for this special night. We will need help with organizing food donations for the night, setting up the family trees and the maps, organizing appropriate music (from each individual country), student volunteers willing to translate parts of stories, and other needs that will come up. I am hoping that students can help with each of these responsibilities Finally, students will also write a process essay based on US intervention in Central America and Mexico based on Juan Gonzalez book and film, called Harvest of Empire" as well as other readings in our "Unit Reader."

The East LA Walkouts 50th Year Anniversary

2018 is the 50th anniversary of the East LA Walkouts where mostly Chicano students in five schools in East LA organized a series of Walkouts and Demonstrations to demand changes in their high schools. Similar high school demonstrations took place throughout the Southwest in Arizona, Colorado, and Texas calling for similar demands from the ones made in Los Angeles. During the same time there was movements on college campuses for Ethnic Studies, Black Studies, Chican@ Studies, Women’s studies, and other Ethnic Studies programs. This unit will explore youth movements for Educational Justice from 1968-2018. This unit will also explore different types of Ethnic Studies programs at colleges and universities across the US. We will study events like the 1969 Chicano Youth Liberation Conference which took place in Denver Colorado. At that conference a plan was made for a national student movement that was intersectional with Black, Chicano, Latino, Asian-American, Native American students creating coalitions focused on transforming their college campuses. We will analyze the history as well as the strategies that students used to convince their colleges to create the first Ethnic Studies programs in the nation. We will later on study student actions like the walkouts against Prop 187 in California in the 1990s, the UCLA Chicano Studies Hunger strike in the 1990s, Black Student movements in the late 1980s and 1990s calling for divestment from their colleges with the South African Apartheid government, as well as the immigrant rights student walkouts of 2006-2011, the student walkouts during the Trump Election in Los Angeles, student activism during Black Lives Matter, and finally most recently student activism around gun control and school safety.

Unit Assignment(s)

One of the organizing strategies of the student movements of the 1960s and 1970s was the creation of magazines and publications where students wrote plans, manifestos, opinion pieces, poetry, art, shared photographs of demonstrations and other creative outlets. Students will be asked to create a publication from one of the past time periods based on the historical context of that year or they can also create a "zine" or more up to date publication that includes all of those aspects mentioned above for one of the new campaigns or even for one of the older campaigns but using modern technology. Students will share these publications with each other, teach each other about what they learned specifically about their campaigns, find differences, and also make connections. The written pieces will include direct quotations, citations, and critical analysis. Students will also engage in dialogues about the merits, strategies, and effectiveness of current and past student movements and will write about what Ethnic Studies, Latino/Black Studies means to them.

The Chicano Movement in the fields, in the urban communities, in schools, and in connection with the Civil Rights Movement

During this unit students will learn about the role of Cesar Chavez, Delores Huerta and the Mexican American Farm workers during the great farm worker movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Students will read the speeches of the two iconic leaders as well as study primary and secondary sources that are records of the time period. We will study the role of the Filipino farm workers led by leaders like Phillip Veracruz and Larry Itliong and how the Filipinos and Chicano Farm workers created the United Farm Workers (the first labor union of the farm workers) in the 1960s. We will also study the role of the African-American Civil Rights organizations like the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, The Congress of Racial Equality, and the Black Panther Party worked closely with the United Farm Worker Movement during this movement. We will study the strategies and approaches that Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement used in Montgomery, Birmingham, Washington DC, and Selma to achieve citizenship rights for African-Americans and how Cesar and the Farm worker Movement utilized similar approaches during the farm worker movement. Students will also study movements that were growing in the inner city Chicano communities throughout the Southwest like the Crusade for Justice in Denver Colorado led by Rudolfo “Corky” Gonzales, La Raza Unida Party that started in Texas and grew to cities across the Southwest, we will also study the Alianza movement led by Reis Lopez Tijerina and the struggle for land rights and creating legal challenges to parts of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that were never met by the US government. Finally, many people don't know but the Poor People's Campaign which was Dr. King's vision of confronting the poverty that was being created by US policy was an intersectional movement supported by many leaders of the Chicano Movement including Corky Gonzales and Reis Lopez Tijerina. When King was killed many Chicano leaders still went to the Poor Peoples Campaign. Some of the questions we will grapple with are: 1. What were the demands that were similar from the fields to the urban communities. 2. What was similar to the ways that Chicanos (Mexican-Americans) were being treated in the southwest to the way that African-Americans were being treated in the South? 3. What were the similar strategies that were used during the Civil rights Movement and Farm Worker movement?

Unit Assignment(s)

Stencils for Social Justice, time line project, and Essay: Students will create a graffiti stencil and a short “museum style” paragraph biography or analysis of their stencil and display these stencils in the school. The written component will focus on the most important parts of this person’s life including their commitment to social justice, different campaigns that they organized, the accomplishments they were able to achieve, the people that they worked with and the people that followed their lead, the organizations that they worked with, and the strategies that they used to achieve their goals. Focus on the most important parts of their lives focus on their importance as a historical figure. Why should they be remembered? What should they remembered for? What is their legacy? What did they accomplish? What alliances did they have and how did they cooperate with other racial and Ethnic Groups in the fight for Civil Rights.

Students will work in groups of 2 and will select their stencil project subjects from the many different units that we studied throughout the unit. Students will also create a time line of the most important events from this group and will also write an MLA style essay with in text citations and a Works Cited page.

Texts: multiple texts from throughout the year but referencing (1) Melfi Kete Asante: The African American History: A Journey of Liberation (2) Chicano! A History of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement by Francisco Rosales (3) The Poor Peoples Campaign: Non Violent insurrection for economic justice by Terry Messman. Cesar Chavez Speech on Dr. King. The Black Panther Party 10 point platform. Brown Beret 10 point platform. El Plan De Aztlan. Chicano! A History of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement. Yo Soy Joaquin by Corky Gonzales. Declaration of Independence from the Vietnam War by Dr. King. Malcolm X: Message to the Grassroots. Finally, students will present their learning to their classmates in a speech/presentation and will display their time line and stencils to the school at an event.

The Chicano Pop Up Book Movement and the struggle to defend and expand Ethnic Studies in the US

With the help of local professors Elias Serna and John Avalos Rios students will be exposed to the Xicano Pop UP book Movement (XPUB). The XPUB unit came after the students learned about the 1968 East LA Chicano student walkouts and the 1963 Birmingham Children’s march. In both of these historical topics it was students and young people that used non-violent direct action to change policies in their local community and impact change at a national level. As a way to connect the past to the present students then studied Daniel Solarzano and Tarra Yosso’s article: Leaks in the Chicana/o Education Pipeline. Students looked at the data of Chicano, Latino, and African American Push out rates at a national, state, and city level and we talked about ways that the schooling system fails students and doesn’t provide them with the curriculum and approaches that keep them in school. Elias Serna and Johnavalos Rios then visited my students multiple times over the course of a few weeks to introduce the concept of the Pop Up Book Movement to my students and to give them strategies and ways to create pop-up art connected to the history and current struggles that we were studying. The basic idea was that 500 years ago the Maya people’s books were burned by the Spanish colonizers, in 2011 the Ethnic Studies was being banned in Arizona but it is popping back up in LA and in California. After reading about the movement to create Ethnic Studies programs at the collegiate level beginning with the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State University and then followed up with struggles to create more Ethnic Studies, Black Studies, and other disciplines. We studied closely the Tucson Mexican-American Studies program and the positive impacts that the program had on the students. We focused our attention on the struggle in Tucson, Arizona to preserve Ethnic Studies and about the movements in Texas and California to expand Ethnic Studies, students then picked topics that they learned throughout the year to create Pop up books on. Students picked topics that they learned throughout the year to create Pop up books on. Topics ranged from the 1968 East LA Walkouts, The 1963 Birmingham Children’s March, The 1963 March on Washington, and the unity between Filipino and Chicano Farm Workers, Soldaderas of the Mexican revolution, the Black Lives Matter Movement, the Freedom Rides, Malcolm X and the Organization of Afro-American Unity, the Black Panther Party, and many more.

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will work in pairs to create a pop up book project and write an essay to document the history of the movement and to connect it to the Xicano Pop Up Book Movement. Students were given directions to either draw images on their own or to find images from the internet that they then cut our using scissors and Exacto Knives in order to outline the shapes of people as opposed to just pop up squares and rectangles. Students glued the images to card stock paper that was then strategically placed on the board using pop up strips and tape in order to create a “scene” from a specific moment in the movement. While students are physically creating the pop-up book they are also reading different articles related to the Ethnic Studies Movement and related to their specific research topic. I asked students to write a three page research essay about their topic and about the goals and ideas of the Xicana/o Pop Up Book Movement. The essay needs to be in MLA format, with in text citations and a Works Cited Page. Students also copy and pasted a paragraph about their topic on the top of their pop-up book so that people that are looking at the pop up books can read about the topic before they open the book. Finally students will also create a performance with chants, sound scapes, or theater to present their pop up books and also present the information to the class.

Readings: The Xicano Pop Up Book Manifesto! and also these articles: “Arizona’s Curriculum Battles: A 500-Year Civilizational War” an op ed from Truthout.org written by Roberto Cintl Rodriguez originally published 3/26/12. The entire article can be found here: http://truth-out.org/opinion/item/7337-arizonas-curriculum-battles-a-500year-civilizational-war. “When This Teacher’s Ethnic Studies Classes Were Banned, His Students Took the District to Court—and Won” Curtis Acosta's classes in Mexican American Studies gave kids pride in their heritage—until the Arizona Legislature canceled them. That's when his students became activists, and some real-life lessons began. Article published in Yes magazine April 25, 2014, written by Jing Fong and found at the following website: http://www.yesmagazine.org/issues/education-uprising/interview-with-curtis-acosta. “Why Mexican-American Studies Is 'Going To Spread Like Wildfire' In Texas” Written by Roque Planas and published in the Huffington Post on 4/10/14. The entire article can be found here:   http://m.huffpost.com/us/entry/5126215. “California Bill Would Pave The Way For Ethnic Studies Statewide” Written by Roque Planas and published in the Huffington Post on 3/3/14. The Entire article can be found here: http://m.huffpost.com/us/entry/4892111. “Empowering Young People to Be Critical Thinkers: The Mexican American Studies Program in Tucson” Written by Curtis Acosta and Asiya Mir and published in Issue 34 Education for Liberation Voices in Urban Education publication. Acosta and Mir’s article can be found in its entirety at the following website: http://vue.annenberginstitute.org/issues/34/empowering-young-people.

Black Lives Matter and Resistance to The Prison Industrial Complex and the criminalization of youth in LA and across the country.

Black Lives Matter: From Oscar Grant to Mike Brown to Charlottesville Virginia: Racial Profiling, police violence, police murdering Black and Brown citizens, mass incarceration, and the rise of white supremacist hate groups is on the news every day right now in 2018. The prison population has increased 700% since the end of the 1960s which was also the end of what some people think is the "end" of the Civil Rights Movement. In this unit we will study the eras of slavery, Jim Crow segregation, and mass incarceration by reading Michelle Alexander's Book: "The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Color Blindness" We will also read excerpts from the young adult novel called "the Hate you Give" by Angie Thomas which is an excellent book about what it is like to grow up a teenager during this era during police killings of youth like Trayvon Martin, Tamir Rice, and Oscar Grant. Students will try to find the connection between police violence against communities of color and mass incarceration. We will study the privatization of the prison system and the rise of the "for Profit" prison model which is close to a 100 billion dollar business which is traded on Wall Street. We will study the war on drugs and how it has impacted communities of color as well as disproportionate sentencing laws, three strikes laws, and racial profiling and how it has impacted generations in Inner City America. At the same time there is a growing movement called Black Lives Matter, Critical Resistance is a prison abolitionist movement, the Immigrant Rights Movement, and other coalitions that are fighting for abolition, reform, or radical changes to the current prison and policing system in the US.

Unit Assignment(s)

Black Lives Matter and Resistance to The Prison Industrial Complex and the criminalization of youth in LA and across the country. Learning Goal -Teach in: 1. Students will research different aspects of racial profiling like the Stop and Frisk law in New York City and how the community in New York worked to study and research this problem, created demands for change to the policies, organized direct action campaigns and ultimately changed the policy. 2. Students could also research for example the Black Lives Matter demands for police to wear body cameras and show why that demand was made based on research, how did the movement create this goal, how did the advocate for the goal, how did negotiations work, and ultimately how did they convince police departments to agree to this demand? What changes has this made? 3. other groups could present "Know your rights" workshops in collaboration with racial justice community organizations.

Essay: Students will also be asked to turn their research into well written research essays about the topics using evidence collected from readings, from community based research, and from their own experiences.

Infographics: Students will also create information graphics about their specific topic and it will be presented at their teach in.

Los Angeles Based local movements for social change project

During this project students will go through the following steps: 1. This project will analyze the different human rights struggles that are currently taking place in Los Angeles. 2. The student's job is to pick a specific human rights violation that is currently taking place in the city of Los Angeles and an organization or campaign that is currently working to challenge this issue. 3. Students will need to research the human rights issue and talk about the history behind it and how it is impacting people in Los Angeles. 4. Student project will also highlight a person, community, organization, or movement that is working to create a more just, equal, and fair Los Angeles. Leading up to the project students will study Ron Finley's movement to create "greener" spaces in South Central Los Angeles by creating gardens on the strip of land between the houses and the street. These community gardens that are outlined in his Ted Talk called the Guerrilla Gardner which is very popular. In the talk he, talks about he is "growing a nourishing food culture in South Central L.A.’s food desert by planting the seeds and tools for healthy eating" We will also read articles, watch other short documentary videos about Finley and study the impact of "food deserts" on inner city communities in Los Angeles. We will look at how students for example at Roosevelt High School used their classroom through a partnership with "Market Makeovers" which is connected with researchers at UCLA to remodel neighborhood "bodegas" or corner markets to sell more fresh produce and healthy options to people that live in their communities. We will also study the work of East Yards for Environmental Justice and their campaign to shut down the Exide Battery Recycling plant which has been polluting the South East Los Angeles Communities of Bell, Huntington Park, South Gate, Commerce, Vernon, and East LA. Mark Lopez who is the executive director of the organization is a third generation environmental justice activist. He recently won the Goldman Environmental Justice Prize which is an extremely prestigious international award for successfully campaigning not only for the Exide battery recycling plant to shut down but for the state of California to clean up the toxic lead waste that has been left behind in these communities. These two examples are of communities coming together to solve problems and come up with solutions. Mark has come to speak to my students the past few years in relation to this project. You can see a short video about his work here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UAzddXYoR6s. Below are examples of projects that students could research:

First major topic: Immigrant Rights in Los Angeles: The Dreamers Movement High School and College students in LA are fighting for access to federal financial aid and a pathway to legal documentation for undocumented students in LA. (This is a national movement but it also has local campaigns). Websites: https://unitedwedream.org/about/our-missions-goals/ http://dreamteamla.org/ http://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-dream-summer-20150823-story.html.

ICE separating family members happening in LA. (i.e. Fatima Avelica’s father taken in Los Angeles). What are community organizations and people doing to stop this. Websites: http://abc7.com/news/undocumented-dad-taken-by-ice-while-dropping-kids-off-at-school/1782230/ http://www.cnn.com/2017/03/03/us/california-father-ice-arrest-trnd/. http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-immigration-school-20170303-story.html.

Immigration courts in Los Angeles not providing adequate translations in Spanish and Indigenous languages for recent arrivals who are seeing Immigration judges. http://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-mayan-indigenous-languages-20160725-snap-story.html. https://www.legallanguage.com/legal-articles/top-languages-of-the-us-immigration-court/. http://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2014/07/01/326426927/language-barriers-pose-challenges-for-mayan-migrant-children.

The Movement to create “Sanctuary Cities” and what does this mean for immigrants in those cities. http://www.latimes.com/politics/essential/la-pol-ca-essential-politics-updates-garcetti-asks-federal-government-to-1490826291-htmlstory.html http://www.dailynews.com/20170319/las-sanctuary-city-debate-broadens-as-statewide-bill-takes-shape.

How to obtain a green card, visa, permanent residency, citizenship and who to go to for help. What immigrant Rights organizations exist in the local community and how to gain more information from them and how to support the work that they are doing. How are they helping the community know what their rights are even if they are undocumented. For example: (what are your rights when ICE knocks on your door, what to do when pulled over, what to do when stopped at a checkpoint). http://www.carecen-la.org/ https://www.esperanza-la.org/ http://www.chirla.org/. What are schools doing in the local community or Los Angeles to support students that recently arrive to public schools in LA from Mexico or Central America. http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-belmont-high-school-20160710-snap-story.html http://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-gaspar-marcos-update-20160825-snap-story.html. http://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-essential-education-updates-southern-school-districts-try-to-reassure-1487976491-htmlstory.html.

How to create a student Immigrant rights organization on your campus (an analysis of Colores Unidos and a template for youth organizing). There could be other examples as well. Espiritu can help you find other examples. https://fsrn.org/2017/03/los-angeles-students-to-use-theater-to-prepare-for-anti-immigrant-crackdowns/.

A project that analyzes the Executive Actions of the banning of Muslims from six different countries and how immigrant rights lawyers and activists resisted that decision in LA and across the country to defeat the measure. http://www.newsweek.com/lawyers-volunteer-us-airports-trump-ban-549830. http://www.scpr.org/news/2017/02/28/69459/expecting-new-trump-travel-ban-lawyers-prepare-to/. http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-lax-protest-muslims-trump-20170128-story.html. http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-lax-lawyers-20170131-story.html.

There are also a number of organizations that are supporting immigrants that are Indigenous or who identify as being from an Indigenous community in Mexico and Central America. Your project could highlight any of these organizations:

-La Comunidad Ixim- a community based organization of folks from Guatemala who share their Maya Quiche culture with each other by inviting weavers and speakers from Guatemala, create community cultural events that celebrate their culture, support immigrant rights work, they also wrote a children’s coloring book together as well as other activities. Espiritu can link you up with some of the folks that lead this organization.

-Mapping Indigenous LA: Mapping Indigenous Los Angeles aims to uncover and highlight the multiple layers of indigenous Los Angeles through a storymapping project with youth, community leaders, and elders from indigenous communities throughout the city https://mila.ss.ucla.edu/.

Issues of Environmental Racism and Environmental Justice: Environmental Racism in Vernon and South East LA (a study of East Yards for Environmental Justice and how their organizations have created grassroots efforts to limit pollution, close companies that are harmful to the environment and other campaigns. The campaign to close the Exide Battery Recycling plant in Vernon led by community members. Once the recycling plant is closed there is another campaign happening now to clean up the lead poisoning in houses, soil, cars, and the environment in the surrounding area. http://eycej.org/ http://www.goldmanprize.org/recipient/mark-lopez/

Environmental Racism in Wilmington (oil refineries polluting the air and environment) (a study Communities for a Better Environment) and how their organizations have created grassroots efforts to limit pollution, close companies that are harmful to the environment and other campaigns in Wilmington. https://www.cbecal.org/

The campaign to stop the expansion of the 710 freeway because of the pollution that will be added to the environment in South LA. http://eycej.org/

Campaigns to limit or end the run off water pollution or dumping of garbage on the beaches and in the waters off the coast of Los Angeles. (Talk to Kirsh) https://lawaterkeeper.org/pollution-prevention/

Studying the campaigns to gain access to the beach in places like Malibu which is a place where residents close off access to the beach. http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-malibu-beach-access-20160616-snap-story.html

Black Lives Matter Movement in LA. Community organizing collectively to demand accountability for police violence in LA. http://www.laweekly.com/news/these-savvy-women-have-made-black-lives-matter-the-most-crucial-left-wing-movement-today-6252489 https://www.kcet.org/shows/socal-connected/black-lives-matter http://www.dailywire.com/news/16636/xxx-jeffrey-cawood#

How are gang injunctions hurtful to people in Communities of Color and how are organizations working to end this practice. The Youth Justice Coalition is an excellent organization doing great work to try to reverse these criminalizing policies that hurt youth of color. Youth justice coalition http://www.youth4justice.org/ What are ways that community organizations are working to disrupt gang violence in our communities and what can ordinary folks do to change or disrupt gang violence. (ideas could be studying organizations like Homeboy Industries, mentorship programs, and others). http://www.homeboyindustries.org/why-we-do-it/ https://munchies.vice.com/en\_us/article/these-ex-gang-members-are-baking-their-way-to-redemption

Education Issues: Students could research a coalition like “Schools that LA Students Deserve” and figure out what they are fighting for in terms of changing the educational experiences of students in LA Public Schools. How are youth, parents, teachers, involved in this coalition? What are their goals? How can students participate? http://www.schoolslastudentsdeserve.com/

Ethnic Studies in Los Angeles Public Schools. There is a large movement to expand Ethnic Studies classes and teaching approaches from Kindergarten-12th grade in LA Schools. Students, Parents, teachers, and other community members have been fighting for this since 1968, have recently achieved victories but are still fighting for a full implementation. http://www.latimes.com/local/education/la-me-ethnic-studies-20141209-story.html

LGBTQIA+ students have been forming student organizations, school campaigns, local and state campaigns to make sure that schools are inclusive of LGBTQIA+ students and serve them in a way that supports them academically and socially. http://achieve.lausd.net/Page/3651 https://www.lgbt.ucla.edu/Trans-At-UCLA

More specifically LGBTQIA+ students have also been fighting for Gender Neutral bathrooms for LGBTQIA+ students. There has been a lot of success at local schools but there continues to be ambiguity on a national and state level to what schools need to do to accommodate all students. http://www.latimes.com/local/education/la-me-edu-gender-neutral-bathroom-20160413-snap-htmlstory.html https://patch.com/california/hollywood/la-school-board-all-middle-high-schools-should-have-gender-neutral-bathrooms-0 http://www.dailynews.com/social-affairs/20160513/lausds-michelle-king-president-obama-in-agreement-on-transgender-restroom-policy

Food Justice: There has been a successful campaign in Los Angeles to “legalize” street vending of food products. You could analyze how this campaign formed, what were the strategies to create the legal victory, and what was the outcome? What is the next step or phase of the campaign and what can people do to get involved? http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-street-vending-decriminalize-20170130-story.html http://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2017/02/16/515257761/las-moves-to-protect-immigrant-street-food-vendors-come-with-a-catch http://www.dailynews.com/government-and-politics/20170330/la-takes-another-shot-at-legalizing-street-vending-in-macarthur-park http://streetvendorcampaign.blogspot.com/p/about.html

There is a lack of healthy food options in Communities of Color across LA. These communities are often times referred to as “food deserts” because they don’t have easy access to organic, natural, and healthy food options. There are a number of organization and campaigns that are working to change this. What are their approaches? What victories have they had? What remains to be done? Examples could include the South Central Farm, LA Green Grounds with Ron Finley, Projecto Jardin, or others. (these could be Each of these could be their own topic just talk to Espiritu and he can help you to pick one! South central la farms: http://www.southcentralfarmers.com/index.php http://www.uncubemagazine.com/blog/12844525   Los Angeles Green Grounds: http://www.lagreengrounds.org/ https://www.pps.org/places/lqc/la-green-grounds/ http://www.huffingtonpost.com/julia-wasson/learning-los-angeles-ron-\_b\_6043370.html Ron Finley Project: http://ronfinley.com/the-ron-finley-project/ https://www.ted.com/talks/ron\_finley\_a\_guerilla\_gardener\_in\_south\_central\_la http://www.latimes.com/food/dailydish/la-fo-ron-finley-project-20170503-story.html

Justice for Janitors Campaign: The Justice for Janitors Campaign has a long history in LA organizing custodial workers. They continue to organize today. This is an important topic because the beginnings of Camino Nuevo Schools is connected to the Justice for Janitors Campaign. This is a very interesting topic. https://talkpoverty.org/2015/06/12/aramark-georgetown-university/ http://socialjusticehistory.org/projects/justiceforjanitors/timeline https://www.labor.ucla.edu/what-we-do/labor-studies/research-tools/campaigns-and-research/justice-for-janitors/ http://www.seiu-usww.org/category/campaigns/justice-for-janitors/

There are a number of organizations that are also doing solid work around creating bike lanes in communities of color and also having more access to healthy mobile activities. Each of these can be a sub topic: Check out Multicultural mobility http://www.multicultimobility.org/

Grassroots organizing in Los Angeles http://scopela.org/about-us/staff/ Cyclavia LA http://www.ciclavia.org/

There are a number of organizations in LA doing incredible work around Feminism and addressing the issue of sexism and patriarchy in LA. Any one of these organizations could be a great topic choice check out: Ovarian Cycles Cycling Brigade https://ovarianpsycos.com/ Affirm LA http://www.af3irm.org/af3irm/chapters/los-angeles/ Mujeres De Maiz http://www.mujeresdemaiz.com/ another amazing organization that works with femtoring young women is called Las Fotos Project http://lasfotosproject.org/

Unit Assignment(s)

At the end of the unit students will create the following components to their project:

* A trifold that explains the group’s research and topic
* An infographic
* A website
* A mock social media campaign
* An informational brochure
* A newspaper Article

The Trifold: Objective: Create a well designed visual representation of the activist movement or organization including the major components of the project: The infographic, a display for the website, the mock social media posts, etc.

The Infographic: Objective: Create an infographic as a visual representation of data collected from research. Include the infographic in the website, brochure, newspaper article, and tri-fold.

The Social Media Campaign: Objective: Create mock social media posts that brings social awareness to the issue and demonstrate ways to fight for human rights change in our community

The Website: Objective: Students will collaborate in order to create an informative website outlining their human rights violations. Students will add their infographic, external links, social media posts, etc. Students will be using Weebly or Google Sites to create a website. They will be graded on the format of the website, content, grammar, and use of external references

The Informational Brochure: Objective: Create a printed informational brochure that explains the issue, research findings, and ways to fight for human rights in our community in order to distribute them to your audience on presentation day.

The Newspaper Article: Objective: Students will be able to research an issue that affects our community here in Los Angeles. By using this research, students will write a newspaper article and upload it onto their weebly website.

Using all of these components to their final project students will then make a series of presentations at our school's major event of the year called "Miramar Live" Where students will present their findings and their components of their projects to community members, scholars, classmates, teachers, and district leaders.

### Chicana/o/x and Latina/o/x Studies Course Outlines

Chicano Literature en Espanol

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* PNFZBY

*Institution:* Pasadena Unified School District (64881), Pasadena, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* Language Other than English

*Discipline:* LOTE Level 4+

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* (None)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

The course, taught entirely in Spanish, will focus on the history and creation of the Chicana/o identity in the US and the experience of the Chicana/o people, through the lens of their literature. The course will investigate the emergence of the modern understanding of Chicanismo, alongside pondering the ideas of activism and political consciousness through literature and the role it plays. Students will be expected to use Spanish as the language for all readings, writing, and discourse, simultaneously developing Spanish language proficiency while engaging in literary and thematic analysis.

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Unit 1: Identity

Essential Question: How are identities formed? Where in our past have we created our values? What parts of our identity do we carry with us? Can identities change? As a way of introducing Chicanismo, first students will be asked to dive into their own identities. In a small sense, students will be asked to define themselves through various societal lenses as a way to understand how Chicanismo and the Chicano identity (or any identity) begins to take its shape. It is in this unit where students will begin exploring intersectionality, culture, language, race, sex, and gender as a means to provide perspective.

Final Assignment: Positionality Narrative. Students will write a narrative, in first person, exploring the formation of their identities. Students will have to define 3 different social systems (gender, race, sex, class, etc.) and explain how these systems have begun to shape their identity. As this is a narrative, and an essay on who the students are, an ever-developing concept, the purpose of the narrative is for students to begin thinking critically about how society has shaped us and what society has deemed important in our lives. Whether they identify within our outside of societal norms, students must first understand the systems around them, before understanding how identities evolve within them.

Unit 2: Mexican Revolution

Essential Question: How was the Mexican Revolution culturally revolutionary? How does a revolution shape who we are and how we see our world? The Mexican Revolution was sparked by a deep need to change the way in which Mexico was being run and who was allowed to run in Mexico. As the agrarian folk of Mexico rose up in arms, they challenged more than the simple nature of who gets land bestowed; they challenged perceptions and concepts of social structure. Corridos changed the way we told stories, soldaderas fought against the patriarchy, and the poor took up the struggle of the many. At a time when the US still had open borders, how did Mexicans on either side take their place in the Revolution? During a time of political unrest, the Mexican Revolution also dealt with societal/cultural turmoil.

Final Assignment: Corrido, mural, vignette Students will have three options to represent how the Mexican Revolution wasn't simply a political revolution. As the unit progresses, students will discuss how the Mexican Revolution became a cultural revolution, changing pivotal parts of social structure. This unit will also help as a foundation for where Chicano identity begins to take shape. Students can choose to write a corrido (the "new" form of oral tradition), create a small mural (classic to the time period), or write a vignette that details the emerging cultural changes, and culture clashes, of the Mexican Revolution. Students will explore how the Mexican Revolution became the inspiration for the later Chicano Revolution.

Unit 3: 1940s Californios, Pachucos, and Pochos

Essential Question: What led to the Californio, Pachuco, and Pocho identites? Were these identities beneficial or detrimental to the Mexicans on the US side of the border? Students will focus on how geography, clothing, and language all function as identity markers. "Where are you from" mattered, as did what you wore and if you could speak the language. These three identities conflict in a myriad of ways, as they introduce the culture clash of what is needed to be Mexican. Who are you? And do you live in the borderlands? What do you need to keep from your familial culture, and what can be discarded? Or should it be discarded? The Chicano identity to follow is a reclamation of these terms, a way in which to understand how and what makes someone a Chicano prior to the term being popularized. Students will focus on the large push for assimilation, and the pushback of those who refused to let go of their Mexican identity.

Final Assignment: Socratic Seminar. Students will read various articles regarding the aforementioned terms and determine what the purpose was in creating the terms. The terms are all words created to identify where one was from, who you were, and how you spoke. During the Socratic Seminar, students will discuss and define the terms and why they are an important piece of the puzzle for the Chicano movement. Students will have to analyze how the terms begin to create a chasm between what we think we are and how others perceive us, within the context of 1940s America. During the Socratic Seminar, students must describe the context of 1940s America and delineate how these identity markers affected the Mexicans that stayed, or emigrated to, this side of the border.

Unit 4: US Civil Rights/1060s El Movimiento

Essential Question: What are civil rights? Who deserves civil rights? How do we determine this? Should we determine this? What are methods of resistance that can promote social change for all? How were they used in El Movimiento? Students will learn about the Civil Rights Movement, which many Chicano authors argue was a movement for some, often alienating those it was meant to protect. Other authors argue that it was the fundamental movement that pushed for the growth of the Chicano Movement. Beginning with the Delano Farmers strike and ranging to the East Los Angeles walkouts, how did the Civil Rights Movement also give a platform to the growth of the Chicano Movement in a nation that often felt alienating? The Chicano Movement started as a movement for workers' rights and found a platform in student organization in higher education institutions. Students will study how others just like themselves were the leaders of such a large, influential movement. The class will discuss resistance and how resistance is much more than a dismissal of the system, but instead a move towards dismantling a system.

Final Assignment: Debate. Students will debate various topics about the Civil Rights Movement and the Chicano Movement. The debate will have them use various sources and support for arguments and claims. In addition to writing their claims and citing support, students will be expected to present their arguments to their peers. The students in the "audience" will act as a jury, choosing which debate team better supported their argument. The debate will require students to focus on the reasons the Chicano Movement felt imminent and whether the movement was a success for all that participated. Additionally, the topics will also include our essential questions, or variations of the essential questions.

Unit 5: Immigration/Latinos in America

Essential Question: What does it mean to be an immigrant or the child of an immigrant? How can we resist against negative portrayals and perceptions of people of color? Students will learn about the reasons people from Latin America have chosen to immigrant, the push-and-pull factors that lead someone to pick up and move their entire lives in search of something "better." Students will also learn about the common misconceptions of immigration and those who choose to immigrate. The class also, once again, will shift into a first-person perspective as we explore family immigration stories and how our families and their stories drive us.

Final Assignment: Interview/Biography. Students will have to interview someone in their family, or someone they know, that immigrated into the US. Asking hard questions such as, "Why did you immigrate? And how?" What were their families' lives were like before leaving their country, and how did they change as a result of leaving? Students will take this interview and create a biography of their family member, illustrating the process of immigration and, most importantly, detailing why immigration stories are necessary as part of the greater Latino experience. Students will also have to write a letter to their interviewee, or small reflection, about what they have learned and why telling their family story shapes the person they are.

Unit 6: Revisiting Identity

Essential Question: Who are you? What do you want to be? How do you understand your identity now? Students will be revisiting the concept of identity, diving deeper into culture and how culture can shift depending on eras, labels, and movements. This unit will help further student understanding of their own identify and is development throughout the course itself. The final unit is a critical reflection on the growth of the students and the systems their identities lie within.

Final Assignment: Chicano pop-up book/Final narrative Students will revisit their first narrative, upon which they will add their final reflection and critically analyze how their identities have formed, or transformed, within the context of the class and what we have studied. Alongside the second part of their narrative, students will create a Chicano pop-up book or a small pop-up book that depicts one scene from their narrative as a final take-away from the class. The scene within the pop-up book can be of the students choosing, but must include a piece about Chicanismo and the role it has played in the formation (or reinforcement) of the student's identity. The goal is to have fellow peers open the pop-up books, and without reading the narrative, have an understanding of how each student sees themselves.

Chicano Mural Art - Painting

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* C8MQRT

*Institution:* El Rancho Unified School District (64527),

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* Visual & Performing Arts

*Discipline:* Visual Arts

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* (None)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

Chicano Mural Art is a two semester lecture and studio course in which students will explore drawing, painting and mural painting techniques. Students will create original works using a variety of materials and painting techniques to be implemented in a series of mural projects throughout the school and community. Additionally, students will learn about the social-political, cultural and historical factors which shaped the Chicano Art Movement. Furthermore, the students will be introduced to the work of past and current Chicano Artists in order to highlight its continual relevance as an Art Movement and how it pertains to them today.

Prerequisites

Art 1A and 1B (Required)

Corequisites

A/P Studio Art, Advanced Art

Course Content

Unit - 1 Chicanol Mural Movement - Historical Introduction

Chicano Art - Mural Painting is an advance art course with the dual purpose of training students in the art of large scale painting and examine a dynamic art movement which raised fundamental questions about the nature of multiculturalism in the U.S. and its development as an alternative culture in opposition to the exclusionary and homogenization practices of mainstream institutions. Students will learn about the Chicano Art Movement, its social political relevance and contributions to the world of Art. This unit will use a textbook as a historical reference and have three guest Artists from the Chicano Art Movement talk about their work. I have spoken with several key Chicano Artists who have committed to participate as guest speakers. They include Wayne Healy and David Botello of East Los Streetscapers. They are one of the most influential Muralists of the Chicano Art Movement. Additionally, Patsi Valdez, a Chicana Artist has agreed to participate. Since all these Artist are based in L.A., we will be able to go on a field trip to view some of the murals painted by these artist. Prior to the lectures, the students will formally examine the work of the particular artist as it adheres to the Elements/Principles of design and learn about the individual artist in relationship to Chicano Art Movement. This will enable students to develop a perspective on what they are about to hear and see. As a final project after the lecture series, the students will select an Artist of their choice and will be required to write a two page paper on the artist. Students will follow an outline indicating the format and the information to be include.

Unit 3 - introduction to Mural Painting

Students will learn basic techniques and develop painting skills for the development and production of large scale murals. Students will work on individual projects as well as collective compositions with the intent of helping them further develop their artistic skills to be implemented in the development of our first group mural. Mural Painting skills: 1) Surface preparation: a. Acrylic mesh - students will learn how to prepare the acrylic mesh prior to the sketching of the composition. b. Students will be introduced to the various tolls, paints and brushes needed. c. Students will practice painting on a small piece of acrylic mesh to begin to develop the skills unique to painting on it. 2) Concept Development: a. Students will work in groups of four to select a theme for their group composition. b. Students will individually work in their sketchbook to produce two images addressing the theme they selected. c. Students will return to their group and develop their collective composition utilizing their individual images to create a cohesive composition addressing their theme. d. Students will revisit and understand what the Chicano Mural Movement was, where and when it took place, and why it occurred. They will research the artistic style of Chicano murals past and present in order to help them to brainstorm ideas for their interpretation and theme. e. Students will demonstrate their understanding of the themes in Chicano murals by creating their own interpretation of a Chicano mural.

Unit 4 - Mural Creation

Students will now use the skills they learned in the previous two units to develop, present, and create a group mural. Students will work as a class to finalize their mural. Students will be reminded that murals serve a historical and contemporary exploration, as a public art piece they are used as a medium and inspiration for protest, public and personal history 1.) Mural Creation (mural plan, presentation, sketches and painting) a. Students will understand how murals are being used in the city to better inform the creation of their own mural. They will work with city and community officials to develop a process to follow in order to create their mural, starting with asking/receiving ‘permits’, feedback, to creation, painting, and finally an unveiling celebration (if possible and desired). b. Students will work in their group to present a process of the mural creation. They will present their theme and process to the other groups and receive and give feedback in order to create a cohesive application and creation process. c. As a class students will have the opportunity to decide on the location of their mural and understand the effects of placement in their mural. They will also use this time to agree on a class process for the development of the mural. d. Students will then be able to follow their process to create a mural in their school/community. If unable to acquire a wall to paint the mural permanently, students will sketch/paint their mural on acrylic mesh, canvas or wood panels, in order to be installed at a later time. e. The mural creation process will be very specific to the course the class decides to pursue and how long certain factors take, such as: class periods, days allocated for work, community involvement (if any), re-sketching and re-proposal, collecting of materials to be used, wall preparation, sketching, delegation of painting, painting of mural, drying/finalizing/sealing, community unveiling and celebration (if any).

Unit 5 - Chicano Mural reflections and testimonials

Once the mural is complete and unveiled, students will now have the opportunity to reflect on the process and explain how creating a mural is an empowering experience. The class gives students the opportunity to make a lasting impression on their school and community. Using what students learned from the Chicano Mural Movement on how to construct and paint a mural, students not only learn how to express their ideas through painting and drawing, but also how to be part of a community through public art. Students will be required to reflect and give a testimonial on the transforming effect the class has had on them as artist and individuals. Some questions to consider: What was the most challenging part of the process? How were you able to identify and learn what qualities are important to your school and community? How has this process empowered your identity as a muralist? How do you relate your mural experience with the experience of Chicano muralist? How difficult was it to mix and match ideas and come up with a cohesive drawing of the mural? What kind of direction and life (ideas) did you contribute to this process? How have you learned to work together as a team and how have you discovered new individual talents you did not know were there?

Students can also draw information and inspiration from the guest artist lecture series at the beginning of the course, along with the field notes taken during the mural site visits in Los Angeles County. As a final reflection/testimonial students will be required to write a 2-3 page paper on their experience in the class and the process in creating a mural. Students will follow an outline indicating the format and the information to be included. They will also be required to present their experience to the class. Students will be given a list of options to consider for their in-class presentations.

Unit 2 - Mexican Muralist Movement

Many historians and scholars trace the Chicano mural movement back to the Mexican mural movements, from its roots in both the massive wall paintings of the Mesoamerican civilization and in the 16th century Catholic churches that used wall-sized paintings to introduce Christianity to Mexico. This unit will focus around the 1920s, it is during this time that Mexico produced some of its most iconic muralist. Mexican artist known as 'los tres grandes', Jose Clemente Orozco, David Alfaro Siqueiros, and Diego Rivera, creating a definitive Mexican style and developing the artistic genre of 'muralismo', or modern mural painting. The movement stands out historically because of its political undertones related to the social and political situation of post-revolutionary Mexico. Much of the content of Mexican muralism focuses on demonstrating the richness of pre-Columbian cultures and its importance to modern-day Mexican citizens and culture. They highlighted the importance of the common man and his place in Mexican society. These artist used their unique styles to teach Mexicans about their heritage and identity, because these were public works of art all people had access to them regardless of race and social class. Students will learn about the Mexican Mural Movement, they will be able to identify the key characteristics of Mexican muralism and the three main contributing artist to the movement; compare and contrast the three; and express, by means of a short essay, and collaborate on a small group project to create a painting of a mural. The short essay will be a culmination of what students learned during this unit and how students identify their own reactions to the three artist (los tres grandes). Since Mexican muralism is designed to be a means of communication and education to those who view the murals, students will be asked to critically analyze and interpret the works of art. What are the students getting from these works? Students will be required to also talk about the primary examples of Mexican muralism and why it was so appropriate for Mexico and its people? Students will follow an outline indicating the format and the information to be include. As a final project after the essay, students will collaborate in small groups to identify a reoccurring theme from the Mexican Mural Movement and create a small rendition of a mural, which will prepare them for our final class mural at the end of the school year. This large scale painting will require students to identify the theme for their mural as well as the resources needed for successful completion of the project. In the next unit we will focus more specifically on introducing mural painting techniques and how to prepare the class to paint a mural. This painting will be a more traditional work of art and will serve as practice for students who have less experience with drawing and painting. Students will be working with acrylic paint and will have a choice between various surface materials (poster paper, illustration board, canvas, multimedia). This will require students to not only identify the specific content of the mural, the medium to be used in its execution, but also help with finding the applicable skills and abilities that each partner will contribute to the project. Once their group mural/painting is complete, students will complete a self-evaluation of performance on the project, as well as peer evaluations of their group members and their contributions to the project.

This unit will use various textbooks and readers as a historical reference and visual guide for students. This unit will also use multimedia examples to showcase Mexican murals in order to compare and contrast with Chicano murals that students saw in unit 1. Along with lectures, student led discussions and critiques, students will also have an opportunity to use various web based resources for research on both their essay and group mural project.

Chicano/a Studies

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* GQMZJD

*Institution:* Alliance Margaret M. Bloomfield High School (054772), Huntington Park, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* Chicano Studies B, 240110; Chicano Studies A, 240109

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

The Chicana and Chicano Studies course will introduce students to the historical, cultural, social and political experiences, and the challenges, and accomplishments of Mexican, Mexican American, Latino and Chicano/a (s) populations in the United States. Critical thinking and effective oral and written communication skills are integrated across the curriculum, which incorporates Chicano/a art and literature, culture, history, language, identity, education, politics and service learning. The curriculum emphasizes the study of the international border between Mexico and the United States, but also introduces the study of multiple-intersectionalities within the Chicano/a experience; this includes race, culture, class, politics, gender and sexuality. This course will address the experiences of other ethnic groups and students will analyze the inter-relationship of other ethnic groups’ experiences with the Chicano/a experience. Students will also focus on the relationship between the communities of South and East Los Angeles. An emphasis will be placed on the relationship between institutions of higher education and Chicano/a communities. For the course to succeed in achieving its objectives and to increase student’s participation and engagement the instructional approach will be student/learner centered through an inquiry-based instruction. Understanding that there is an overwhelming amount of information and resources that must be taught, the decision on what to add on to this curriculum was very difficult. The curriculum has been broken-down into five units, these units are not arranged chronologically as each unit covers a specific multi-intersectionality that affects the change and development of Chicana/o history. Each lesson consists of:

* An overview
* Teaching objectives
* Essential question(s)
* Key terms
* Resources
* Instructional activities
* Extended readings
* Formative and summative evaluations
* Connections to the Common Core Standards

Selected Course Readings: Rethinking Columbus: The Next 500 Years (1998), by B. Bigelow and B. Peterson Occupied America: A History of Chicanos (2004), by R. Acuna Drink Cultura: Chicanismo (1992), by J. A. Burciaga Message to Aztlan: Selected Writings (1997), by C. Jiminez De Colores Means All of Us: Latina Views Multi-Colored Century (1998), by E. S. Martinez A People's History of the United States: 1492 to Present (2003), by H. Zinn Red Hot Salsa: Bilingual Poems on Being Young and Latino in the United States (2005), by L. Carlson & O. Hijuielos Cool Salsa: Bilingual Poems on Growing up Latino in the United States (1995), by L. Carlson & O. Hijuielos So Far From God (1993), by A. Castillo Address to the Commonwealth Club of California (1985), by C. E. Chavez Message to Aztlan: Selected Writings (2001), by Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales Saving Our Schools: The Case for Public Education, Saying No to "No Child Left Behind" (2004) by Goodman, et al. Feminism is for Everybody (2000), by b hooks The Circuit: Stories from the Life of a Migrant Child (1999), by F. Jimenez Savage Inequalities: Children in America's Schools (1991), by J. Kozol Infinite Divisions: An Anthology of Chicana Literature (1993), by T. D. Rebolledo & E. S. Rivero ...y no se lo trago la tierra/And the Earth Did Not Devour Him (1995), by T. Rivera Always Running - La Vida Loca: Gang Days in L.A. (2005), by L. Rodriguez Justice: A Question of Race (1997), by R. Rodriguez The X in La Raza II (1996), by R. Rodriguez

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Unit Zero: Start of the Year

This unit will provide an opportunity for students to understand the expectations, and will participate in the creation of the class rules. This unit also gives students an opportunity to learn from one another and to validate each other’s experiences and beliefs.

Essential Question: How can we create a positive, welcoming and embracing environment where we validate everyone's experiences, culture, language and beliefs?

Lesson 1: Rules, Routines and Expectations

Lesson 2: Your Identity

KEY ASSIGNMENTS: To Be Chicano Means: Students will be asked this question at the beginning of the course and again at the end of the course. Students will use primary sources, including Ruben Salazar’s article: “What is a Chicano” to help define the term. Each student will be expected to share their new definition in small groups as part of a larger discussion of identity, race, and ethnicity in the United States.

Family Oral History Research Project: Students will research their own family history, and will determine their role within that history, creating a visual family tree as well as an oral history paper. Students are encouraged to talk to several family members to piece together their story and incorporate oral history techniques to conduct formal interviews. After solidifying their story, students will present their story though their family tree and written essay.

Reflection Journal Entry: Students will create a journal that will incorporate a family story that represents the family’s legacy or motto. Students will reflect on how this story relates to the other family histories presented and how all these narratives reflect the Chicano experience.

Unit One: Introduction to Chicano/a Studies- History, Culture and Identity

During this unit students will learn about the history of Chicana/o(s). They will learn about the historical events that shaped the Chicana/o identity. Students will be exposed to the concepts of race, class, culture, gender, sexuality and Colonization, which will continue to be explored throughout the year. The multiple-intersectionalities will be the focus of this curriculum. This unit places an emphasis on reading, critical thinking skills and writing.

Essential Question: What is Internal Colonialism? How does Colonialism relate to Race, Class, Culture, Gender and sexuality?

Lesson 1-2: Colonization, patriarchy, race, class, culture, gender and sexuality

Lesson 3: History of Chicanos in Los Angeles, 1848-1945

Lesson 4: History of Chicanos in Los Angeles, 1950-Present

Lesson 5: Legacy of Chicano/a Movements

Lesson 6: Chicano/a Art and Artist- 1970-present

Lesson 7: Chicano/a Folklore

KEY ASSIGNMENTS: Chicano Chronology: Students will create a Chicano/a chronology of the major events that took place in the Southwest, beginning with the Treaty of Guadalupe and up to the 1990’s. Students may use a PowerPoint Presentation, Story board, Prezi, or Poster to portray these events.

Chicano History Research Paper: Students will research one example of systematic discrimination (Environmental Racism, Prop 187, Prop 227, Mexican Repatriation, East LA interchange construction, etc.) and produce an argumentative essay explaining its significance to the Chicano people.

Reflection Journal Entry: Students will develop a journal entry about the importance of Chicano art, specifically murals. Students will be given a mural to analyze and discuss.

Unit Two: Chicano Politics in the Unites States

This unit is an overview of immigration in 20th century, examining social, political, and economic contexts out of which different waves of Latin American immigration to U.S. has occurred. Students will examine the complex dynamics in relationship between Mexico and U.S. This unit will emphasize reading, writing, global awareness, and personal and civic responsibility.

Essential Questions: What have been the major elements for the development of Chicano/a (s) in politics? What have been some challenges that have prevented Chicano/a(s) to mobilize?

Lesson 1: Immigration and Exclusionary laws

Lesson 2: History of Assimilation, Acculturation and Transculturation

Lesson 3: Modern Immigration Systems: Push/Pull, Factors/Globalization

Lesson 4-5: Crimmigration: Corporations, Race, and The Law

Lesson 6: 500 Years of Chicana Mobility

KEY ASSIGNMENTS: Chicano Children’s Book: Students will create a children’s book incorporating one of the topics featured in this unit: Mexican Repatriation Act, the Lemon Grove Incident, The Great Depression, Mexican Americans in World War II, Zoot Suit Riots, The Bracero Program, Korean War 1950-1953, and Operation Wetback. The children’s book must demonstrate how the event was significant to Chicano history and US history and also include images.

Debate & Written Reflection: Analyzing primary sources that focus on Mexican immigration, assimilation, and mobility, students will conduct a student led debate that considers the following question: “How has the Mexican experience changed over time? Has exclusion changed this experience?” Students will then complete a post-debate reflection, writing a complete response to the debate questions.

Reflection Journal Entry: Students will complete a reflection about how borders are created and in what ways they influence life for people who must cross them. They will also try to develop an understanding of “illegal aliens” and the power of citizenship.

Unit Three: Chicano/a Literature

This unit will expose students to Chicana/o literature. An emphasis will be placed on civil rights, human rights, and immigration history that have shaped Chicanismo. Oral, written, and graphic fiction, poetry, and drama by writers including Gloria Anzaldúa, Rodolfo Acuna, Ana Castillo, Sandra Cisneros and Cherri Moraga. This unit will emphasize the importance of critical thinking, communication, reading and writing skills and interpersonal skills.

Essential Questions: In what ways do literary works reflect cultural values? What are the benefits of writing our own stories and re-writing those that have been written? How does the interpretation changes when written through a personal experience?

Lesson 1: Chicano/a Literature since el Movimiento, 1960’s to Present

Lesson 2: Identity and Language

Lesson 3: Gender, Fiction, and Social Change

Lesson 4: Chicano/a Ethnography and Oral History

Lesson 5: Social Issues Across the Border

KEY ASSIGNMENTS: Poetry Analysis: Students will analyze the works of leading Chicano/a authors, including: Laurie Anne Guerrero, David Tomas Martinez, and Rodney Gomez to synthesize the importance of social issues and oral history.

Student Poetry Project: Students will develop their own voice and review themes already discussed (immigration, history, social issues, assimilation, etc.) to create a poetry journal of their own poems. Students will share their poems with one another during a poetry performance and provide feedback on each other's work.

Reflection Journal Entry: Students will complete a reflection on the importance of literature for chicanos in America and how their poetry fits in with themes found in chicano literature today.

Unit Four: Mexican Americans and Schools

A unit about the overview of Chicana/Chicano educational issues in U.S., with special emphasis on the multiple-intersectionalies and its effect on Chicana/o educational attainment and achievement. Examination of how historical, social, political, and economic forces impact Chicana/Chicano educational experience. This unit places an emphasis on reading, critical thinking skills and writing.

Essential Questions: How did the Chicano/a student movement present a challenge to the institutional practices of the educational system? How have institutions created by and for the dominant society changed over time? And what are some of the issues that Chicano/a (s) continue to face in higher education institutions?

Lesson 1: Bilingual Education

Lesson 2: Mendez vs. Westminster and Brown vs. board of education

Lesson 3: Sal Castro, The East L.A. Walkouts and The 2006 Walkouts

Lesson 4: Higher Education and the Chicano/a Community

KEY ASSIGNMENTS: Student Led Forum & Research Project: Students will develop presentations about each of the topics from lessons 1-4 to include in a school information forum for fellow students and parents. The main objective will be to engage peers and parents with relevant connections between the past and education in the Chicano community today.

Research Action Paper: Students will work collaboratively to research one issue facing Chicanos in education today and write an action paper presenting a solution to the issue. The action papers will also be a part of the educational forum in hopes to bring awareness in the community.

Reflection Journal Entry: Students will complete an entry about the importance of determination and in what way education can benefit themselves.

Unit Five: Building Communities

This unit is about current topics that affect the Chicana/o and other minority communities. Students will be engaged through discussions and debates about some of these issues. This unit places an emphasis on communication skills, personal actions and civic responsibility and global awareness. Essential Question: What does the notion of equity mean to different generation of activist and communities in Chicano/a urban life? And how do labor/community organizations contribute or fail to improve the quality of life for low-income communities?

Lesson 1: Decolonizing The Chicano/a Diet

Lesson 2: Health Issues Affecting The Chicano Community

Lesson 3: Translation as a Subversive Act / Border Consciousness

Lesson 4-5: Community, Social and Labor Movements in Los Angeles

Lesson 6: Gentrification the New Reality of Chicano/a Communities

Lesson 7-8: Student Final Project

KEY ASSIGNMENTS: Student Created Website & Presentation Panel: Using technology resources, students will create an outreach website that incorporates themes from each unit to showcase the history of the Chicano and the possible future. Students will include: presentations, statistics, oral histories, and their own research to answer the following questions: “Who are Chicanos, what do they want, and how will they get it?” Class members will present their website to a teacher/administration panel at the end of the semester to defend their research and work.

Final Reflection Journal Entry: To Be Chicano Means: Students will be asked this again at the end of the course to help define the term. Each student will be expected to share their new definition in small groups as part of a larger discussion of identity, race, and ethnicity in the United States.

Chicano/a Theatre

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* ZXWKF6

*Institution:* Luis Valdez Leadership Academy (054818), San Jose, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* Visual & Performing Arts

*Discipline:* Theater

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* Chicano Theatre, 2900

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

Through an intense focus on the work of Luis Valdez, and the history of El Teatro Campesino, this theatre course seeks to explore the meaning, theory and practice of “Teatro Chicana/o”. In the first phase of the class, lectures, readings and viewings will place this grassroots theatre movement into historical, political and cultural contexts, as well as grounding “Teatro Chicana/o” with in the key theatrical frameworks. In the second phase of the class, and exploration of the training/creation methods of El Teatro Campesino and other Chicana/o theatre practitioners will give students the basic skills to create popular theatre at a grassroots level. Students will develop their ability to analyze and comprehend literary and theatrical forms and develop an appreciation for the cultural expressions of theatre in its many aspects. In addition to the intellectual development acquired from lectures and reading assignments, students will develop communication and critical thinking skills by the daily use of discussions and cooperative group work in class. Students are expected to know how to research, analyze and compare/contrast historical trends. Performance exercises will help students identify the theatrical forms and techniques used in Chicano/a theatre, and how these techniques contribute to the overall goals of specific theatrical expressions.

Prerequisites

A.C.T.O.S

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Unit 1: What is Chicana/o Theatre?

Students will be introduced to key pieces of El Teatro Campesino’s historical and political theatre styles that impacted and led the Chicano Movement and ultimately gave birth to Chicano/a Theatre. Students will identify key figures, works, and trends in world theatrical history from various cultures and time periods.

Learning Outcomes:

* Study and rehearse roles from scripts in order to interpret, learn and memorize lines, blocking, and cues as directed
* Learn to identify objectives, beats and subtext in a scene
* Learn about characters in scripts and their relationships to each other in order to develop role interpretations

Performance Based Assessments: Duration Approximately 4 weeks or 15 hrs

Unit 2: La Raza Cosmica, MITOS

In this unit, students will recognize the narrative of the Mexican American’s discovery into the Chicano experience by reflecting back to the Mayan myths, Mexican folkore, and the response to stereotypes. Students will study the technique and form of El Teatro Campesino’s Mito. Students will understand theatre's use of physical comedy and its historical roots (Greek theatre and/or commedia) are introduced to the students.

Learning Outcomes:

* Students will respond to the literature title Pensamiento Serpentino
* Students will learn to stage a Mito - "Baile de Los Gigantes"
* Study and research scripts to determine how they should be directed. Select plays or scripts for production, and determine how material should be interpreted and performed. Block and rehearse actors and establish rehearsal schedules for actors and crew

Performance Based Assessments: Duration Approximately 6 weeks or 20 hrs

Unit 3: Viva la Huelga, Viva la Causa , ACTOS e HISTORIAS

Students will be introduced to key historical and political events that sparked the Chicano Movement of the 1960’s. Through physical grass root theatre workshops, readings, and discussions. Students will be able to identify how Chicano Theatre was used in the social justice movements of the 1965 UFW Delano grape strike. Students will be instructed in the process of producing a scene for class performance.

Learning Outcomes:

* Students will develop their character development skills and identify historical context within the Chicano Theatre Experience.
* Students will mount La Conquista, a puppet play, about the fall of Tenochtitlan, Mexico to Hernan Cortes of Spain.
* Students will learn the techniques and style of improvised political theater or actos to fight for social justice. Students will perform Luis Valdez's acto No Saca Nada de la Escuela.
* Reading a student-selected play, selecting a scene, casting the scene, creating a floor plan, blocking shorthand, and blocking rules will be taught and applied by the students.
* Rehearsal techniques: setting up a schedule, components of a rehearsal period (from blocking to dress rehearsal), integrating props and costume pieces into the rehearsal, transitioning from basic memorization to "playing the moment" in the rehearsal process, in-class performance
* Students will learn to self-critique and peer critique

Performance Based Assessments: Duration Approximately 5 weeks or 15 hrs

Unit 4: Circos, Carpas y Cantinflas, CORRIDOS

Students will discover the influence of Popular Mexican Circus’, Carpas, and the birth of the "Cantinflesca" archetypes that influence popular Chicano theatre forms. Students will research developments in professional actor training like the Alexander Technique, Laban, Mime and/or other training systems. Students will learn about managerial and design jobs, such as stage managers, technical directors, and set designers. Students will learn about the business/managerial careers associated with live theatrical performance will also be discussed. Students will be instructed on the process of integrating the technical elements with performance elements and the purpose of technical and dress rehearsals.

Learning Outcomes:

* Students will study Luis Valdez's Los Vendidos while applying memorization skills, stage blocking and production mounting essentials.
* Students will study the use of the theatrical social commentary utilized in Luis Valdez's Shrunken head of Pancho Villa.
* Students will demonstrate their use of character development and comparing and contrasting the antagonist protagonist in Bandido! Tiburcio Vasquez.
* Students will present a culminating performance of El Teatro Campesino's 50 Year Retrospective at San Jose State University.
* Tips on "choosing the monologue" review character analysis and other scene study techniques applied to the monologue rehearsal of monologue and critiquing/feedback loop

Chicano/Latino Studies

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* HR7HGP

*Institution:* Santa Maria High School (053305), Santa Maria, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* Chic&LatStud B, SS6008; Chic&LatStud A, SS6007

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

Students will examine the distinctions of race, class, gender, regional variation and power as they intersect with cultural practices and identity. Students will be able to explain the difference between an ‘Identity’ and a ‘Label.’ Students will analyze how geographical factors influenced the historical development of the United States and as well as those of other Latin American countries. Such factors include migration, settlement patterns, and the distribution of natural resources across regions, physical systems and human systems. Students will examine the Mexican influence in California and the Southwest. Students will be able to discuss the economic, social, and political advances of the ‘Chicana/o Movement.’ Students will do an in-depth examination of the dimensions, causes, and dynamics of social injustices in the U.S. Latino community, by analyzing various case studies. Students will be able to ask historical questions, evaluate historical data, compare and contrast differing sets of ideas, and consider multiple perspectives. Students will analyze the difference between acculturation and assimilation. Students will understand the changes and status of Chicanos/Latinos and women in different times in American history. Students will understand the unique experiences of immigrants from Latin America. Students will learn how to do qualitative research through ethnographies. Students will develop arguments from varying political perspectives, by preparing and participating in debates.

The above stated objectives are based on the following California Standards for Social Science.

* CA Standard 10.10.1: Understand the challenges in the regions, including their geopolitical, cultural, military, and economic significance and the international relationships in which they are involved.
* CA Standard 10.10.2: Describe the recent history of the regions, including political divisions and systems, key leaders, religious issues, natural features, resources, and population patterns.
* CA Standard 10.10.3: Discuss the important trends in the regions today and whether they appear to serve the cause of individual freedom and democracy.
* CA Standard 11.6.5: Trace the advances and retreats of organized labor, from the creation of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to current issues of a postindustrial, multinational economy, including the United Farm Workers in California.
* CA Standard 11.8.2: Describe the significance of Mexican immigration and its relationship to the agricultural economy, especially in California.
* CA Standard 11.10.1: Explain how demands of African Americans helped produce a stimulus for civil rights, including President Roosevelt's ban on racial discrimination in defense industries in 1941, and how African Americans' service in World War II produced a stimulus for President Truman's decision to end segregation in the armed forces in 1948.
* CA Standard 11.10.2: Examine and analyze the key events, policies, and court cases in the evolution of civil rights, including Dred Scott v. Sandford, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education, Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, and California Proposition 209.
* CA Standard 11.10.3: Describe the collaboration on legal strategy between African American and white civil rights lawyers to end racial segregation in higher education.
* CA Standard 11.10.4: Examine the roles of civil rights advocates (e.g., A. Philip Randolph, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, Thurgood Marshall, James Farmer, Rosa Parks), including the significance of Martin Luther King, Jr. 's "Letter from Birmingham Jail" and "I Have a Dream" speech.
* CA Standard 11.9.7: Examine relations between the United States and Mexico in the twentieth century, including key economic, political, immigration, and environmental issues.
* CA Standard 11.10.6: Analyze the passage and effects of civil rights and voting rights legislation (e.g., 1964 Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act of 1965) and the Twenty-Fourth Amendment, with an emphasis on equality of access to education and to the political process.
* CA Standard 11.11.1: Discuss the reasons for the nation's changing immigration policy, with emphasis on how the Immigration Act of 1965 and successor acts have transformed American society.
* CA Standard 11.11.6: Analyze the persistence of poverty and how different analyses of this issue influence welfare reform, health insurance reform, and other social policies.
* CA Standard 12.2: Students evaluate and take and defend positions on the scope and limits of rights and obligations as democratic citizens, the relationships among them and how they are secured.
* CA Standard 12.8: Students evaluate and take and defend positions on the influence of the media on American political life.
* CA Standard 12.10: Students formulate questions about and defend their analyses of tensions within our constitutional democracy and the importance of maintaining a balance between the following concepts: majority rule and individual rights: liberty and equality: state and national authority in a federal system; civil disobedience and the rule of law; freedom of the press and the right to a fair trial; the relationship of religion and government.
* CA Standard 11.10: Students analyze the development of federal civil rights and voting rights.

This course explores Chicana/o and Latina/o experiences from pre-Columbian civilizations to the present. It is an interdisciplinary course that investigates the diversity of Chicano/Latino culture as it is conditioned by the intersections of race, class, gender, sexuality, regional variation and power. Through culturally relevant curriculum, this class will provide a historical and political analysis of Chicano/Latino people’s quest for equality. This course will address the Chicano/a movement, immigration, literature, music and film to discuss the factors that contribute to the formation of the Chicano/Latino identity today. In addition to rigorous reading assignments, contemporary information is drawn from students’ experiences, major newspapers, popular culture, and other media. Students will be encouraged to read a major newspaper every day and to listen to the radio programs. The current information will allow us to see historical trajectories, contemplate social action, and make course material relevant. The course will begin with an in depth study of Indigenous peoples in Latin America, primarily the Maya, Taino and Aztec civilizations, and the ‘conquest’ of the Americas. The concept of race, class, gender, culture, colonialism, and oppression will be addressed in this process. This will immediately follow with the 19th and 20th centuries and themes ranging from Mestizaje, Diaspora, The Spanish Language in the Southwest, the Zoot Suit Riots, the Bracero Program, the United Farm Workers, the Chicano/a Movement, Latina and Chicana Literature and Feminism (¡Viva La Mujer!), the Central American civil wars of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, and Latinos in higher education.

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Poetry Portfolio- 10% Students will create poems for each thematic unit presented throughout the course. Students will orally present their poems to the class. Final Poetry Portfolio will result in (a) an understanding of the development and basic features of major societies and cultures, and (f) an openness to a variety of cultures and perspectives.

Essays (Journals)- 15% Students will be required to write expository, narrative, and persuasive essays throughout the academic year. Possible writing prompts: How would you characterize your educational experience? Should people of color, particularly Chicanos and Latinos, acculturate or assimilate in order to obtain economic and social mobility? What family values, traditions, and belief systems will you eventually stop practicing and which ones would you continue with your children? Why? How do you feel about Immigration and the issues surrounding this debate? Should young people be concerned about ‘social justice’? Why? Compare and contrast the Black Civil Rights Movement to the Chicano Civil Rights Movement? Do women currently have equal access to social, political, and economic opportunities? All writing assignments will result in (a) an understanding of the development and basic features of major societies and cultures, (b) an examination of the historic and contemporary ideas that have shaped our world, (c) an understanding of the fundamentals of how differing political and economic systems function, (d) an examination of the nature and principles of individual and group behavior, (e) a study of social science methodologies, (f) an openness to a variety of cultures and perspectives.

Ethnography- 15% (first term) Each student will be required to interview an elder that experienced the 1960s, The Vietnam War, The Black Civil Rights Movement and/or the Chicana/o Movement. Interview must be recorded, summarized, and presented to the class. Students will present their findings and discuss the generational, cultural, gender, economic, political and social differences they encountered and the conclusions they made about his or her experience. Students will be provided with a list of questions related to the themes in the course. Final Ethnography assignment will result in (a) an understanding of the development and basic features of major societies and cultures, (b) an examination of the historic and contemporary ideas that have shaped our world, (d) an examination of the nature and principles of individual and group behavior, (e) a study of social science methodologies, (f) an openness to a variety of cultures and perspectives.

Debate- 5% Students will be required to research and develop arguments for an assigned topic. Possible debate topics are affirmative action, segregation laws, immigration reform, activism, educational opportunity, police brutality, gender discrimination, sexual orientation, labor rights, wage disparities, race discrimination, health care, ecology, juvenile justice, etc. All debates will result in (a) an understanding of the development and basic features of major societies and cultures, (b) an examination of the historic and contemporary ideas that have shaped our world, c) an understanding of the fundamentals of how differing political and economic systems function (d) an examination of the nature and principles of individual and group behavior, (e) a study of social science methodologies, (f) an openness to a variety of cultures and perspectives.

Current Events- 20% Students will be required to listen to various media outlets every week and write 1-2 page current events reflections regarding how public policy is affecting the Latino/a community here and abroad. Possible stations and radio shows include KPFK 90.7fm, National Public Radio (NPR) and any major newspaper. All current events will result in (a) an understanding of the development and basic features of major societies and cultures, (b) an examination of the historic and contemporary ideas that have shaped our world, c) an understanding of the fundamentals of how differing political and economic systems function (d) an examination of the nature and principles of individual and group behavior, (e) a study of social science methodologies, (f) an openness to a variety of cultures and perspectives.

Creative Project- 15% Students are required to write a song, play, short story, or other narrative project. Students with advanced training in video, film, music or acting may elect to create an artistic project appropriate for their skills. The topic for the creative project must emerge from the course material. Teacher’s consent is required in order to choose this option. The Creative Project will result in (a) an understanding of the development and basic features of major societies and cultures, (b) an examination of the historic and contemporary ideas that have shaped our world, (d) an examination of the nature and principles of individual and group behavior, (f) an openness to a variety of cultures and perspectives.

Research paper- 15% (Second Semester) Students will prepare a 5-7 page research paper on a Latino author, poet, or musician. Students have to analyze at least two pieces of his or her work and compare and contrast them. Students will have to analyze historical accounts, literary devices, and the themes incorporated. Final assignment will result in (a) an understanding of the development and basic features of major societies and cultures, (b) an examination of the historic and contemporary ideas that have shaped our world, (c) an understanding of the fundamentals of how differing political and economic systems function (d) an examination of the nature and principles of individual and group behavior, (e) a study of social science methodologies, (f) an openness to a variety of cultures and perspectives.

Unit Exams-10% Upon the completion of each unit, the students will take a cumulative exam that will consist of essay questions, a short-answer section and multiple-choice. It is based on the assigned readings, lectures, videos, in-class assignments, and discussion. In order to assist students in preparing for the unit exam, the instructor will lead a student-centered review discussion or game. In addition, the instructor will provide a study guide to the exam during the last week of class.

Final Exam- 20% Upon the completion of the course, students will take a cumulative final exam that will consist of essay questions, a short-answer section and multiple-choice. It is based on the assigned readings, lectures, videos, in-class assignments, and discussion. In order to assist students in preparing for the final exam, the instructor will lead a student-centered review discussion or game. In addition, the instructor will provide a study guide to the exam during the last week of class.

FIRST TERM (CA. Standard 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 11.11.6, 12.2.5)

Unit 1: Hispanic, Latina, Boricua or Chicana/o? What’s in a Name? The Name-Game and other issues of Identity. Race, Class, Ethnicity, and Culture. Identities vs. Labels. Diversity and Identity Development. Assimilation vs. Acculturation

Unit 2: Mesoamerican and Taino History (CA. Standard 10.10.1, 10.10.2). Who and What are Indigenous People? Aztec and Mexica Civilizations. The Maya Civilization. The Taino Civilization. Mestizaje and African Diaspora.

Unit 3: Spanish Colonization of the Americas (CA. Standard 10.10.1, 10.10.2, 11.9.7). Conquest of the Americas. What is Colonialism? Spanish in the Southwest. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848. Colonization of California.

Unit 4: Chicanos and Latinos in the early 20th Century (CA. Standard 10.10.1, 11.8.2, 11.10.2, 11.9.7). Case Study: Reparations Bill for the deportations of Mexican Americans during the Great Depression. Chicanos and World War II. Zoot Suit Riots. The Bracero Program. Case Study: Lemon Grove and Mendez vs. Westminster. Birth of La Raza Unida Party and the National Council of La Raza.

Unit 5: The Chicana/o Movement (CA. Standard 10.10.1, 11.6.5, 11.8.2, 11.10, 11.10.1, 11.10.4, 11.10.6). The Farm Worker Movement. Teatro Campesino. Case Study: Cesar Chavez, Dolores Huerta and the United Farm Workers. Community Activism/Community Grassroots Organizing. The Civil Rights Movement. Case Study: Martin Luther King, Jr. Chicana/o Moratorium. East L.A. Chicano Blowouts and the L.A. 13. Film: Walkout. Origins of the Black Student Union and M.E.Ch.A. Chicana and Latina Feminism in the Late 1960s.

SECOND TERM

Unit 6: Chicana and Latina Studies/Literature (CA Standard 10.10.3, 11.11.1, 11.11.6)

A. What is Sexism? Machismo? Heterosexism? Feminism? Narrative Reflections: How do you define each? Have you ever encountered any such discrimination?

B. When I was Puerto Rican: A Memoir (Excerpts of Literature). Character Analysis

C. How the Garcia Girls Lost Their Accent (Excerpts of Literature). Compare and Contrast the styles of Santiago and Alvarez.

D. The Moths and Other Stories (Excerpts of literature). Themes.

Unit 7: Chicano/a Adolescent Development through Literature (Ca Standard 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 11.11.1, 11.11.6)

A. Always Running: La Vida Loca, Gang Days in LA (Excerpts of Literature). Character Analysis. Literary Devices.

B. And the Earth Did Not Devour Him (Excerpts of Book)

C. Sandra Cisneros (Selected Poems and Short Stories from Woman Hollering Creek)

D. Izote Voces: Collection of U.S. Central American Youth Narratives. Students create their own narratives

Unit 8: Chicano/a and Latino/a Cultural Production (Ca Standard 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 10.10.3, 11.6.5, 11.11.1, 11.11.6, 12.8)

A. Chicano/Latino Hip-Hop and Music as Poetry and Prose. Poetry analysis: Analysis of poetic devices in music and their effects on the piece and listener. Literary Figures. Quetzal Olmeca Rebel Diaz In Lak Ech La Bruja Tupac Amaru Shakur Immortal Technique

B. Poetry Workshop with ‘In Lak Ech’ (Chicana Women’s Poetry Collective from L.A.)

C. Chicano/Latino Art: What story is told through Art? What similar themes are presented in art as in literature and music? Judy Baca. Feminist Art and Muralism. Los Tres Grandes (Rivera, Siquieros, Orozco). Traditional Mexican Muralism. Frida Kahlo. Surrealism. East Los Angeles Murals/Chicano Park (San Diego). Popular Culture and Art forms.

D. Chicano/a and Latino/a Film. And The Earth Did Not Devour Him (Compare and Contrast the film and book). Zoot Suit.

Unit 9: Central American Testimonies and Literature (CA. Standard 10.10.1, 10.10.2, 12.10 ). The Civil Wars of Central America. Historical/Political Background of El Salvador. El Mozote Massacre (Excerpts from Book). Case Study: Archbishop Oscar Romero. Liberation Theology. Historical/ Political Background on Guatemala. Indigenous Rights Movement. Rigoberta Menchú’s Book (Excerpts from Book).

Unit 10: Immigrant Right’s Movement (CA. Standard 10.10.1, 10.10.3, 11.3.4, 11.8.2, 11.11.1, 12.8, 12.10). Historical Background on immigration in the United States. Causes of ‘Global Migration’. Case Studies: Chinese Exclusion Act and the Japanese Internment Camps. L.A. Garment Center Workers vs. Forever 21 (Film: Made in L.A.). Comparison Study: The Minute Men vs. CHIRLA.

Explicit Direct Instruction. Class discussions: Fishbowl, Socratic Seminar, and Philosophical Chairs. AVID WICR Readings and supplemental handouts. Issue analysis. Power Point Presentations. Group/Class exercises and activities. News media scanning and analysis. Writing assignments. Unit Exams. Individual presentations. Video/film segments. Guest speakers. Debates. Thinking maps

Journals: Weekly Reflections on Reading Assignments Video Discussion Questions Essays with writing rubric Current Events Written Assignments Student Participation Poetry Unit Exams Project Based Assessment Oral Presentations Ethnographic Interview Debate Research Paper Final Exam

Latin@/Black Studies

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* DSXND3

*Institution:* Camino Nuevo High School (053991), Los Angeles, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* Latin@ Black Studies

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

Latin@/Black Studies is an extension to what students learned in Ethnic Studies. Latin@/Black Studies is an interdisciplinary course that studies the diversity of the Chican@, Latin@, Indigenous and African American experiences in the US as it is conditioned by the intersections of race, class, gender, sexuality, regional variation and power. Through a counterhegemonic curriculum the class will investigate how during the 20th Century various leaders, and social movements comprised of different ethnic groups brought about change within the United States of America focusing our attention to the Civil Rights movement, Chican@ movement, Black Power movement, American Indian Movement, Women’s rights movement, Asian-American Movement, Labor Movement, LGBQTI/Queer Liberation movement and other movements for social change. This class will provide a historical and political analysis of Black, Chicano, and Latino people’s quest for “self-determination” and “social justice”. Furthermore, this course will address the historical, political, and economic factors that contribute to the formation of Chicanos and Latinos today. In the second part of the class we will study modern day movements and intersectional struggles for social Justice like the Immigrant Rights Movement, The Black Lives Matter Movement, the Environmental Justice Movements, Feminist Movements, LGBTQIA Queer Movements, and others. We will analyze the strategies and approaches of these movements and apply them to problem solving struggles, challenges, or problems that we identify in our communities. In addition to rigorous reading assignments, information is drawn from student life experiences, major newspapers, culturally conscious musicians, and alternative media. The current information will allow us to see historical trajectories, contemplate social action, and make course material relevant.

Prerequisites

Ethnic Studies

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Memory Cannot Be Burned: The study of Indigenous Civilizations in Mexico and Central America through the Codex Project

The community that I teach in has a student population that is primarily Central American from the countries of El Salvador, Honduras, Belize, Guatemala, Mexico, and others. This unit studies the Indigenous civilizations of these countries while focusing on some of their major accomplishments like Hieroglyphics, Mathematics, Architecture, Astronomy, Forms of Government, Medicine, Art and sculpture, and others. We will then examine how during the period of Spanish Colonialism the Mayas books were burned by the invading Spanish forces We will critically analyze through careful reading, class discussion, writing, and debate why the Spanish colonizers would burn the ancient wisdom of the Mayas later on the Mexica and other Meso-America Indigenous People's books also known as Amoxtlis or Codices. Finally we will study how Indigenous people through word of mouth, dance, music, art, and literature kept their cultural traditions alive and vibrant.

Unit Assignment(s)

1. Students will created a Codex or Amoxtli with art supplies highlighting a modern interpretation of Indigenous art, creating a Map of the Maya world in their home country, creating Maya mathematics, analyzing an Indigenous accomplishment, studying the Nahuii Ollin, and other aspects as well. Teacher will walk the students through these different activities. 2. Students will also write an informative, explanatory essay examining Indigenous people's resistance to colonialism and fighting for cultural survival. Quotations for the essay will be taken from The Popol Vuh and also Bill Bigelow's article: Burning Books and Destroying Peoples.

Resistance to Colonialism in Africa, Resistance to enslavement, and resistance to Jim Crow in the US

During this unit students will study the history of colonialism in Africa by studying the work of John Henrick Clarke, Molefi Kete Asante, Malcolm-X, Franz Fanon, and other Black historians. This is a unit that helps students to understand the relationship between Spanish Colonialism of Indigenous People's Land and the theft of millions of people taken From Africa and forced unto ships and brought to the Americas. This unit is incredibly emotional as students learn about the violence and warfare that was taking place in Africa as people were being taken captive, as gold and other precious metals and ivory were being taken from Africa at an alarming rate and lasting for hundreds of years. Students will read excerpts from Dr. Molefi Kete Asante's textbook: African American History: A Journey of Liberation that will describe the resistance that African people mounted on the continent of Africa as they fought the colonizers, on the actual ships detailing rebellions and insurrections, and the resistance and escapes that were mounted once Africans of different national and ethnic groups were brought to the Americas. We will also critically read a powerful reading called Burning Books and Destroying Peoples written by Bob Peterson which will connect the history of Indigenous and African people during this system of Colonialism. Students will then study the institution of slavery in the US, the Abolitionist movement, The Civil War, Emancipation, Reconstruction, the backlash to reconstruction, the rise of Jim Crow Laws and Segregation and resistance to these laws and racist practices leading up to the Civil Rights Movement.

Unit Assignment(s)

In this unit students will write a process essay that will analyze how African Americans resisted enslavement on the continent of Africa, on the ships during the middle passage, during enslavement, during the abolitionist movement and during the Civil War. Students will be asked to think about how the history of African-Americans is often times written in textbooks as the victims of slavery and colonialism but rarely from a resistance perspective. As part of the essay students will also write about how the "founding fathers" and other important historical figures and presidents are often times valorized for different achievements but rarely looked at critically for their involvement and profiting off of slavery and Native American land theft. The recent debates about Confederate monuments will be brought up in a Socratic Seminar that is also connected to the written essay.

The Civil Rights and Black Power movements in the US

During this unit students will study deeply the different aspects of the Civil Rights movement, Black Power Movement and other human rights movements happening in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s in the US. Students will study Dr. King's Letter from a Birmingham Jail and his outline of creating a non violent direct action campaign that would create a crisis situation for government leaders to respond to. The four steps of a campaign were: Collect the facts to determine if injustice exists, negotiate, self purification and direct action. We will use these four steps to study successful campaigns in the civil rights movement like the Montgomery bus boycott, the Birmingham Movement to end segregation, the march on Washington, the Selma to Montgomery March, opposition to the war in Vietnam and the Poor People's Campaign. We will also juxtapose Dr. King, the SCLC, SNCC, CORE, NAACP, and other Civil Rights organizations with the approaches of Malcolm X and the Organization of Afro-American Unity as well as the Black Panther Party for Self Defense. We will read texts from Malcolm-X like Message from the Grassroots and Prospects for Freedom in 1965 as well as the Black Panther Party's ten point platform as well as looking at their social and survival programs that were intended to meet the needs of the community. We will debate and dialogue about the merits, benefits, and drawbacks of each of the approaches and find ways that both approaches were successful in realizing liberation for Black and oppressed people in the US.

Unit Assignment(s)

This unit will also involve a Socratic Seminar where students will read different speeches and essays by leading Civil Rights leaders Dr. King as well as Malcolm-X. We will also look at the writings and speeches of Angela Davis, Elaine Brown, Erica Huggins, Correta Scott King, and other leading female Civil Rights Leaders. The Socratic Seminar will involve students dialoguing about the merits and drawbacks of different approaches and ideologies used during the movement. Students will also write an essay where they consider arguments and counter arguments of the different leaders and organizations outlining the movement’s successes and failures. Students will learn the history of the movements as well as learning about different strategies to achieve similar goals. Students will also learn to have a class discourse and also put their reading and discussion into an essay that includes in direct quotations, in text citations in MLA format, a works cited page, and five levels of analytical writing. The five levels are: Explicit, Implicit, Interpretation, Theoretical and Applicable.

Central American and Mexican Testimonies and The Immigrant Right’s Movement: from 2005-2018

This unit will explore the historical context of why people migrate from their home countries. We will study the specific histories of Guatemala, Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, as well as other Central, South American, Caribbean and countries around the world. We will study the civil wars, and state sponsored violence that took place in these countries as well as Indigenous led movements for defense of land, culture, and humanity. We will study liberation theology and other ways that people fought back against state violence during this time. We will also study Global Migration that is taking place in South East Asia, the Middle East, and Europe to gain a global context. Historical examples of immigrant oppression will be studies such as the Chinese Exclusion Act (1882), Mexican Repatriation (mass deportations of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans in the US from 1929-1936), Japanese Internment Camps (1940s), and the most recent Child and family detention happening in 2018. We will study resistance to each of these events and study most recently the mass marches of 2005-2006, to the Dreamers Movement, to student walkouts against anti-immigrant policies in 2017-2018.

Unit Assignment(s)

This project is designed so that you can learn more about yourself by interviewing family members and finding out more information about where your parents come from. You will create maps of the country or countries that your parents are from and will find out more about the specific geographic locations that your family is from. We will create stories based on the interviews we conduct and will share them with each other both in the classroom and at a community culture night where parents will be invited to see our projects and hear each other’s stories. What steps will you take to complete the project? 1. You will be creating a family tree tracing your parents, grandparents, and great grandparent’s history. This project is about who you are and where you come from. I will give you a rough draft to work from and then you will need to creatively come up with a way of organizing your family tree in a way that makes sense. Make sure to include parents, grandparents, and great grandparents names, birthdays (if possible), and birthplaces including cities/towns/pueblos, states, and countries that they were born. We will also be asking our family member what languages they speak (many family members speak English, Spanish and also an indigenous language). It’s okay if you don’t have everyone’s names and information but I am asking students to investigate and find out as much information about your family as you can. 2. You will also draw a map of the country or countries that your parents are from locating the birthplace (city, town, and state) of your parents, grandparents, and if possible your great grandparents. We can also trace any type of migration that your family may have made inside the country or between countries on their way to the US. The maps can be 8’11’ (regular size of a paper) or a little smaller or larger and should include color. 3. You will put the family tree, the maps, and pictures of your family on either a poster or a trifold “science fair style” poster board. The poster can also include pictures of your parent’s hometown, traditional clothing worn in your home country, cultural traditions, foods, festivals, or any other relevant images to your family, the country that your parents are from and your ethnic background. 4. You will conduct oral interviews with their parents, grandparents, or other family members and will record this interview using a computer or a phone. After you conduct the interview take time to listen to the interview and follow up with other family members if you have any unanswered questions. You will then be asked to turn the audio recording into a short story or “oral history” performance about the specific town, city, community that your parents are from. The performance can be you telling a story, reciting a poem, performing or taking on the persona of the parent that you interviewed and allowing your parent’s words (with some additions) to tell the story that you would like to share. You will need to create a ppt presentation (6 slides) which will help you to tell the story of your family. 5. We will be creating large maps for each individual country where students can pin point where their families are from. Students will create large scale maps of El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Peru, The US, Spain and any other country where our families are from. Each class period will be in charge of a specific map for one of the countries represented by our student population. The maps will be displayed in the multi-purpose room on a family night where parents will be invited to see the research that we have worked on and hear different student performances. 6. The Family Tree Projects, large scale maps and the performances (story telling) and poetry will be shared at a community culture night. At this night we will invite parents and community members to come to the multi- purpose room for a community cultural night of story-telling and cultural celebration where we will have food, music, and possibly some dancing. A select group of students will perform their stories for the parents and community members present. Everyone will help with one of the aspects of setting up for this special night. We will need help with organizing food donations for the night, setting up the family trees and the maps, organizing appropriate music (from each individual country), student volunteers willing to translate parts of stories, and other needs that will come up. I am hoping that students can help with each of these responsibilities Finally, students will also write a process essay based on US intervention in Central America and Mexico based on Juan Gonzalez book and film, called Harvest of Empire" as well as other readings in our "Unit Reader"

The East LA Walkouts 50th Year Anniversary

2018 is the 50th anniversary of the East LA Walkouts where mostly Chicano students in five schools in East LA organized a series of Walkouts and Demonstrations to demand changes in their high schools. Similar high school demonstrations took place throughout the Southwest in Arizona, Colorado, and Texas calling for similar demands from the ones made in Los Angeles. During the same time there was movements on college campuses for Ethnic Studies, Black Studies, Chican@ Studies, Women’s studies, and other Ethnic Studies programs. This unit will explore youth movements for Educational Justice from 1968-2018. This unit will also explore different types of Ethnic Studies programs at colleges and universities across the US. We will study events like the 1969 Chicano Youth Liberation Conference which took place in Denver Colorado. At that conference a plan was made for a national student movement that was intersectional with Black, Chicano, Latino, Asian-American, Native American students creating coalitions focused on transforming their college campuses. We will analyze the history as well as the strategies that students used to convince their colleges to create the first Ethnic Studies programs in the nation. We will later on study student actions like the walkouts against Prop 187 in California in the 1990s, the UCLA Chicano Studies Hunger strike in the 1990s, Black Student movements in the late 1980s and 1990s calling for divestment from their colleges with the South African Apartheid government, as well as the immigrant rights student walkouts of 2006-2011, the student walkouts during the Trump Election in Los Angeles, student activism during Black Lives Matter, and finally most recently student activism around gun control and school safety.

Unit Assignment(s)

One of the organizing strategies of the student movements of the 1960s and 1970s was the creation of magazines and publications where students wrote plans, manifestos, opinion pieces, poetry, art, shared photographs of demonstrations and other creative outlets. Students will be asked to create a publication from one of the past time periods based on the historical context of that year or they can also create a "zine" or more up to date publication that includes all of those aspects mentioned above for one of the new campaigns or even for one of the older campaigns but using modern technology. Students will share these publications with each other, teach each other about what they learned specifically about their campaigns, find differences, and also make connections. The written pieces will include direct quotations, citations, and critical analysis. Students will also engage in dialogues about the merits, strategies, and effectiveness of current and past student movements and will write about what Ethnic Studies, Latino/Black Studies means to them.

The Chicano Movement in the fields, in the urban communities, in schools, and in connection with the Civil Rights Movement

During this unit students will learn about the role of Cesar Chavez, Delores Huerta and the Mexican American Farm workers during the great farm worker movement of the 1960s and 1970s. Students will read the speeches of the two iconic leaders as well as study primary and secondary sources that are records of the time period. We will study the role of the Filipino farm workers led by leaders like Phillip Veracruz and Larry Itliong and how the Filipinos and Chicano Farm workers created the United Farm Workers (the first labor union of the farm workers) in the 1960s. We will also study the role of the African-American Civil Rights organizations like the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, The Congress of Racial Equality, and the Black Panther Party worked closely with the United Farm Worker Movement during this movement. We will study the strategies and approaches that Dr. King and the Civil Rights Movement used in Montgomery, Birmingham, Washington DC, and Selma to achieve citizenship rights for African-Americans and how Cesar and the Farm worker Movement utilized similar approaches during the farm worker movement. Students will also study movements that were growing in the inner city Chicano communities throughout the Southwest like the Crusade for Justice in Denver Colorado led by Rudolfo “Corky” Gonzales, La Raza Unida Party that started in Texas and grew to cities across the Southwest, we will also study the Alianza movement led by Reis Lopez Tijerina and the struggle for land rights and creating legal challenges to parts of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that were never met by the US government. Finally, many people don't know but the Poor People's Campaign which was Dr. King's vision of confronting the poverty that was being created by US policy was a intersectional movement supported by many leaders of the Chicano Movement including Corky Gonzales and Reis Lopez Tijerina. When King was killed many Chicano leaders still went to the Poor Peoples Campaign. Some of the questions we will grapple with is: 1. What were the demands that were similar from the fields to the urban communities? 2. What was similar to the ways that Chicanos (Mexican-Americans) were being treated in the southwest to the way that African-Americans were being treated in the South? 3. What were the similar strategies that were used during the Civil rights Movement and Farm Worker movement?

Unit Assignment(s)

Stencils for Social Justice, time line project, and Essay. Students will create a graffiti stencil and a short “museum style” paragraph biography or analysis of their stencil and display these stencils in the school. The written component will focus on the most important parts of this person’s life including their commitment to social justice, different campaigns that they organized, the accomplishments they were able to achieve, the people that they worked with and the people that followed their lead, the organizations that they worked with, and the strategies that they used to achieve their goals. Focus on the most important parts of their lives focus on their importance as a historical figure. Why should they be remembered? What should they remembered for? What is their legacy? What did they accomplish? What alliances did they have and how did they cooperate with other racial and Ethnic Groups in the fight for Civil Rights.

Students will work in groups of 2 and will select their stencil project subjects from the many different units that we studied throughout the unit. Students will also create a time line of the most important events from this group and will also write an MLA style essay with in text citations and a works Cited page.

Texts: multiple texts from throughout the year but referencing (1) Melfi Kete Asante: The African American History: A Journey of Liberation (2) Chicano! A History of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement by Rosales (3) The Poor Peoples Campaign: Non Violent insurrection for economic justice by Terry Messman. Cesar Chavez Speech on Dr. King The Black Panther Party 10 point platform. Brown Beret 10 point platform. El Plan De Aztlan. Chicano! A History of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement. Yo Soy Joaquin by Corky Gonzales. Declaration of Independence from the Vietnam War by Dr. King. Malcolm X: Message to the Grassroots. Finally, students will present their learning to their classmates in a speech/presentation and will display their time line and stencils to the school at an event.

The Chicano Pop Up Book Movement and the struggle to defend and expand Ethnic Studies in the US

With the help of local professors Elias Serna and Johnavalos Rios students will be exposed to the Xicano Pop UP book Movement (XPUB). The XPUB unit came after the students learned about the 1968 East LA Chicano student walkouts and the 1963 Birmingham Children’s march. In both of these historical topics it was students and young people that used non-violent direct action to change policies in their local community and impact change at a national level. As a way to connect the past to the present students then studied Daniel Solarzano and Tarra Yosso’s article: Leaks in the Chicana/o Education Pipeline. Students looked at the data of Chicano, Latino, and African American Push out rates at a national, state, and city level and we talked about ways that the schooling system fails students and doesn’t provide them with the curriculum and approaches that keep them in school. Elias Serna and Johnavalos Rios then visited my students multiple times over the course of a few weeks to introduce the concept of the Pop Up Book Movement to my students and to give them strategies and ways to create pop-up art connected to the history and current struggles that we were studying. The basic idea was that 500 years ago the Maya people’s books were burned by the Spanish colonizers, in 2011 the Ethnic Studies was being banned in Arizona but it is popping back up in LA and in California. After reading about the movement to create Ethnic Studies programs at the collegiate level beginning with the Third World Liberation Front at San Francisco State University and then followed up with struggles to create more Ethnic Studies, Black Studies, and other disciplines. We studied closely the Tucson Mexican-American Studies program and the positive impacts that the program had on the students. We focused our attention on the struggle in Tucson, Arizona to preserve Ethnic Studies and about the movements in Texas and California to expand Ethnic Studies, students then picked topics that they learned throughout the year to create Pop up books on. Students picked topics that they learned throughout the year to create Pop up books on. Topics ranged from the 1968 East LA Walkouts, The 1963 Birmingham Children’s March, The 1963 March on Washington, and the unity between Filipino and Chicano Farm Workers, Soldaderas of the Mexican revolution, the Black Lives Matter Movement, the Freedom Rides, Malcolm X and the Organization of Afro-American Unity, the Black Panther Party, and many more.

Unit Assignment(s)

Students will work in pairs to create a pop up book project and write an essay to document the history of the movement and to connect it to the Xicano Pop Up Book Movement. Students were given directions to either draw images on their own or to find images from the internet that they then cut our using scissors and Exacto Knives in order to outline the shapes of people as opposed to just pop up squares and rectangles. Students glued the images to card stock paper that was then strategically placed on the board using pop up strips and tape in order to create a “scene” from a specific moment in the movement. While students are physically creating the pop-up book they are also reading different articles related to the Ethnic Studies Movement and related to their specific research topic. I asked students to write a three page research essay about their topic and about the goals and ideas of the Xicana/o Pop Up Book Movement. The essay needs to be in MLA format, with in text citations and a Works Cited Page. Students also copy and pasted a paragraph about their topic on the top of their pop-up book so that people that are looking at the pop up books can read about the topic before they open the book. Finally students will also create a performance with chants, sound scapes, or theater to present their pop up books and also present the information to the class.

Readings: The Xicano Pop Up Book Manifesto! and also these articles: “Arizona’s Curriculum Battles: A 500-Year Civilizational War” an op ed from Truthout.org written by Roberto Cintl Rodriguez originally published 3/26/12. The entire article can be found here: http://truth-out.org/opinion/item/7337-arizonas-curriculum-battles-a-500year-civilizational-war “When This Teacher’s Ethnic Studies Classes Were Banned, His Students Took the District to Court—and Won” Curtis Acosta's classes in Mexican American Studies gave kids pride in their heritage—until the Arizona Legislature canceled them. That's when his students became activists, and some real-life lessons began. Article published in Yes magazine April 25, 2014, written by Jing Fong and found at the following website: http://www.yesmagazine.org/issues/education-uprising/interview-with-curtis-acosta “Why Mexican-American Studies Is 'Going To Spread Like Wildfire' In Texas” Written by Roque Planas and published in the Huffington Post on 4/10/14. The entire article can be found here:   http://m.huffpost.com/us/entry/5126215 “California Bill Would Pave The Way For Ethnic Studies Statewide” Written by Roque Planas and published in the Huffington Post on 3/3/14. The Entire article can be found here: http://m.huffpost.com/us/entry/4892111 “Empowering Young People to Be Critical Thinkers: The Mexican American Studies Program in Tucson” Written by Curtis Acosta and Asiya Mir and published in Issue 34 Education for Liberation Voices in Urban Education publication. Acosta and Mir’s article can be found in its entirety at the following website: http://vue.annenberginstitute.org/issues/34/empowering-young-people

Black Lives Matter and Resistance to The Prison Industrial Complex and the criminalization of youth in LA and across the country.

Black Lives Matter: From Oscar Grant to Mike Brown to Charlottesville Virginia: Racial Profiling, police violence, police murdering Black and Brown citizens, mass incarceration, and the rise of white supremacist hate groups is on the news every day right now in 2018. The prison population has increased 700% since the end of the 1960s which was also the end of what some people think is the "end" of the Civil Rights Movement. In this unit we will study the eras of slavery, Jim Crow segregation, and mass incarceration by reading Michelle Alexander's Book: "The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Color Blindness" We will also read excerpts from the young adult novel called "the Hate you Give" by Angie Thomas which is an excellent book about what it is like to grow up a teenager during this era during police killings of youth like Trayvon Martin, Tamir Rice, and Oscar Grant. Students will try to find the connection between police violence against communities of color and mass incarceration. We will study the privatization of the prison system and the rise of the "for Profit" prison model which is close to a 100 billion dollar business which is traded on Wall Street. We will study the war on drugs and how it has impacted communities of color as well as disproportionate sentencing laws, three strikes laws, and racial profiling and how it has impacted generations in Inner City America. At the same time there is a growing movement called Black Lives Matter, Critical Resistance is a prison abolitionist movement, the Immigrant Rights Movement, and other coalitions that are fighting for abolition, reform, or radical changes to the current prison and policing system in the US.

Unit Assignment(s)

Black Lives Matter and Resistance to The Prison Industrial Complex and the criminalization of youth in LA and across the country. Learning Goal -Teach in: 1. Students will research different aspects of racial profiling like the Stop and Frisk law in New York City and how the community in New York worked to study and research this problem, created demands for change to the policies, organized direct action campaigns and ultimately changed the policy. 2. Students could also research for example the Black Lives Matter demands for police to wear body cameras and show why that demand was made based on research, how did the movement create this goal, how did the advocate for the goal, how did negotiations work, and ultimately how did they convince police departments to agree to this demand? What changes has this made? 3. Other groups could present "Know your rights" workshops in collaboration with racial justice community organizations.

Essay: Students will also be asked to turn their research into well written research essays about the topics using evidence collected from readings, from community based research, and from their own experiences.

Infographics: Students will also create information graphics about their specific topic and it will be presented at their teach in.

Los Angeles Based local movements for social change project

During this project students will go through the following steps: 1. This project will analyze the different human rights struggles that are currently taking place in Los Angeles. 2. The student's job is to pick a specific human rights violation that is currently taking place in the city of Los Angeles and an organization or campaign that is currently working to challenge this issue. 3. Students will need to research the human rights issue and talk about the history behind it and how it is impacting people in Los Angeles. 4. Student project will also highlight a person, community, organization, or movement that is working to create a more just, equal, and fair Los Angeles. Leading up to the project students will study Ron Finley's movement to create "greener" spaces in South Central Los Angeles by creating gardens on the strip of land between the houses and the street. These community gardens that are outlined in his Ted Talk called the Guerrilla Gardner which is very popular. In the talk he, talks about he is "growing a nourishing food culture in South Central L.A.’s food desert by planting the seeds and tools for healthy eating" We will also read articles, watch other short documentary videos about Finley and study the impact of "food deserts" on inner city communities in Los Angeles. We will look at how students for example at Roosevelt High School used their classroom through a partnership with "Market Makeovers" which is connected with researchers at UCLA to remodel neighborhood "bodegas" or corner markets to sell more fresh produce and healthy options to people that live in their communities. We will also study the work of East Yards for Environmental Justice and their campaign to shut down the Exide Battery Recycling plant which has been polluting the South East Los Angeles Communities of Bell, Huntington Park, South Gate, Commerce, Vernon, and East LA. Mark Lopez who is the executive director of the organization is a third generation environmental justice activist. He recently won the Goldman Envioronmental Justice Prize which is an extremely prestigious international award for successfully campaigning not only for the Exide battery recycling plant to shut down but for the state of California to clean up the toxic lead waste that has been left behind in these communities. These two examples are of communities coming together to solve problems and come up with solutions. Mark has come to speak to my students the past few years in relation to this project. you can see a short video about his work here: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UAzddXYoR6s Below are examples of projects that students could research:

First major topic: Immigrant Rights in Los Angeles: The Dreamers Movement High School and College students in LA are fighting for access to federal financial aid and a pathway to legal documentation for undocumented students in LA. (This is a national movement but it also has local campaigns). Websites: https://unitedwedream.org/about/our-missions-goals/ http://dreamteamla.org/ http://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-dream-summer-20150823-story.html

ICE separating family members happening in LA. (i.e. Fatima Avelica’s father taken in Los Angeles). What are community organizations and people doing to stop this. Websites: http://abc7.com/news/undocumented-dad-taken-by-ice-while-dropping-kids-off-at-school/1782230/ http://www.cnn.com/2017/03/03/us/california-father-ice-arrest-trnd/ http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-immigration-school-20170303-story.html

Immigration courts in Los Angeles not providing adequate translations in Spanish and Indigenous languages for recent arrivals who are seeing Immigration judges. http://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-mayan-indigenous-languages-20160725-snap-story.html https://www.legallanguage.com/legal-articles/top-languages-of-the-us-immigration-court/ http://www.npr.org/sections/codeswitch/2014/07/01/326426927/language-barriers-pose-challenges-for-mayan-migrant-children

The Movement to create “Sanctuary Cities” and what does this mean for immigrants in those cities. http://www.latimes.com/politics/essential/la-pol-ca-essential-politics-updates-garcetti-asks-federal-government-to-1490826291-htmlstory.html http://www.dailynews.com/20170319/las-sanctuary-city-debate-broadens-as-statewide-bill-takes-shape

How to obtain a green card, visa, permanent residency, citizenship and who to go to for help. What immigrant Rights organizations exist in the local community and how to gain more information from them and how to support the work that they are doing. How are they helping the community know what their rights are even if they are undocumented. For example: (what are your rights when ICE knocks on your door, what to do when pulled over, what to do when stopped at a checkpoint). http://www.carecen-la.org/ https://www.esperanza-la.org/ http://www.chirla.org/

What are schools doing in the local community or Los Angeles to support students that recently arrive to public schools in LA from Mexico or Central America. http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-belmont-high-school-20160710-snap-story.html http://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-me-gaspar-marcos-update-20160825-snap-story.html http://www.latimes.com/local/california/la-essential-education-updates-southern-school-districts-try-to-reassure-1487976491-htmlstory.html

How to create a student Immigrant rights organization on your campus (an analysis of Colores Unidos and a template for youth organizing). There could be other examples as well. Espiritu can help you find other examples. https://fsrn.org/2017/03/los-angeles-students-to-use-theater-to-prepare-for-anti-immigrant-crackdowns/

A project that analyzes the Executive Actions of the banning of Muslims from six different countries and how immigrant rights lawyers and activists resisted that decision in LA and across the country to defeat the measure. http://www.newsweek.com/lawyers-volunteer-us-airports-trump-ban-549830 http://www.scpr.org/news/2017/02/28/69459/expecting-new-trump-travel-ban-lawyers-prepare-to/ http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-lax-protest-muslims-trump-20170128-story.html http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-lax-lawyers-20170131-story.html

There are also a number of organizations that are supporting immigrants that are Indigenous or who identify as being from an Indigenous community in Mexico and Central America. Your project could highlight any of these organizations:

-La Comunidad Ixim- a community based organization of folks from Guatemala who share their Maya Quiche culture with each other by inviting weavers and speakers from Guatemala, create community cultural events that celebrate their culture, support immigrant rights work, they also wrote a children’s coloring book together as well as other activities. Espiritu can link you up with some of the folks that lead this organization.

-Mapping Indigenous LA: Mapping Indigenous Los Angeles aims to uncover and highlight the multiple layers of indigenous Los Angeles through a storymapping project with youth, community leaders, and elders from indigenous communities throughout the city https://mila.ss.ucla.edu/

Issues of Environmental Racism and Environmental Justice: Environmental Racism in Vernon and South East LA (a study of East Yards for Environmental Justice and how their organizations have created grassroots efforts to limit pollution, close companies that are harmful to the environment and other campaigns. The campaign to close the Exide Battery Recycling plant in Vernon led by community members. Once the recycling plant is closed there is another campaign happening now to clean up the lead poisoning in houses, soil, cars, and the environment in the surrounding area. http://eycej.org/ http://www.goldmanprize.org/recipient/mark-lopez/

Environmental Racism in Wilmington (oil refineries polluting the air and environment)  (a study Communities for a Better Environment) and how their organizations have created grassroots efforts to limit pollution, close companies that are harmful to the environment and other campaigns in Wilmington. https://www.cbecal.org/

The campaign to stop the expansion of the 710 freeway because of the pollution that will be added to the environment in South LA. http://eycej.org/

Campaigns to limit or end the run off water pollution or dumping of garbage on the beaches and in the waters off the coast of Los Angeles. (Talk to Kirsh) https://lawaterkeeper.org/pollution-prevention/

Studying the campaigns to gain access to the beach in places like Malibu which is a place where residents close off access to the beach. http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-malibu-beach-access-20160616-snap-story.html

Black Lives Matter Movement in LA. Community organizing collectively to demand accountability for police violence in LA. http://www.laweekly.com/news/these-savvy-women-have-made-black-lives-matter-the-most-crucial-left-wing-movement-today-6252489 https://www.kcet.org/shows/socal-connected/black-lives-matter http://www.dailywire.com/news/16636/xxx-jeffrey-cawood#

How are gang injunctions hurtful to people in Communities of Color and how are organizations working to end this practice. The Youth Justice Coalition is an excellent organization doing great work to try to reverse these criminalizing policies that hurt youth of color. Youth justice coalition http://www.youth4justice.org/ What are ways that community organizations are working to disrupt gang violence in our communities and what can ordinary folks do to change or disrupt gang violence. (ideas could be studying organizations like Homeboy Industries, mentorship programs, and others). http://www.homeboyindustries.org/why-we-do-it/ https://munchies.vice.com/en\_us/article/these-ex-gang-members-are-baking-their-way-to-redemption

Education Issues: Students could research a coalition like “Schools that LA Students Deserve” and figure out what they are fighting for in terms of changing the educational experiences of students in LA Public Schools. How are youth, parents, teachers, involved in this coalition? What are their goals? How can students participate? http://www.schoolslastudentsdeserve.com/

Ethnic Studies in Los Angeles Public Schools. There is a large movement to expand Ethnic Studies classes and teaching approaches from Kindergarten-12th grade in LA Schools. Students, Parents, teachers, and other community members have been fighting for this since 1968, have recently achieved victories but are still fighting for a full implementation. http://www.latimes.com/local/education/la-me-ethnic-studies-20141209-story.html

LGBTQIA+ students have been forming student organizations, school campaigns, local and state campaigns to make sure that schools are inclusive of LGBTQIA+ students and serve them in a way that supports them academically and socially. http://achieve.lausd.net/Page/3651 https://www.lgbt.ucla.edu/Trans-At-UCLA

More specifically LGBTQIA+ students have also been fighting for Gender Neutral bathrooms for LGBTQIA+ students. There has been a lot of success at local schools but there continues to be ambiguity on a national and state level to what schools need to do to accommodate all students. http://www.latimes.com/local/education/la-me-edu-gender-neutral-bathroom-20160413-snap-htmlstory.html https://patch.com/california/hollywood/la-school-board-all-middle-high-schools-should-have-gender-neutral-bathrooms-0 http://www.dailynews.com/social-affairs/20160513/lausds-michelle-king-president-obama-in-agreement-on-transgender-restroom-policy

Food Justice: There has been a successful campaign in Los Angeles to “legalize” street vending of food products. You could analyze how this campaign formed, what were the strategies to create the legal victory, and what was the outcome? What is the next step or phase of the campaign and what can people do to get involved? http://www.latimes.com/local/lanow/la-me-ln-street-vending-decriminalize-20170130-story.html http://www.npr.org/sections/thesalt/2017/02/16/515257761/las-moves-to-protect-immigrant-street-food-vendors-come-with-a-catch http://www.dailynews.com/government-and-politics/20170330/la-takes-another-shot-at-legalizing-street-vending-in-macarthur-park http://streetvendorcampaign.blogspot.com/p/about.html

There is a lack of healthy food options in Communities of Color across LA. These communities are often times referred to as “food deserts” because they don’t have easy access to organic, natural, and healthy food options. There are a number of organization and campaigns that are working to change this. What are their approaches? What victories have they had? What remains to be done? Examples could include the South Central Farm, LA Green Grounds with Ron Finley, Projecto Jardin, or others. (these could be Each of these could be their own topic just talk to Espiritu and he can help you to pick one! South central la farms: http://www.southcentralfarmers.com/index.php http://www.uncubemagazine.com/blog/12844525   Los Angeles Green Grounds: http://www.lagreengrounds.org/ https://www.pps.org/places/lqc/la-green-grounds/ http://www.huffingtonpost.com/julia-wasson/learning-los-angeles-ron-\_b\_6043370.html Ron Finley Project: http://ronfinley.com/the-ron-finley-project/ https://www.ted.com/talks/ron\_finley\_a\_guerilla\_gardener\_in\_south\_central\_la http://www.latimes.com/food/dailydish/la-fo-ron-finley-project-20170503-story.html

Justice for Janitors Campaign: The Justice for Janitors Campaign has a long history in LA organizing custodial workers. They continue to organize today. This is an important topic because the beginnings of Camino Nuevo Schools is connected to the Justice for Janitors Campaign. This is a very interesting topic. https://talkpoverty.org/2015/06/12/aramark-georgetown-university/ http://socialjusticehistory.org/projects/justiceforjanitors/timeline https://www.labor.ucla.edu/what-we-do/labor-studies/research-tools/campaigns-and-research/justice-for-janitors/ http://www.seiu-usww.org/category/campaigns/justice-for-janitors/

There are a number of organizations that are also doing solid work around creating bike lanes in communities of color and also having more access to healthy mobile activities. Each of these can be a sub topic: Check out Multicultural mobility http://www.multicultimobility.org/ Grassroots organizing in Los Angeles http://scopela.org/about-us/staff/ Cyclavia LA http://www.ciclavia.org/

There are a number of organizations in LA doing incredible work around Feminism and addressing the issue of sexism and patriarchy in LA. Any one of these organizations could be a great topic choice check out: Ovarian Cycles Cycling Brigade https://ovarianpsycos.com/ Affirm LA http://www.af3irm.org/af3irm/chapters/los-angeles/ Mujeres De Maiz http://www.mujeresdemaiz.com/ another amazing organization that works with femtoring young women is called Las Fotos Project http://lasfotosproject.org/

Unit Assignment(s)

At the end of the unit students will create the following components to their project:

* A trifold that explains the group’s research and topic
* An infographic
* A website
* A mock social media campaign
* An informational brochure
* A newspaper Article

The Trifold: Objective: Create a well designed visual representation of the activist movement or organization including the major components of the project: The infographic, a display for the website, the mock social media posts, etc.

The Infographic: Objective: Create an infographic as a visual representation of data collected from research. Include the infographic in the website, brochure, newspaper article, and tri-fold.

The Social Media Campaign: Objective: Create mock social media posts that brings social awareness to the issue and demonstrate ways to fight for human rights change in our community

The Website: Objective: Students will collaborate in order to create an informative website outlining their human rights violations. Students will add their infographic, external links, social media posts, etc. Students will be using Weebly or Google Sites to create a website. They will be graded on the format of the website, content, grammar, and use of external references

The Informational Brochure: Objective: Create a printed informational brochure that explains the issue, research findings, and ways to fight for human rights in our community in order to distribute them to your audience on presentation day.

The Newspaper Article: Objective: Students will be able to research an issue that affects our community here in Los Angeles. By using this research, students will write a newspaper article and upload it onto their weebly website.

Using all of these components to their final project students will then make a series of presentations at our school's major event of the year called "Miramar Live" Where students will present their findings and their components of their projects to community members, scholars, classmates, teachers, and district leaders.

Mexican American and Latina/o Literature

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* QQGSFB

*Institution:* Santa Maria Joint Union High School District (69310), Santa Maria, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* English

*Discipline:* English

*Grade Levels:* 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* (None)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

This course surveys the history, identity, and oral traditions of Mexican American and other Latina/o cultures through the lens of literature. It is a representative overview of Mexican American and Latina/o literature covering poetry, drama, novels, short stories, critical essays and other non-fiction texts.

The course will include literary techniques, modes of expression, trends in Mexican American and Latina/o creativity, and will expose students to the richness and diversity that Mexican American and other Latina/o cultures have to offer. The first semester of the course will focus on literature/texts authored by Mexican American, and Chicana/o writers. The second semester focuses on Latin America as a whole and how the influences of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Central America, and South America have shaped American and Latina/o identity in the U.S. and provide a well-rounded understanding of the cultural elements that contribute to U.S. Latina/o Literature. Students will be exposed to extensive reading of classic and modern Mexican American and Latina/o American literature and nonfiction texts that emphasize their historical and cultural roots in the United States and examine the contested meanings of identity; the relationship between social/political activism and literary expression and movements; the politics of immigration and the border; and the intersectionality of these with gender relations and sexuality within the Mexican American and Latina/o community. Students will engage in a variety of short-term and long-term writing assignments that will enhance their scholarly writing; including argumentative, informative, and narrative compositions. Students will improve their skills in close reading, academic research, and expository writing. By the end of the course, students will have developed and written approximately 10 essays in a variety of discursive modes as well as created independent projects that develop their critical speaking and listening skills.

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Unit 1: Pre-Columbian Civilization and the Conquest (The Rise of Mestizo Culture)

Unit Description: This unit will focus on the historical significance of Pre-Columbian cultures in the Americas, the conquest period and three centuries of Spanish colonial rule that saw the rise of the new “mestizo” as an identity that is in constant transformation. An emphasis will be given to Spanish hierarchies of social class as determined by ethnicity and the impact they have on Mexican American identity today. Through close reading and discussion of Pre-Columbian texts like The Popol Vuh and primary accounts of the conquest, the unit will cover questions concerning labels, nationalism, labor, migration, and memory. Through journal entries, participation in think-pair-share discussions, and short informative and narrative writing assignments, students will trace the construction and transformation of ethnic and national identities and the issue of assimilation among Mexican Americans up to the 1960’s.

Unit Assignment(s)

Key Assignment: "Columbus: Hero or Criminal?" Students will read fiction and non-fiction texts about the arrival of Columbus to the Americas, including the 2 poems below. They will work-shop a 3-paragraph response comparing and contrasting the tone and themes of each poem and respond to the following: Whose point of view does each poem reflect and what is the message they each convey? Explain the literary elements of the poems help convey the message. Use evidence from the poems and/or the additional readings to support analysis. Do you agree with one or more than the other? Do you believe Columbus is a criminal or a hero?

"Columbus" By Annette Wynne

An Italian boy that like to play In Genoa about the ships all day, With curly head and dark, dark eyes, That gazed at earth in child surprise; And dreamed of distant stranger skies.

He watched the ships that came crowding in With cargo of riches; he loved the din Of the glad rush out and the spreading sails And the echo of far-off windy gales.

He studied the books of the olden day; He studied but knew far more than they; He talked to the learned men of the school -- So wise he was they thought him a fool, A fool with the dark, dark dreamful eyes, A child he was -- grown wonder-wise.

Youth and dreams are over, past And out, far out he is sailing fast Toward the seas he dreamed; -- strange lands arise -- The world is made rich by his great emprise -- And the wisest know he was more than wise.

"Columbus Day" By Jimmie Durham

In school I was taught the names Columbus, Cortez, and Pizzaro and A dozen other filthy murderers. A bloodline all the way to General Miles, Daniel Boone and General Eisenhower.

No one mentioned the names Of even a few of the victims. But don't you remember Chaske, whose spine Was crushed so quickly by Mr. Pizzaro's boot? What words did he cry into the dust?

What was the familiar name Of that young girl who danced so gracefully That everyone in the village sang with her-- Before Cortez' sword hacked off her arms As she protested the burning of her sweetheart?

That young man's name was Many Deeds, And he had been a leader of a band of fighters Called the Redstick Hummingbirds, who slowed The march of Cortez' army with only a few Spears and stones which now lay still In the mountains and remember.

Greenrock Woman was the name Of that old lady who walked right up And spat in Columbus' face. We Must remember that, and remember Laughing Otter the Taino who tried to stop Columbus and who was taken away as a slave. We never saw him again.

In school I learned of heroic discoveries Made by liars and crooks. The courage Of millions of sweet and true people Was not commemorated.

Let us then declare a holiday For ourselves, and make a parade that begins With Columbus' victims and continues Even to our grandchildren who will be named In their honor.

Because isn't it true that even the summer Grass here in this land whispers those names, And every creek has accepted the responsibility Of singing those names? And nothing can stop The wind from howling those names around The corners of the school.

Why else would the birds sing So much sweeter here than in other lands?

Unit 2: Westward Expansion and "Manifest Destiny"

Unit Description: This unit will present literature that traces the social and cultural outcomes western expansion and "Manifest Destiny" had on Mexico and Mexicans in the U.S. Iconic Mexican American pieces of writing like Yo Soy Joaquin and The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez and historical documents like The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo will be used to focus on the geographical and political shifts between the U.S. and Mexico that led to the present.

Unit Assignment(s)

Key Assignment: CORRIDOS. Can you imagine becoming an immigrant without ever moving? It happened here, in America, in 1848. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought an end to border warfare between the United States and Mexico. How? Mexico ceded a huge area of land - California, Nevada, Utah, part of Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico - to the U. S. The terms of the treaty stipulated that Mexican citizens could either stay where they were or return to Mexico. Imagine! Suddenly, your country changes though you haven't moved an inch. Though many of the Mexicans in this situation elected to become American citizens, they did not by some stroke of magic suddenly fit. Their transition and assimilation into American culture was no smoother than other immigrant groups from abroad. During this turbulent time, Mexican-American literary voices began to be heard, but they were still very distinct from the larger American culture. The evolving literature of this community was spoken, sung, or written in Spanish. Much of the literature was in the oral tradition - it had not ever been written down but had been shared from generation to generation. At its center was personal or historical subject matter. From these traditional literatures a unique form of poetry began to flourish.

Songs and Stories: A style of ballad, called a corrido, (from the Spanish verb corer which means "to run") was a literary result of the cultural conflict between Mexican-Americans and Anglo-Americans in the American Southwest. In terms of the stimulus for their development, corridos might be compared to the blues songs and poetry that were the achievements of 1920s African American culture. Corridos provided an outlet for resentment and frustration caused by discrimination and oppression, and since they were composed in Spanish, corridos could be private from the predominant "Anglo" culture. They poured out the history of the Southwest from the point-of view of the Mexican-American common man. They celebrated cultural clashes, social events, ethnic pride, violence, heroism, villainy, and adventure. One famous corrido, "The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez," told of a Mexican rancher who killed a white sheriff who was unjustly trying to arrest him. Cortez was subsequently chased by lawmen, captured and then convicted by an Anglo jury. In the ballad Cortez was described like a vaquero - expert horseman and marksman - whose adventures on the lam make for an exciting chase and confrontation with the Texas Rangers. The corrido tells how Cortez uses cunning to elude his captors, while the latter, who think only in stereotypes, are bungling and inept. The lawmen who are persecuting Cortez are described very negatively: They are "whiter than a poppy from the fear they had of Cortez and his pistol." The pejorative tone of these lyrics illustrates the tension in the Southwest. The corrido continued to enjoy popularity and remains a vital literary and musical form of expression. During the 1960s a corrido immortalized the courage and determination of Cesar Chavez and the plight of migrant workers. A famous memorial ballad "Recordando El Presidente" was written to memorialize the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Other corridos have been composed about everything from bandoleros to bullfighting, riding cars to running drugs, heroes to villains and, of course, love.

Write a two page critique on the film, "Corridos: Tales of Passion and Revolution" that addresses the following questions: 1. How do the stories in the film illustrate the cultural mores of the time? Use details examples from the various scenes to illustrate your point of view.2. Is the art of writing corridos still relevant today? Why or why not? 3. How do corridos reflect the Mexican spirit or ethnic pride? Is it shown in the film? Is it shown in the corridos we have studies? Provide clear evidence from both the film and the lyrics.

Unit 3: Creating a New Identity (Chicano Movement)

Unit Description: The impact the Mexican American experience through World War I/II and the Zoot Suit Riots had on the Chicano Movement generation will be examined to explore issues of citizenship, assimilation, and cultural identity. The Chicano Movement and the rise of Chicano activists and writers who gave voice to the movement. What is generally referred to as Chicano literature is the relatively recent phenomenon which grew out of the Chicano Movement, the socio-political civil rights movement of the mid-1960s. Yet, this body of literature did not emerge from a cultural or literary vacuum, but was rather a proliferation of continuous literary activities among Mexican-Americans living in the United States.

Unit Assignment(s)

Key Assignment: What is the significance of I am Joaquin to the Chicano Movement of the 60’s and 70’s? Is the poem still relevant today? Why or why not? This lesson will broadly explore the relationship between identity and movement within the Chicano Rights Movement of the 1970s and the larger historical framework that stretches back over 500 years ago. It will center on a primary source, Corky Gonzales’ I Am Joaquín, and its descriptions of the distinct Chicano character and the history lesson that is embedded within the text. The lesson will be broken into four parts — each exploring a different aspect of the relationship between identity and the Chicano Movement and the Movement's relationship to historical events. Further, each activity will require students to practice different essential skills expected of high school humanities students. For example, students will be asked to read and compare two primary sources — I Am Joaquín and Demands Made by East Side High School Students Listed as well as El Popol Vuh. Through this activity, students will not only explore accounts describing the Chicano identity and the objectives of the Chicano Movement, but also critically engage with primary texts, exploring their basic meanings and implications. Also, students will be given a broad lecture dealing with significant figures, organizations, and events within Mexican American history This unit, which is designed to give historical context to the primary source going all the way back to pre-Columbian cultures.

Unit Project: Students will be assigned a topic on Mexican-American history and culture referenced in Yo Soy Joaquin and conduct extensive research on the internet and the library to write a multi-paragraph essay that summarizes and synthesizes the importance of the topic in context. Students will also create a PowerPoint, Keynote presentation or a collage to present to the class as the "expert" on the topic. Students will take notes on each other’s "lectures" and have an opportunity to ask questions of each other. The presentation should be least 10 slides and cite sources according to MLA format.

Unit Essay: I am Joaquin has long been touted as the beginning of Chicano literature. It has also promoted Mexican American socio and political equality, doing much to promote the Mexican American people as equals in American society, but it has also managed to largely ignore Chicanas. Explain both the shortcomings and positives of this epic piece of Chicano literature. Use two of the texts we read by Chicanas (Gloria Anzaldua, Ana Castillo, Sandra Cisneros, Dagoberta Gilb, Cherrie Moraga, Ana Nieto Gomez) to include the Chicana perspective of the movement and to critique the shortcomings of Yo Soy Joaquin.

Unit 4: Immigration and the Border

Unit Description: The issue of immigration and the border will be one the major themes in this unit as it relates to the socio-political, economic, and cultural reality of Mexican Americans in the U.S. The unit will focus on the territory-based rhetoric of the cultural border, boundaries and borderlands, and immigration. Critiquing the essentialist view that presumes fixed boundaries for a culture; students will explore the constructivist view that assumes an individual’s choice in defining and redefining their own cultural identities in a multicultural society. This unit examines the rise of industrialism in agricultural that led to a shift in immigration policies by the U.S.; a focus will be on how migrant farmworkers and other laborers helped shape the economic reality of the Southwest. Students will take a close look at literature that speaks about the border the U.S. shares with Mexico and its constant geographical, political and cultural shifts from past to present. This unit will help students think about and discuss: What is the purpose of a border (physical and otherwise)? Who creates borders and who are they created on? How do Mexican Americans/Chicana/os resist borders and how is this reflected in the literature?

Unit Assignment(s)

Key Assignment: Students will explore and create definitions of the word "border." Students will engage in a multi-perspective way of looking at the border.

Part 1--Individual Writing. Students free write their responses to the questions: 1) What is a border? 2) What words come to mind when you hear the word "border"? (no matter how irrelevant or off-the-wall the word or thought is, write it down); 3) What borders have you crossed in your life? 4) What borders do you not cross?

Part 2--Group Discussion Students gather in groups of three or four, share responses, then work together to write up and illustrate their own definitions and lists of types of borders. Each group presents their ideas to the class.

Part 3--Class Discussion. How many different kinds of borders can we list using what the groups have written? (Also, can discuss questions #3 and #4 from Part 1.) Examples: Border as Wall or Fence Border as a Membrane, Skin, Porous Border as Meeting Place, Interaction Border as Marketplace, Goods & Services Border Between Groups of People, Languages, Economies Border Between Ways of Life, Cultures, ("Ecosystems") Border as Edge, Fuzzy or Crisp, Rules, Inside/Outside, Etc. Border as Psychological, Physical, Social, etc. Question for discussion: Can a border function in more than one way? Why or why not?

Part 4--Listening & Responding. Students read quotes/passages from writings about the border. Students can either respond to the quotes or create their own statements/poems on the idea of "borders." Starter line: "The border is..." Sample statements: "For Mexico, the border is not that rigid Puritan thing, a line; straight lines are unknown in Mexico. The border, like everything else, is subject to supply and demand. The border is a revolving door." --Richard Rodriguez "The border is transient...the border is a word game...the border is a virtual cesspool"--Atlantic Monthly "Tijuana has more in common with Santiago, Chilé than San Diego, California." -- Jorge Bustamante, President, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte "This is the only place I know where you can jump from the First World to the Third World in five minutes." --Julio Chiu, El Paso bank executive and native of Cd. Juárez "We have people here who have never heard of the word 'environment' or 'ecosystem.' It's as if you were talking in another language." --Naachiely Lopez, Tijuana environmentalist, 1992 "Many Mexicans think of the move from Cd. Juárez across the Rio Grande more like moving to a richer neighborhood than going to another country." -- Washington Post, 1978 Source: La Frontera/The Border: An Enigma for Two Nations. University of Southern California, 1993. Closure: Students can read aloud a favorite line or phrase from their writings and as a class revise order of lines to create a group poem/writing on the border.

Unit Essay: An essay exploring the various ways the border functions. Consider the questions: What would the region be like if there were no border? What has the border done to the region? To the people? Consider indigenous peoples of the area (particularly in Arizona) who have lived here for over 500 years and say there is no border. How can anyone say that there is no border?

Unit Research Paper: Before finishing this assignment, you will have read Anzuldúa, and Rodriguez’ personal experiences of the border. For this assignment, you will be writing your own autobiography in which you address three specific ways in which your individual life connects to the national life. You will be writing your autobiography (or the story of your family) as the story of your people (however you define your people). In the end, you will explain how a few incidents from your own life made you more aware of the possibilities or limitations of connection to the national life of the mythical "America." The three essential parts of this assignment are: Part 1: What were some of the earliest experiences you had in which you felt included as part of a larger nation? This could be the pledge of allegiance you said in school, or visiting a national monument, or reading through your American history book, or hearing your relatives tell you stories about war, labor struggles, and past American figures. Focus on a scene or two that you remember and describe what made that scene so memorable. Part 2: What were some of the times that you felt excluded from being part of the larger nation? What happened? Did you realize at the time that you were being excluded, or is it only in looking back that you figured it out? This event need not even be something that happened directly to you — it could be something you heard happening to someone else — but it should be an event that had some consequence in your life. Part 3: How do you make sense of both being included and being excluded from your idea of what "America" means? Do you now claim your identity as one of many American lives? Do you continue to feel that you are cut off from the early image of "America" that you had? How do you reconcile the incidents from Part 1 and Part 2? Or, if you can’t reconcile them, which of the incidents has impacted your identity the most and shaped how you see yourself today?

FORM: Your autobiography will be in the form of a personal essay. It must be between at least 3 full pages and no longer than 6 pages. You must discuss the three parts above, but you can do them in any order you wish (as long as I can see clearly that you have some sort of organization to your thoughts). One way you might want to consider organizing this essay would be based on the following structure: I: Title (think of something creative) II: A one-paragraph introduction that begins with something attention grabbing and ends with a thesis statement that quickly answers Part 3 above) III: One or two paragraphs that describe the experience mentioned in Part 1. IV: One or two paragraphs that describe of the experience mentioned in Part 2 (these paragraphs should take the form of paragraphs before them) V: One paragraph that clearly identifies the conflict between Parts 1 and 2 VI: One or two paragraphs that explains the answer to the questions in Part III VIII: A concluding paragraph that reinforces the one sentence summary of Part III and explains why it is significant to the literature we are reading in this class.

Unit 5: Colonization of Latin America

Unit Description:  This course will put Latino and Latina literature in context to the larger literary canon.  We will explore important aspects of the works through a mostly historical approach focusing on the impact of colonialism on Latin American culture but will also draw from other components including folklore, memory, social issues, and cultural identity. A broad overview will be given to Latin America as a whole and through the literature, students will examine the influence of Spanish and Portuguese colonial rule on Latin America, as well as the modern day influences of Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Central America, and South America on American and Latino identity in the U.S. The primary text is "The Vintage Book of Latin American Stories" edited by Carlos Fuentes and Julio Ortega which will be used for the rest of the semester in conjunction with other texts.

Unit Assignment(s)

Key Assignment: Cultural Diffusion and Latin America A look at colonization, the Atlantic slave trade, and the Columbian Exchange, its impacts on the culture of Latin America, and the positive/negative impacts of this cultural diffusion. Write an essay that discusses the literature, art and music that resulted from the encounters of many backgrounds on the stage of colonial Latin America. How did the experience of colonization affect Latin American cultures? How were people of all backgrounds in colonial Latin America able to express themselves? What flavors did their identities add to their cultural expressions? What does the art/literature of particular groups say about their worldview or place in society? Use the literature we have read as evidence in your responses.

Unit Project: Immigration has been a part of the world since humans first started walking. This phenomenon continues for a variety of reasons today. The U.S. borders Mexico and we have many immigrants from Mexico and Central America. Their reasons for immigrating are many and not always presented by the media in the best light. Students need to know the various reasons that so many Latin Americans are leaving their countries and coming to the U.S. One way to find this information is to gather it through interviews and oral history. Students will be studying immigration from Latin American countries and the statistics that are known, using the Internet and written material. A foundation will be built around understanding the impact of immigration on the U.S. as well as on Latin-American countries. At the same time students will conduct an interview of a local immigrant(s) in order to have a personal view of the issues that surround immigration. Students will write a detailed essay (minimum 3 pages) about the person you interviewed as well as formal presentation of the information that you found and share it with the class.

Presentation Choices: This will allow students to synthesize the information gathered and respond to a critical issue in our world today. You will present your presentation to the class. 1. PowerPoint presentation. You must have at least 10 slides in your presentation and it must be thorough. 2. Create an "album" containing facts, stories, poetry, drawings, songs of the person you interviewed and the information you gathered. 3. A video production for public access TV in the form of a newscast or documentary.

Unit 6: The Rise of Magical Realism

Unit Description: A look at the rise of Latino/a writers, artists, filmmakers, and others who have become more accepted by the mainstream of U.S. society and the world and yet still retain their cultural identity or are re-shaping that identity. This unit will put Latino and Latina literature in context to the larger literary canon. We will explore important aspects of the works through a mostly historical approach focusing on the impact of colonialism on Latin American culture but will also draw from other components including folklore, memory, social issues, and cultural identity. A focus on the rise of new cultural identity that rejects the old “colonial” styles of literature for fresh approach to writing that saw the rise of Surrealism, Magical Realism, and eventually a hybrid approach to literature in the U.S. by Latino/a writers who are simultaneously part of the mainstream American culture but also redefining what it means to be American.

Unit Assignment(s)

Key Assignment: Theme of Isolation "The Handsomest Drowned Man in the World" explores the ways in which human beings overcome personal isolation through their collective community. In this story, common beliefs in the mythic or fantastic bring together the members of a small fishing village. The men, women, and children of this community are united by their common desire for self-improvement. Together, they imagine a better future for themselves, a future in which they are as extraordinary as the myths in which they all believe. Questions about Isolation 1. Does the drowned man create conflict in the village, or bring the village together? (Your answer might change depending on which part of the story you're examining.) 2. How does the village's relative isolation from neighboring towns affect the way we read the story? 3. Why is it so important to the women of the village that they claim the drowned man as their own?

Course Final Essay

From the following prompts, please choose ONE. For each of the writing prompts, students will incorporate critical readings that could best be applied to the arguments/stance/perspective the student is making in the essay. Students are required to use at least one critical reading.

Unit Assignment(s)

Writing prompts 1) "The corrido---narrative ballad---constitutes one of the richest and most resilient of genres within the Mexican oral tradition. It is a form of song that extends back into time immemorial," writes Yvonne Broyles-Gonzales in What Pride Mainstream: Luis Valdez’ Corridos on Stage and Film. In what ways do corridos promote stereotypes of Mexicans and Mexican Americans? Can corridos also thwart stereotypes? Explain. 2) Gloria Anzaldúa’s To live in the borderlands means you is a passionate and candid interpretation of living life between more than one cultural mindset. Explain her answer to easing the complications of living "in the borderlands," taking care to note any shortcomings, if any, to her solution. 3) Discuss the significance of space and place with a discussion of the Borderlands, the issue of cultural hybridity, and pragmatic assimilation. What are the complications, the consequences, and the positives of being bicultural?

Semester 1 Texts

Primary Texts: Bordering Fires: the Vintage Book of Contemporary Mexican and Chicano/A Literature edited by Cristina Garcia. This Bridge Called My Back: Writings by Radical Women of Color edited by Cherrie Moraga and Gloria Anzaldua. Bless Me Ultima by Rudolfo Anaya

Unit Assignment(s)

Excerpted Texts: Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiza by Gloria Anzaldua. From Indians to Chicanos by James Diego. Vigil El Popol Vuh (Mayan text). Yo Soy Joaquin by Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzalez. The Ballad of Gregorio Cortez – corrido, author unknown. Rain of Gold by Victor Villasenor Actos by Luis Valdez and El Teatro Campesino. Drink Cultura by Jose Antonio Burciaga. Bordertown by Culture Clash

Semester 2 Texts

Primary Texts: The Vintage Book of Latin American Stories edited by Carlos Fuentes and Julio Ortega. Stories of Eva Luna by Isabel Allende. Sudden Fiction Latino edited by Robert Shapard, James Thomas, and Ray Gonzalez

Unit Assignment(s)

Excerpted Texts: How the Garcia Girls Lost Their Accent by Julia Alvarez. Dreaming in Cuban by Cristina Garcia. Labyrinths by Jose Luis Borges. The Captain's Verses by Pablo Neruda. Love in the Time of Cholera by Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

Mexican American History

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* L2L8R9

*Institution:* Luis Valdez Leadership Academy (054818), San Jose, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 9th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* MA History, MA History

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

Mexican-American History traces the experiences of Mexican-Americans from their origins in the early 1600s to present day. The course will examine the political, social and economic conditions that have impacted Mexican identity and the historic events that have shaped Mexican-American communities in the United States. Students will analyze the changes and the continuity between events of the past as they relate to modern day Mexican-American culture and issues affecting the Mexican-American community. Students will develop their argumentative and critical thinking skills through discussions, oral presentations, debates and Socratic seminars. In addition, students will synthesize their own observations and opinions with a variety of sources to produce historical arguments in both written and oral forms. The purpose of this course is to build students’ literacy and historical thinking skills while shedding light on a group of people that helped form and shape the American cultural and historical landscape. Students will learn to acknowledge diversity and respect different cultures as the United States becomes a more diverse nation.

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Unit 1: Intro to the Study of Mexican-American History

Unit Summary: Coverage will include an introduction of the themes and overview of Mexican-American history. The course will begin by exploring what the following key terms mean; Mexican, American, Mexican-American, Chicana/o, Metizo/a, Latino, Hispanic, ethnicity, and nationality. Students will discuss the concept of identity and define what it means to them and how they view themselves. They will also analyze case studies of school districts across that United States that have offered Mexican-American history and identify arguments for whether or not schools should adopt Mexican-American history courses to the curriculum. Students will specifically learn about the Mexican American studies program that was contested in Arizona by residents who consider these courses to be threatening. They will also learn how the Mexican-American community and proponents of the course responded to the ban of Mexican-American studies in Arizona high school districts. Students will engage in discussions including Socratic Seminars and Structured Academic Controversies to explore issues of politics, identity, resistance and education as they relate to the teaching of Mexican-American history. Students will be exposed to historical thinking skills such as identifying the differences between primary and secondary sources. Students will read and evaluate the sources as they analyze the audience and potential bias of each source to formulate their own critical perspectives about the teaching and field of Mexican-American history.

Major Assignment: Write a letter addressed to a student, teacher, or legislature involved in the banning of Mexican-American Studies in Tucson, Arizona in 2010. Students write a typed response communicating their argument in favor of or against the teaching of Mexican-American Studies. Students learn how to analyze primary and secondary sources to formulate and defend their perspective by using evidence to support their opinions as well as comparing and contrasting views with divergent opinions.

Unit 2: Origins of the Mexican-American Community

Unit Summary: Students will examine the causes and effects of the Spanish conquest and the Mexican-American War. Students will explore the encounter and interactions between Europeans and the Aztecs and identify and analyze the impact of the social, political and religious institutions that were introduced in the Americas. As students explore these events, students will discuss westward expansion, specifically focusing on the conflicts in the southwest and California to analyze the political, social and economic conditions of the historical events that led to the formation of the Mexican-American culture in the United States. Throughout the unit, students will discuss the role of religion, gender and race relations in order to understand how Mexican-American culture was shaped in different parts of the United States. There will be a focus on California missions, historic landmarks of the Spanish/Mexican colonial period in California so that students could trace the roots/origins of the Mexican community and its contributions during the late 1800’s and 1900’s.

Major Assignment: Create a history exhibit outlining the social, political and economic causes and effects of the Spanish conquest and the Mexican American War and analyze how these events shaped Mexican-American culture in various parts of the United States, including California. Students will organize their information on a trifold presentation board where they will learn to trace the origins of the Mexican-American community as they relate to the life of Mexican-Americans both in the past and in the present. Students will include visuals and artifacts to represent the events and prepare an oral presentation to be shared with their peers.

Unit 3: Immigration

Unit Summary: Students examine the reasons why immigrants moved from Mexico to the United States in the last one hundred years and identify how Americans responded to each wave of immigration from 1910 to the 1930s. Students compare and contrast reasons why people have immigrated in the past and the restrictions the U.S. has placed then and today according to the political, social, economic and cultural conditions of each historical time period. The unit focuses on three major time periods, the Mexican Revolution, World War I(WWI) and the Great Depression. For the Mexican Revolution, students will analyze the effects of the Mexican Revolution on its rural poor and on the U.S. in terms of immigration. They will evaluate the rule of Porfirio Diaz and analyze immigration data under his presidency. During the study of WWI, students will analyze the relationship between a nation’s economy (good or bad) and how the nation treats their immigration. Students will continue to analyze this connection as students read and research about the lives of American citizens that were deported as part of the Repatriation Movement during the Great Depression. Students think critically and assess the impact of these events, in relation to the larger goals of examining the push and pull factors of immigration and how Americans responded by engaging in Socratic seminars, inquiries, debates and simulations. Students accomplish this by analyzing a variety of images created during each time period such as political cartoons and photographs. They will also read newspaper articles and textbook excerpt to understand the significance of time and place in shaping immigrants’ decisions to move to the United States and shaping the beliefs that Americans had about immigration.

Major Assignment: Write a research paper that answers the following research questions: 1) How have economic and other conditions in the U.S. and Mexico impacted immigration for the past 100 years? 2) How have Americans responded to Mexican immigrants over the past century? Students use on-line data bases and class libraries to research and analyze primary and secondary sources in order to identify the political, social and economic conditions and push/pull factors that have impacted immigration and use historical sources to form an argument regarding how Americans have responded to Mexican immigrants over the last 100 years. Students specifically analyze events such as the Mexican Revolution, WWI and the Great Depression and compare and contrast different perspectives and responses to immigration depending on the time period and national context of each event.

Unit 4: Mexican-Americans during WWII

Unit Summary: Students will analyze and examine the roles that Mexicans and Mexican-Americans played during the WWII era and evaluate the racial/ethnic tensions that existed during this time period both abroad and in the United States. Students will also identify and research Mexican-Americans that served in the armed forces and the contributions that Mexican-American men and women made to the war effort. Students will learn about Mexican-American Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, Jose M. Lopez and Guy Luis Abandon by researching their lives. They will connect how their lives served as a precursor and inspiration to the Chicano/ Civil Rights Movement. Students will be exposed to the emergence of new Latino civil rights organizations such as Community Service Organization (CSO), the G.I Forum and League of United Latin-American citizens, (L.U.L.A.C) that were created with the goals of seeking greater equal political treatment. Students will also explain the foreign relation policy between Mexico and U.S. in the context of the war. They will be able to explain why the Bracero Program started, who was responsible for recruiting the workers and the legacy of the Bracero Program. Students will then create a document based argument about whether the Bracero Program was a form of exploitation of or an opportunity for Mexican laborers. Students will also discuss the implications that the war had on the labor force and geographically examine why Mexican-Americans moved from rural areas to the cities by analyzing maps of the 1940’s. In addition, students will also analyze the Zoot Suit Riots and zoot suit culture in order to shed light and discuss issues such as the role of the media, class, race, ethnicity and gender as they related to the life on the home front during WWII.

Major Assignment: Create a newspaper that features articles on how the political and other conditions impacted the lives of Mexican and Mexican-Americans during WWII. Students will put themselves in the shoes of a journalist reporting on events during the 1940’s. Articles will include major events such as the Zoot Suit riots where students will have to report on the root cause of the Zoot Suit riots by analyzing and citing various primary and secondary sources to support their argument. Students will also include visuals and create advertisements as they place themselves within the historical context of the time period. Students will learn how the lives of Mexicans and Mexican-Americans were affected during the WWII era and will learn the impact of historical context on the way that events and ideas unfold.

Unit 5: The Chicano Movement

Unit Summary: Students will analyze and examine the Chicano movement of the 1960’s and 1970’s.  They will identify demands for equity and civil rights in the realms of education, labor, art and politics. Students will explore the causes of the movement by conducting on-line and library research about organization and individuals that took part in each of the movements. For each realm, students will identify the historical conditions that led to the movement and important groups and people that affected social change. For example, students will learn about the farm working conditions that caused labor activists such as Dolores Huerta and Cesar Chavez to form the United Farm Workers (UFW) union to protest and fight for their rights. In addition, students will explore the relationship between Braceros and the UFW by engaging in a Structured Academic Controversy in which students will come to consensus about whether or not the UFW was an anti-immigrant movement and support their argument using evidence. Students will continue to explore ways to protest as they learn about the student movement and how art was used to make political and social statements. Students will listen to oral histories and listen to guest speakers who were part of the Chicano movement. By researching the efforts of groups and individuals, students will be able to synthesize the information gathered from both primary and secondary sources and analyze both the successes and or setbacks of the movement and its implications on the issues that affect the Latino community today.

Major Assignment: Multimedia Project Presentation, where students will have the option of presenting their research findings about an aspect of Chicano Movement such as Education, Labor, Art, or Politics. Students will build technological literacy by organizing their information in a Prezzi or Powerpoint. The presentation will also include an oral and written component (research paper) that students will share with their peers and family members in the form of a student led exhibition. Students will learn to synthesize and corroborate information from various sources to defend a thesis on whether the movement was successful or not in a specific realm (art, students, farm workers) of the broader Chicano Movement.

Unit 6: Current Movements in the Latino Community Today

Unit Summary: Students will identify and analyze challenges and issues facing the Latino community today. Students will analyze and interpret data from recent research polls in order to identify the top issues that are relevant to the Latino community such as education, immigration, jobs and the economy and health care. For example, students will learn about contemporary immigration and examine a case study of the Iowa raids and deportations that occurred in 2006. They will also research immigration laws that have been passed in Alabama and Arizona in order to analyze the laws and their impact on the Latino community and the broader United States. Students will also learn and analyze the political, social and economic implications of federal legislation such as NAFTA, the DREAM Act and the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program. Students will explore current day movements revolving around these issues by reading primary and secondary sources. As students learn about current events, they will compare and contrast the issues of today as they relate to the events and trends of historical events that we have studied in the previous units.

Major Assignment: Create a documentary where students will survey and interview community members about issues affecting the Latino community. Students will use the resources of the digital media lab including iPads and computers to conduct on-line research and record oral histories. They will apply technology skills and learn how to conduct interviews to synthesize current events with Mexican-American history of the past.

### Asian American Studies Course Outlines

Asian American Studies

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* BQ4CKD

*Institution:* San Francisco Unified School District (68478), San Francisco, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Full Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Classroom Based

*Transcript Code(s):* (None)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

This Asian American Studies survey course educates students about Asian American histories of immigration, diaspora, settlement, social movements, community issues, and art. Along with studying these topics, students will also be engaging communities outside of their schools. They will also be sharing what they are learning from the course through a teaching project with middle school and/or elementary school students. Honoring the historical legacy of social movements and mass struggles against injustice, including the establishment of ethnic studies and Asian American Studies programs in public schools and university curricula, this course aims to provide an emancipatory education that will inspire students to critically engage in self-determination and seek social justice for all. Through historical documents and analytic essays students will be able to (1) describe the history of Asian American Studies, (2) describe the experiences of Asians in America, (3) discuss how these experiences relate to their own, (4) participate in a service learning project with middle school and/or elementary school students, and (5) do research that directly explores problems in the Asian American community, conduct research around a specific issues, and strategize on how to address it. This course was designed to explore the racial, social, and political histories of Asian Americans that are left out of many history courses. The course prepares students to participate in concurrent or subsequent social students and literature courses with a solid understanding of historical trend and historical thinking. This course is directly in line with the ethnic studies framework which focuses on how race, ethnicity, nationality, and culture have shaped and continue to shape individuals and society in the United States. The course develops academic skills in reading, analysis, and writing of historical thinking. The course gives students a broad opportunity to work with and understand the variety of perspectives that shapes the richness and complexity of the United States as well as our city.

Prerequisites

None

Corequisites

None

Course Content

Unit 1: An Introduction to Asian American History

In addition to the 300-word analytical/reflective essay described above, students create a document box that represents 3 major elements of their culture and do a personal timeline of their life. They will share their documents and timelines with the rest of the class.

Unit 2: Asian American Immigration and Diaspora

Along with the two 500-word analytical essays described above, students will also do a debate in poetic form based on the major issues in Carlos Bulosan’s, America is in the Heart.

Unit 3: Asian American Settlement and Exclusion

In addition to the 500-word analytical essay detailed above, students will write and perform short plays focused on Asian American exclusion policies and practices based on their study of primary documents and images along with the resistance of Asian Americans.

Unit 4: Peer Teaching Project

In addition to the writing of a full lesson plan on a particular topic that the students’ learned in Units 1-3, they will also implement it at a neighboring middle and/or elementary school.

Unit 5: On Becoming an Asian American Community Prior to 1965

In addition to 500-word analytical essay mentioned above, students will build a model of an Asian American community with found materials (milk cartons, toilet paper rolls, and other household recycled materials).

Unit 6: New Asian American Communities after 1965

In addition to the 1000-word oral history essay, students will present their oral history in the character of their interviewee. They will dress and speak in their interviewee’s voice and share three major events of their life, particularly examining the effects of the Immigration and Reform Act of 1965.

Unit 7: Asian American Social Movements

A 500-word persuasive essay described above, students take a fieldtrip to either to UC Berkeley or San Francisco State University to do an ethnographic exploration of the ways Asian American Social Movements have transformed higher education, particularly focusing on the growth of Asian American Studies.

Unit 8: Youth Participatory Action Research (YPAR)

Students will take what they learned in Units 1-7 to do a college preparatory research project that utilizes sound methodology to study a problem in the Asian American community. This YPAR project has a guided process that allows the students to use their research to develop an action plan to address the problems that they studied.

Unit 1: An Introduction to Asian American History (4 weeks)

Semester 1 Asian American History. Students will be introduced to the concepts of historical problems and perspective that are central to understanding Asian American experiences in the United States. The semester begins with an examination of how Asian Americans have been, or have not been portrayed by American historians. Students will start with an American history textbook analysis with the book that was adopted by their school district. They will also be reading several essays that introduce the centrality of racism, immigration, and identity in Asian American Studies. They end this unit by exploring what it means to be Asian American.

Unit 2: Asian American Immigration and Diaspora (7 weeks)

Students will review or learn how to read and analyze primary sources through the exploration of Asian American Migration. They will look at primary documents that set up the context--both in Asia and in the United States--for Asian immigration to the United States. They will also be reading the autobiographical novel, America is the Heart by Carlos Bulosan, a story about an early Filipino immigrant who came to the United States to escape poverty.

Unit 3: Asian American Settlement and Exclusion (5 weeks)

Students will go beyond the reasons of Asian American immigration and explore the concept of exclusion. The focus is on the main exclusionary efforts that have limited the immigration, settlement, and pursuit of equity of Asian Americans. Students will look at exclusionary policies, statements that have negatively impacted the experiences and identity of Asian Americans. This unit also explores Asian resistance efforts. Students will be doing group interviews with Asian Americans who are experts on historical exclusionary policies. These experts will either be people who have had family members who were directly affected or those who have studied Asian American exclusion.

Unit 4: Peer Teaching Project (3 weeks)

Students will be taking what they learned in their first semester (Units 1-3) to develop a lesson plan on a specific topic within Asian American history. They will teach the lesson plan to a nearby middle or elementary school. They will be taught how to do the research to develop a well-structured lesson plan with interactive exercises that will engage the students in the class that they are teaching in. The lesson plan must draw from the concepts presented in Units 1-3. This becomes that major assessment for semester 1.

Unit 5: On Becoming an Asian American Community Prior to 1965 (4 weeks)

Semester 2: Asian American Communities. Students will explore the concept of community focusing primarily the Asian American communities that have been formed before 1965. The focus is on the interracial and interethnic relationships that formed. Students will look at anti-miscegenation laws and practices that shaped the treatment of Asian Americans in the United States. They will also learn about the alliances and resistance of Asian Americans toward anti-Asian violence.

Unit 6: New Asian American Communities after 1965 (3 weeks)

Students will return to the concept of community focusing primarily the Asian American communities that have been formed after the Immigration and Reform Act of 1965. They will look at the original policy signed by Lyndon B. Johnson. They will look at the political context with regard to the social movements that preceded the policy and the main intent of the good will act. They will also look at the immigration trends that show the impact of the law. The focus is to create an immigration timeline and find themselves/their families in history, regardless if they are Asian American or not. Building on their interview skills they learned in the first semester, they will be writing an oral history paper with an Asian American who has immigrated after 1965. Students will also construct a presentation based on the oral history to share with the class about how the policy has impacted individual experiences, spawned the growth of the Asian American community and how it has changed the face of the United States.

Unit 7: Asian American Social Movements (5 weeks)

Students will learn about the Asian American activism to explore the ways that they have resisted injustice. Through essays and images, this unit looks at the following social movements: San Francisco International Hotel Anti-Eviction Movement, Third World Liberation Front Movement, and Vincent Chin Anti-scapegoating Movement. Students will explore how each movement is rooted in a central problem that the Asian American community was facing. Students will also be studying the praxis of each of the movements to prepare for the Youth Participatory Action Research projects that they will do in their final unit.

Unit 8: Youth Participatory Action Research (YPAR) (7 weeks)

Youth Participatory Action Research provides young people with opportunities to study social problems affecting their lives and then determine actions to rectify these problems. (Dimitriadis 2008). Students will take what they learned in Units 1-7 to do a college preparatory research project that utilizes sound methodology to study a problem in the Asian American community. This YPAR project has a guided process that allows the students then use their research to develop an action plan to address the problems that they have studied. The following shows how each term in YPAR is operationalized. YOUTH: Young people between the ages of 14 and 24.

PARTICIPATORY: All participants, including youth, are seen as experts who all have important experiences and knowledge.

ACTION: The goal is to use what youth research to develop a plan of action toward bettering their communities.

RESEARCH: A systematic investigation of a problem facing youth.

This course implements culturally and community responsive pedagogy by focusing on Asian American histories that are often neglected in mainstream history courses and connecting them to community issues that need to be addressed. Gay (2000) defines culturally responsive teaching as using the cultural knowledge, prior experiences, and performance styles of diverse students to make learning more appropriate and effective for them; it teaches to and through the strengths of these students. Gay (2000) also describes culturally responsive teaching as having these characteristics: Culturally Responsive Pedagogy Course Implementation It acknowledges the legitimacy of the cultural heritages of different ethnic groups, both as legacies that affect students' dispositions, attitudes, and approaches to learning and as worthy content to be taught in the formal curriculum. This course looks at the diversity amongst Asian Americans but also the collective experiences impacted by racism. This is evidenced to the use of primary sources. It builds bridges of meaningfulness between home and school experiences as well as between academic abstractions and lived sociocultural realities.

Unit 6- Oral History Project. It uses a wide variety of instructional strategies that are connected to different learning styles. Units 1-7 It teaches students to know and praise their own and each others' cultural heritages. Unit 1- Cultural Document Box and Personal Timeline Unit 6- Oral History Project Sharing It incorporates multicultural information, resources, and materials in all the subjects and skills routinely taught in schools. The focus of this course is really about looking at history with an Asian American perspective.

Unit 8 Continued: Youth Participatory Action Research (YPAR) (7 weeks)

\*http://www.intime.uni.edu/multiculture/curriculum/culture/teaching.htm

This course utilizes an ethnic studies framework based on the goal of deepening students’ understanding of both the past and the present through continual reflection on the interaction between the two. Students learn to shift analytical lenses between their personal lives and the larger social and historical context that has created the environment within which they live. This process deepens students’ understanding of themselves by grounding it in history and it deepens their appreciation of history by connecting it to their contemporary lives.

This dynamic is demonstrated with a specific focus on Asian Americans. Each unit was constructed as building upon the previous unit. Each unit draws from primary documents, students’ personal experiences, community and/or family members’ experiences, and scholarly essays. Each of these sources come together to value knowledge that goes beyond what is published in history text books.

The culminating project for the course also requires students to employ both their personal, contemporary analytical lens and their historical analytical lens. Students work in teams to develop lessons based on the content of their Ethnic Studies course and teach the lessons to students at middle and/or elementary schools in their communities. Lesson development emphasizes the connections that the high school students must find between the historical material and the lives of the middle school students in order to assure the success of the lessons. Student writing is the principal form of assessment in this course. Short in-class or homework writing assignments provide formative assessment of daily activities, and the collection of writing assignments outlined above provides a summative assessment for each unit.

In addition, oral presentations are used to assess student learning, as in Unit 1 (sharing the document box), Unit 3 (performance of a five-minute play), Unit 4 (teaching project), Unit 6 (oral history project). Most units include a project by which student work is assessed. Unit 4 features a teaching project. Students will be taking what they learned in the first semester (Units 1-3) and develop a lesson plan on a specific topic within Asian American history. They will teach the lesson plan to a nearby middle or elementary school. They will be taught how to do the research to develop a well-structured lesson plan with interactive exercises that will engage the students in the class that they are teaching in. The lesson plan must draw from the concepts presented in Units 1-3. This becomes that major assessment for semester 1.

Ultimately, the main assessment will be the outcome of the Youth Participatory Action Research Project where both writing and oral skills will be tested. Students will take what they learned in Units 1-7 to do a college preparatory research project that utilizes sound methodology to study a problem in the Asian American community. This YPAR project has a guided process that allows the students then use their research to develop an action plan to address the problems that they studied. The writing assignments described below are produced through a writer’s workshop process that includes structured brainstorming activities, multiple drafts, peer editing, and publication within the classroom or school.

Unit 1: An Introduction to Asian American History

Based on an American history textbook analysis, students will write a 300-word analytical/reflective essay in response to the questions: How have Asian American been portrayed in American history How has this affected what you believe about Asian Americans

Unit 2: Asian American Immigration and Diaspora

Students will review or learn how to analyze primary sources. They will use Primary Document Analysis Worksheets produced by the National Archives: http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/worksheets/. Following the worksheets, the students will write a 500-word analytic essay based on their analysis of the primary sources. A 500-word analytical essay with a strong thesis statement on Carlos Bulosan’s America is the Heart that will answer: How does Carlos Bulosan’s narrative challenge stereotypical experiences of Asian American? And How do my experiences relate to Carlos Bulosan’s Students will workshop their thesis and blueprint statements, outline their essays, and write at least three drafts of their paper.

Unit 3: Asian American Settlement and Exclusion

A 500-word analytical essay based on group interviews with Asian Americans who are experts on historical exclusionary policies. These experts will either be people who have had family members who were directly affected or those who have studied Asian American exclusion. A script for a five-minute play in which students express their knowledge and feelings about the Asian American exclusion policies and practices based on their study of primary documents and images.

Unit 4: Peer Teaching Project

A Full lesson plan that follows an ethnic studies format that includes: 100-word Cultural Energizer 500-word Community Collaboration/Critical Cultural Production 100-word Conclusive Dialogue List of Materials and Resources

Unit 5: On Becoming an Asian American Community Prior to 1965

A 500-word analytical essay examining primary documents. Students will have a choice to write about the following topics: Interethnic Tensions and Alliances in the 1920s and 1930s Americanization and the Second Generation, 1920-1942 War, Race, and the Meaning of Citizenship, 1941-1988

Unit 6: New Asian American Communities after 1965

A historical narrative of 1000 words, based on an oral interview with a family member or other adult important in the student’s life. The narrative focuses on the role of race, ethnicity, nationality, and culture in the interviewee’s education, personal relationships, employment and/or socioeconomic status, civic life, and immigration/migration experience.

Unit 7: Asian American Social Movements

A 500-word persuasive essay that takes the form of a manifesto that lists and justifies the student’s demands in one of the following movements:

* San Francisco International Hotel Anti-Eviction Movement
* Third World Liberation Front Movement
* Vincent Chin Anti-scapegoating Movement

Students will explore how each movement is rooted in a central problem that the Asian American community was facing. Students will also be studying the praxis of each of the movements to prepare for the Youth Participatory Action Research projects that they will do in their final unit.

Unit 8: Youth Participatory Action Research (YPAR)

A 2000-word analytical research paper based on the Youth Participatory Action Research project. This will include the following sections: Introduction to the problem Background information on the community Methodology Findings and Analysis Plan of Action Outcome of Implementation Impact of Research Suggested Further Research and Action. A script to support a PowerPoint presentation that summarizes their research on a problem in the Asian American community. The script begins with a demographic profile of the community and summarizes the history of the community. Then it describes the problem, research question, and methods that they used to conduct the research. Then they include their findings, analysis, plan of action to address the problem, the outcome of their implementation, and the impact of their research. They will end with suggested future research and action that needs to occur even after they complete the course. A 500-word reflective narrative on the student’s experience in the course and how they plan on using what they learned about Asian Americans in their future.

### Native American Studies Course Outlines

Native American Studies: Contemporary Perspectives

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* QRSMHL

*Institution:* Golden Valley Charter School (053629), Ventura, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Half Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Online

*Transcript Code(s):* Native American Studies B (a-g)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

PLATO Course Native American Studies: Contemporary Perspectives is a semester-long course that examines the current social, economic, religious, and political issues faced by Native Americans. Some lessons discuss Native American professionals and their accomplishments, the positive effects of various Native American organizations on the people they serve, and the role of warriors in Native American societies. Other lessons expand to include a global perspective by introducing the issues of indigenous people. Students will need a notebook for taking lesson notes and a computer with Word and PowerPoint (or equivalent) software. The primary method of submitting the course assignments and activities is through the drop box provided within the LMS. Having a computer that supports thumb drives might be necessary, depending on the teacher’s requirements to submit the course activities. For oral presentations, students may require access to visual aids such as poster boards, or be able to create visual aids on the computer. A lab activity interspersed throughout the course forms a cumulative assessment that covers the course's learning outcomes, and gives students an opportunity to synthesize the concepts of the course as they demonstrate their learning in the form of a project.

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Lesson 1: Worldviews and Paradigms

In this lesson, students will study two ways of thinking: Reductionism and Holism. They will understand the effects of secularism on Native American and non-Native American interactions. The lesson also describes the different ways in which the Native Americans and the Westerners live together as a family, share wealth, and interact with the natural environment.

Activity: In this activity, students will define secularism and describe the role of secularism in Native American and non-Native interactions. Students have to answer questions on the influence of secularism on Native American and non-Native paradigms and explain the differences that influenced Native American and non-Native interactions. They have to answer these questions in a well-developed paragraph, in seven to nine sentences, using correct grammar and cite specific examples to support their ideas.

Lesson 2: Spirituality

This lesson introduces students to the unifying characteristics of Native American spirituality and the sacred items and symbols used by them in their traditional practices. This lesson also explains how the habits, outward appearances, lifestyles, and beliefs of the Europeans affected the Native Americans and vice versa. It briefly discusses how the Native American tribes, under the U.S. government, were initially denied the right to practice certain religious ceremonies, but later, activism and legislation paved way for more freedom.

Activity: In this lesson, the activity is divided into two parts. In the first part, students will answer questions in two or three sentences, regarding the primary difference between the Civilization Regulations of 1880 and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978. They will also have to explain the difference between animism, monotheism, and polytheism. In the second part, students have to write a paragraph consisting of seven to nine sentences, explaining the differences between traditional Native American spiritual beliefs and Western practices.

Lesson 3: Language

This lesson describes the importance of oral tradition in Native American communities, and traces the development of their written languages. Students will learn to identify the influence of Native American languages on English, which is spoken in the United States. They will also identify the stages of Native American languages, their use, and their decline. Later, they will be introduced to organizations dedicated to preserving and perpetuating the use of Native American languages.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer five open-ended questions, in two to three sentences, related to Native American language. In the final question, students have to explain, in a paragraph, the changes that they would face if they were no longer able to speak their first language.

Lesson 4: Traditional Health Practices

This lesson will help students understand the role of spirituality and the natural world with regard to the Native American philosophies of health and health practices. Students will be able to compare and contrast the preventative, curative, and holistic philosophies of health. They will learn about symbols and common elements, such as the medicine wheel and the sweat lodge. They will also study the effects of European diseases on the Native American population.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer five open-ended questions in a paragraph, where they will compare and contrast the preventive, curative, and holistic philosophies of health. They will describe the role of spirituality and the natural world in Native American philosophies. Finally, students will also explain the effects of diseases from Europe on the Native American populations.

Lesson 5: Contemporary Health Issues

This lesson introduces students to the healthcare coverage that the government provides, and describes how personal beliefs and experiences influence the use of health services and traditional medicine. Students will also gain a basic understanding of the primary differences between Native American health statistics and those of the general population. This lesson briefly explains the development of the Indian Health Service, which strives to deliver healthcare services that incorporate indigenous beliefs and customs along with modern practices.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer two open-ended questions in a well-developed paragraph. The questions will be based on the distrust that the Native American people have on the Indian Health Service or other public health services. Students also have to explain the term “culturally acceptable” and its relation to contemporary Native American health care.

Lesson 6: Contemporary Social Issues

This lesson focuses on the various social issues faced by the Native American society. Students will interpret statistics, graphs, and charts, and analyze the causes and theories related to the social status of Native Americans. They will understand the difference between tribal colleges and federal boarding schools. They will learn how mentors, clubs, and community organizations empower youth with protective factors to avoid teen violence.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer questions, in a well-developed paragraph of seven to nine sentences, with specific examples to support their answer. They will answer questions on the differences between tribal colleges and the federal boarding schools of the past. Students will also answer a scenario-based question where they have to imagine themselves starting a club or an organization to foster protective factors for teens and youth. Here, they have to mention what activities or services their club would offer.

Lesson 7: Contemporary Economic Issues

This lesson begins by discussing the various economic issues faced by the Native American society. Students will learn how the tribal communities, in spite of their overall improvement, lag behind U.S. averages in terms of income and employment. This lesson also explains the policy of self-determination, which has allowed Native Americans to make decisions and control the programs that operate in their own communities.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer questions, in a well-developed paragraph of seven to nine sentences, by citing specific examples to support their ideas. They will mention the factors that contributed to the differences in the median income for various ethnic groups. They will also mention the factors that improved the socioeconomic condition in reservation communities. Students will also answer questions on how the federal policies of self-determination for Native American people have been beneficial to tribal communities.

Lesson 8: Visual Arts

This lesson looks at several examples of Native American artistic expression as well as some historical, cultural, and legal aspects of Native American artwork. Students will learn visual arts in the Western worldview and in the traditional Native American worldview, and understand the purpose of the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer questions, in a well-developed paragraph, with specific examples to support their ideas related to visual arts. They will describe the differences between visual arts in the Western worldview and in the traditional Native American worldview. Students will also explain how certain images and symbols become meaningful to them. Further, students will explain the pros and cons with regard to the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990.

Lesson 9: Images in Mass Media

This lesson begins by explaining and giving examples of the terms media, image, stereotype, and bias. It introduces students to the ways Native American people are stereotyped, potential reasons of the occurrence of stereotyping, and its negative effects. Students will study how Native Americans and their culture are portrayed in commercial advertising. They will look at examples of media that are owned or operated by Native American people or focused on Native American issues. This lesson also discusses ways to evaluate Native American media content for accuracy, bias, and stereotypes.

Activity: In this activity, in the first part, students have to give their opinion, in a paragraph of seven to nine sentences, on the effects of television on young viewers. Students have to recommend different ways to counter the negative effects of stereotyping. In the second part, students have to identify and locate a Native American image in the media with the help of an Internet search engine, such as Google Image Search, and compose a three-paragraph essay in response to the questions provided.

Lesson 10: Mascots and Logos

This lesson shows students how the use of Indian logos, nicknames, and mascots is a common practice in American professional sports as well as in colleges, universities, and high schools. This lesson discusses the impressions that non-Indians have of Native Americans and the hurt felt by Indians because of the inappropriate use of their dance, music, and regalia in games. Students will learn about organizations such as the American Indian Resource Center and The American Indian Movement, which strive to eliminate Native American imagery and change the perception that many non-Native Americans have of Indian people.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer questions, in a well-developed paragraph consisting of seven to nine sentences, on the difference between a costume and regalia. They have to summarize two perspectives of the debate on the use of Native American imagery in sports and team mascots. Students also have to list three actions the NAACP called upon its members to do with regard to Native American imagery in sports and its impact on others.

Lesson 11: Contemporary Professionals

This lesson introduces students to many Native American role models. Students will understand how these role models are a positive socializing influence on other people’s lives. This lesson also discusses the experiences and challenges faced by these professionals.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer questions, in a paragraph of seven to nine sentences, on the significance of the STS-113 Endeavour mission. They also have to write a PSA to promote positive Native American role models of any age group and can promote individuals in any field or educational setting. It could be a television commercial, a radio announcement, a skit, an interactive graphic on a website, or anything else. The PSA should be between 30–60 seconds in length.

Lesson 12: Contemporary Organization

In this lesson, students will learn that Native American organizations exist at all levels. Students will study how these organizations help Native Americans with almost any issue, such as legal representation, employment, government aid, treaty disputes, health, and housing. Students will be introduced to organizations dedicated to Native American youth and education, which increase the Native American youth’s self-esteem and cultural awareness; focus on child welfare; and prevent child abuse, neglect, and sexual exploitation.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer questions, in a paragraph of seven to nine sentences, on the existence of Native American organizations at different levels and the purpose each level serves. They also have to reason why many organizations are dedicated to Native American youth and their education.

Lesson 13: Veterans and the Warrior Tradition

This lesson discusses the role of the warrior in Native American societies. Students will learn the personal qualities essential to a warrior, such as mental, physical, and spiritual strength; devotion; wisdom; honor; and pride. This lesson will also discuss how the tradition of a Native American warrior has changed in response to key events in U.S. military history. The lesson mentions a few of the contributions and sacrifices that Native Americans have made for the country. Lastly, it focuses on the Native American women veterans who continue to preserve and bring honor to their warrior heritage.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer questions, in a paragraph of seven to nine sentences, describing at least four objectives or skills taught in Ojibwe warrior games. They also have to consider the warrior tradition in traditional Native American societies and today's U.S. military in current American society.

Lesson 14: The Modern Pow Wow

This lesson will explain the history and purpose of Native American pow wows. It will teach students about the common elements found in these unique cultural gatherings. This lesson also discusses the difference between male and female roles in a group drum, and the difference between a competition and a traditional pow wow. Students will also learn how pow wows are a good way for non-Native Americans to experience the Native American lifestyle.

Activity: In this activity, students need to answer questions, in a paragraph of seven to nine sentences, explaining a pow wow in general terms. They have to explain women’s and men’s roles in a group drum and compare and contrast competition pow wows with traditional pow wows.

Lesson 15: Indigenous People Worldwide

In this lesson, students will learn how to identify an indigenous person. It covers the case studies of selected indigenous groups and summarizes the effects of colonization, decolonization, and modern development on indigenous people. Students will learn to compare and contrast the experiences of indigenous people in other countries with the experiences of Native American people. Finally, they will learn the purpose of the United Nations Draft Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples.

Activity: In this activity, students need to answer questions, in a paragraph of seven to nine sentences, on the issues related to development that the indigenous people face. They have to identify some similarities and differences in the experiences of the Saami, Maori, and Yanomami people with Native American people.

Writing Assignments

Along with the submissions with every lesson, the course also has four lab activities interspersed within the course.

In the lab activity, Freedom of Religious Practice for Native American People, students have to read Harjo's speech and write a four-paragraph essay with the help of the questions provided. In addition to the content of the essay, they have to follow the given requirements which will direct them in organizing the essay. Lastly, they will be evaluated on the correct use of grammar, punctuation, spelling, and sentence structure. Each paragraph consist of seven to nine sentences.

In the lab activity, Art WebQuest, students will access the website of the Museum of the American Indian and several online exhibitions. In the first part, students have to browse the online exhibitions and identify an artistic work for each of the categories by listing the name and web address of the online exhibition. They have to identify the reasons they believe for the selection of the category that they have identified and explain if these selections fit into more than one category. In the second part, they have to select one of the several online exhibitions to explore and select the one that they feel will meet the requirements of the director of the local museum. They also have to keep a notebook and jot down answers to the questions to make a complete report. In the third part, they have to compose a recommendation to the director in a three paragraph essay with the help of the notes that they took throughout the web quest. Lastly they will be evaluated on the correct use of grammar, punctuations, spelling, and sentence structure.

In the lab activity, Analyze an Argument, students need to read two opinion pieces about the Marquette mascot and identify the emotional, factual, legal, and ethical arguments made by each author. Their task is to read the article and analyze each perspective in a written essay. In addition to the content of the essay, students have to follow directions for the organization of the essay where they will be evaluated on the correct use of grammar, punctuation, spelling, and sentence structure. Each paragraph should consist of seven to nine sentences.

In the lab activity, Indigenous People Worldwide, students will read the UN Draft Declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and the U.S. Bill of Rights, and write a four-paragraph essay explaining the differences and similarities between them. They can also use the given Venn diagram to organize their thoughts as they read. In addition to the content of the essay, students will have to follow the given directions to write in an organized manner. Lastly, they will be evaluated on the correct use of grammar, punctuation, spelling, and sentence structure and each paragraph should consists of seven to nine sentences.

Native American Studies: Historical Perspectives

Basic Course Information

*Record ID:* C5ANDG

*Institution:* Opportunities for Learning, Irwindale, CA

*Honors Type:* (None)

*Length of Course:* Half Year

*Subject Area:* College-Preparatory Elective

*Discipline:* History / Social Science

*Grade Levels:* 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th

*Integrated course?:* No

*Course Learning Environment:* Online

*Transcript Code(s):* (None)

*Public Notes:* (None)

Overview

PLATO Course Native American Studies: Historical Perspectives is a semester-long course that helps students understand Native American tribes. The course provides useful information about the concept of Native American cultures, along with different ways of identifying a Native American person. Some lessons will discuss the difficulties of treaty negotiation between tribal nations and the federal government. Other lessons will discuss the United States’ Indian boarding school initiative and the reason it was implemented. Students will need a notebook for taking lesson notes and a computer with Word and PowerPoint (or equivalent) software. The primary method of submitting the course assignments and activities is through the drop box. Having a computer that supports thumb drives might be necessary depending on the teacher’s requirements to submit the course activities. For oral presentations, the students may require access to visual aids such as poster boards, or be able to create visual aids on the computer.  A lab activity interspersed throughout the course forms a cumulative assessment that covers the course's learning outcomes, and gives students an opportunity to synthesize the concepts of the course as they demonstrate their learning in the form of a project.

Prerequisites

(None)

Corequisites

(None)

Course Content

Lesson 1: The Arctic and Subarctic

In this lesson, students will understand the concept of diversity among Native American cultures, and know the different ways of identifying a Native American person. They will learn about the different cultural regions of the Native American groups on the North American continent and also the cultures of Arctic and Subarctic regions.

Activity: This activity is divided into two parts. In the first part, students will answer short questions on the lifestyle and culture of a Native American person and answer certain questions about the Arctic and Subarctic regions. In the second part, the students will describe the three methods of identifying a Native American person in 1-2 well-organized paragraphs.

Lesson 2: The Southwest, Northwest, and Great Plains

This lesson will help students to review the cultural regions of native people in North America. Students will also discover how the climate of the Southwest influenced the development of cultures there, as well as learn about the cultures of the Northwest Coast. This lesson also briefly discusses how the nations of the Great Plains lived.

Activity: This activity is divided into two parts. In the first part, students will answer short questions about the lifestyles of the Tulalip and Navajo people. In the second part, the students will answer in 1-2 well-organized paragraphs about the culture of the Tulalip tribesmen and describe the term “Sioux.” The students will also name the dwelling type most commonly used by the Lakota.

Lesson 3: The Great Lakes, Northeast, and Southeast

This lesson will help students to review the major native cultural regions and explore the Native American cultures of the Great Lakes region. Students will learn about the different cultures of the Northeast and study about the Native American groups that lived in the Southeast.

Activity: In this activity, the students will briefly answer questions about Anishinaabek, the Great Lakes region, and about the Iroquois nation. Further, the students will describe in 1-2 paragraphs about the camps and movements of the Anishinaabek and their family structure.

Lesson 4: Early Interaction with European Settlers

This lesson will have the students reflect on the meaning of Inter Caetera and explore the origins of European land claims in North America. It will also make the students consider indigenous people’s perspectives on colonization. In addition to this, the students will think about the initial governmental documents between European governments and the tribal nations.

Activity: This activity is divided into two parts. In the first part, students will answer in brief about Inter Caetera and the Paris Peace Treaty of 1783. In the second part, the students will briefly explain why Inter Caetera was issued by the Pope, and identify the country that was in charge of the early interactions between the tribal nations and European nations. After this, the students will be given certain terms such as liberty, personal freedom, political freedom, and economic freedom, based on which they will be asked to evaluate the text of Inter Caetera in at least two thorough well-organized paragraphs.

Lesson 5: Native American People and the English Colonies

This lesson analyzes the sections of English colonial governing documents that pertain to relations with tribal nations. It explains why tribal confederacies were created, and tracks how the evolving European American presence in their homeland affected Native American people. Further, students will interpret the effects of ethnocentrism on tribal and federal relations. They will understand the intention of the Northwest Ordinance with regard to tribal nations.

Activity: This activity is divided into two parts. In the first part, students will answer in brief about the Native American people and the English Colonies. In the second part, the students will write a detailed paragraph on the importance of the Northwest Ordinance to Native American people and U.S. relations.

Lesson 6: The U.S. Constitution and Native American Policy

This lesson analyzes the constitutional provisions related to tribal nations, and chalks out the important court cases that interpret the tribal/federal relationship. It brings into focus the concept of sovereignty and describes how it relates to tribal nations. The students will also learn to define different types of trust relationships.

Activity: In this activity, the students will write one detailed paragraph about “trust” in the context of Native American people and U.S. relations. Later, the students will also evaluate whether the U.S. Supreme Court supported the rights of Native American people, by citing examples wherever necessary.

Lesson 7: Native American Treaty Rights

This lesson begins by stating that a treaty is a formal binding agreement between sovereign nations. The students will understand the difficulties of treaty negotiation between tribal nations and the federal government. They will analyze the Canons of Treaty Construction and how they affect treaty disputes. This lesson also explores the tri-lateral governing relationship between tribal, federal, and state governments. Further, this lesson explains how the case study of Ojibway Fishing Rights relates to the enforcement of Native American Treaty Rights in general.

Activity: This activity is divided into two parts. In the first part, students will answer questions in 2-3 complete sentences about the treaties with Native American tribes, and how Native American people recognize land ownership differently than European Americans and colonists. In the second part, the students will write answers in the form of an essay about the law governing Native American tribal sovereignty.

Lesson 8: Removal, Relocation, Allotment, and Assimilation Research Sources and Citations

This lesson looks at how the federal policy regarding Native American people has changed since the growth of America, and explains the effects of the Dawes Severalty Act on tribal nations. Students will comprehend the lasting impact of the removal policy on tribal nations, as well as consider the effects of federal assimilation programs. Students will also assess the difference between the intended effect and actual effect of the Dawes Allotment Act on native individuals and communities.

Activity: This activity is divided into two parts. In the first part, students will answer short questions about reservation lands, the Dawes Allotment Act, and European-American cultural traits. In the second part, students will explain from where the reservation system evolved and define what it means to be held “in trust.”

Lesson 9: Tribal Reorganization

This lesson explains the importance of the Indian Citizenship Act, and assesses how the Indian Reorganization Act changed the structure of tribal governments. It helps students in analyzing the choice of the Native American people to move to urban centers. The students will also trace how the work of the Indian Claims Commission led to the Termination policy.

Activity: In this activity, students will write a paragraph about the influence of boarding schools on urban migration of Native American people. Further, the students will be asked to write a paragraph on John Collier and his beliefs about the Indian policy.

Lesson 10: Acts of Termination and Self-Determination

This lesson explores the implementation and effect of the Termination policy on native communities, and defines the concept of self-determination with regard to Native American Tribes. The students will discuss how tribes get recognized at the federal and state levels. This lesson explains the advantages of federal tribal recognition.

Activity: In this activity, the students answer in one paragraph about the story of the Klamath tribe’s fate and the choices of the members of the Klamath tribe given at the time of termination. The students will also discuss the importance of the federal tribal recognition to the prosperity of Native American tribes.

Lesson 11: A Boarding School Initiative

In this lesson, the students understand the initiative of the United States’ Indian boarding school, and the reason for its implementation. This lesson discusses how Indian children were recruited to attend boarding schools. Finally, the students will identify two types of American Indian boarding schools.

Activity: In this activity, the students are asked to compare and contrast Merriam Report and Pratt’s views on how American Indian children should be educated. The students will also describe how boarding schools were detrimental to the Native American culture.

Lesson 12: Life at the Carlisle Boarding School

This lesson describes the life of Indian children at the Carlisle Indian School, and explains the outing system. This lesson also talks about the effects of the boarding school experience by reading the words of Indian children. Students will analyze a historical document associated with the boarding school initiative.

Activity: In the first part of this activity, students will discuss in 3-4 sentences about Richard Pratt. In the second part, the students will describe Captain Richard Pratt’s “assimilationist philosophy.”

Lesson 13: The Long-Term Effects of Boarding Schools

This lesson analyzes the success of assimilation of Native American people through the eyes of both European Americans as well as Native Americans. The students will learn about the link between boarding schools and Pan-Indianism. They will describe the conditions of life for Indian people in the early twentieth century. This lesson explores Richard Henry Pratt’s perspective on helping Indian people. Finally, this lesson also talks about the long-term ramifications of boarding schools.

Activity: In this activity, students will describe in 3-4 sentences about the concept of Pan-Indian identity, and how the Indian boarding school era is generally thought of as a negative experience for the ancestors of Native American people. The students will also explain the relationship between dominant and subordinate groups in the context of Native American tribes. Further, with the help of examples, the students will explain the relationship between the boarding school experience, the current state of Native American communities, and "spirit sickness."

Lesson 14: Resistance to Early European Settlers

This lesson considers different perspectives and experiences, and helps the students learn about various types of resistance. This lesson talks about the retaliation of native people against Spanish and English rule.

Activity: For this activity, the students will be given definitions of some words such as assimilation, passive resistance, collaboration, negotiation, and some more. Based on these definitions, the students have to answer questions in 2-4 sentences with a proper explanation. Further, the students will answer in 2-3 sentences about the difference between the words “discover” and “invade”, understand the catalyst for the Pan-Indian activism movement, and write about Bartelome de las Casas.

Lesson 15: Resistance on the Battle Field and in the Courts

This lesson discusses the tribal alliances with European and other tribal nations, as well as the Native American individuals who led resistance efforts. This lesson determines the importance of major Supreme Court Cases. It will also help the students understand why some non-native individuals disagreed with the policy of Removal.

Activity: In this activity, students will answer questions in 2-3 complete sentences about the Native American tribes, as well as about the separate arguments about Cornplanter and Red Jacket with regard to the survival of the Native American way of life. The students will also answer questions about Senator Theodore Frelinghuysen. In the second part of the same activity, the students will cite examples for the fight of the Native American people against the removal from their lands on the battlefield and in courts.

Writing Assignments

Along with the submissions with every lesson, the course also has four lab activities interspersed within the course.

In the lab activity Native American Diversity, the students will answer questions based on a table given to them regarding the American Indian and Alaska Native Population for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico from 1990 and 2000.

In the lab activity Carlisle Boarding School, the students will explain the meaning of a sentence taken from the course material. They will name and explain the main purpose of the two types of boarding schools that existed during the 1800s and 1900s. Further, the students will name and describe at least two differences that were mentioned in the course material of Captain Richard Pratt’s survey of his teachers at the Carlisle School in 1900. The students will also explain how Pan-Indianism arose from the boarding school system. In the second part of the same activity, the students will write a report about Native American off-reservation boarding schools. The students can use the Internet as a research tool.

In the lab activity Richard Pratt, the students will be given a link to a speech that Richard Pratt delivered at the Nineteenth Annual Conference of Charities and Correction in 1892, titled "The Advantages of Mingling Indians with Whites". Based on this speech, the students will answer some questions.

In the lab activity Learning about Activism, the students will answer the questions in three- to- six- sentence paragraph on the main issues that fuel Native American activism, the characterization of the Native American activism during the early years of contact with the Europeans, the court case of Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831), the arguments about Indian Removal, and one of the events of the American Indian Movement (AIM) in the 1970s. In the second part, the students will write a two-page double-spaced report about Native American activism with the help of a provided course material.

Lesson 18: Environmental Concerns

This lesson will help the students understand the relationship that Native American people historically had with the natural world. This lesson defines the characteristics of environmental racism, and examines an environmental issue of concern to Native American people.

Activity: In this activity, the students will describe in 1-2 paragraphs about the Great Law of Iroquois, Native American people’s view about the ownership of land, the Yucca Mountain project, LaDuke and Carrie Dan, and about environmental racism.

Lesson 17: Political Advocacy: Late 19th Century to Today

This lesson covers the civil rights activism by Native American people. Students will understand why Native American groups organized to advocate for their legal and political rights. This lesson talks about several influential people and groups that emerged to fight for Native American rights. Finally, the students will analyze the struggle and the outcomes of these Native American activist groups.

Activity: In this activity, the students will answer in 2-3 sentences about the first Pan-Indian rights group, the takeover of Alcatraz Island, and the protest of the Trail of Broken Treaties. Further, the students will write in 2-3 paragraphs about the American Indian Movement (AIM) using specific examples from the text.

Lesson 16: Tension in the West

This lesson analyzes the effect of the California gold rush on the Native American people living there. This lesson also marks the importance of the precedent set by the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and explains the importance of the buffalo to the Native American people of the Plains. Further, students will evaluate how life changed for Native American people on the Plains during the nineteenth century. Lastly, they will explore the forms of violent and non-violent resistance displayed by the tribes of the Plains.

Activity: In this activity, the students will answer questions in 2-3 sentences about the Native American people of California and the hardships they faced. Further, the students will be given a situation, based on which they will write a well-reasoned paragraph.

## Appendix B: Community Builders

**Sample Community Building Activities & Energizers**

This section includes some sample activities, chants, and energizers that can be used to foster community within an Ethnic Studies classroom. The following activities allow students to share information about their identities, families, interests, and backgrounds. By incorporating these types of activities into lessons, students will gain a deeper understanding and appreciation of their peers and educator, better connect and identify with Ethnic Studies content, and work to build a safe classroom environment that is grounded in collaboration, compassion, empathy, and vulnerability. In addition to activities, several Ethnic Studies-oriented chants, proverbs, and affirmations are also included. These should be used as energizers to bring the class together, build unity around Ethnic Studies principles and values, and to reinvigorate the class following a lesson that may be emotionally taxing or even when student engagement may appear to be low.

**Activities**

*Diversity Bingo*

This activity is designed to assist students in examining the array of diversity reflected within the classroom. The activity is largely based on traditional bingo.

Teachers will need to prepare “diversity bingo worksheets”, there are many examples available online. On this worksheet, instead of listing numbers in each square, teachers should list certain characteristics, qualities, cultural aspects, etc. For example, a teacher might include, “speaks more than one language” or “is of Native American ancestry” or “is vegan” on squares. After distributing worksheets to each student, give students at least 5-10 minutes (depending on the class size) to go around the room identifying classmates that meet the criteria listed in each of the squares. The first student to fill out an entire row (vertical or horizontal) wins.

*Two Truths and a Lie*

This community building activity helps students introduce themselves to each other and share facts about their life and interests.

Have students sit in a circle or near one another. Ask them to write down two truths and one lie about themselves. Go around the circle asking students to share their list of truths and a lie (without disclosing which are truths and lies). After a student shares their list, allow time for the class to guess which is a lie. You can either have the class vote or share out their guess. After allowing for a few seconds to a minute of voting/guessing, have the student share the answer. Repeat until everyone has shared.

*Four Corners*

While there are many ways to facilitate this activity, this version has been designed to help students get to better know the backgrounds, identities, and beliefs of their classmates.

In each corner of the room post a large piece of paper that states, “strongly agree”, “agree”, “disagree”, and “strongly disagree”. The teacher should also prepare a list of statements that reflect various issues and topics. See below for some sample statements. After you have created your list of questions and posted signs in each corner, ask students to stand up and move to the corner that best fits their response to your statement. Continue this until you’ve gone through your entire list of statements.

* I have experienced racism
* I live in a very diverse community
* Men and women are more alike than they are different

*The Privilege Walk*

This activity is designed to help students better understand privilege. This activity is best facilitated outside or in a large open space.

Have students stand in a single file line. The teacher should prepare a list of statements/prompts (see below for some sample statements). Ask students to take a step forward or step back based on their response to the statement/prompt that you will read aloud. After going through your list of statements, have students look around and discuss what they see and how they feel.

* Step forward if your family is working class
* Step backward if your ancestors were involuntarily brought to the United States.
* Step backward if one or more of your parents are unemployed
* Step forward if you own a car
* Step forward if you have ever attended private school

*Fear in a Hat*

This activity is designed to help students share some of their fears and be more vulnerable with their classmates. This activity is great to facilitate prior to any collaborative projects, as it is also a useful teambuilding activity.

Distribute a small slip of paper to each student. Ask the students to write down one of their fears on the slip. After writing it down, have them fold the piece of paper in half and place it in a hat, container, or bag. Shuffle the slips around and have students take turns reading one fear aloud. After each reader, allow time for students to reflect, explain, and discuss the fear.

*Who I Am/Where I’m From Poems*

This writing activity is designed to help students share their backgrounds with their peers.

Have each student pull out a sheet of paper. Ask them to write a three stanza poem that speaks to their identity, background, and where they are from. Let them know that each line of their poem should start with “I am From…” and should be followed by something specific to their life, upbringing, and identity. Providing examples is highly encouraged. Allow students 10-15 minutes to write their poem. After everyone has finished writing, have each student share their poem with the class.

**Affirmations, Chants & Energizers**

*The Ethnic Studies Community Chant*

At Social Justice Humanitas Academy (SJHA), a part of Cesar Chavez Learning Academies (CCLA), in the Los Angeles Unified School District, various Ethnic Studies unity chants were combined into one, and are recited in a call and response format. The chant grew to this form over the course of seven years from the school’s opening, as different parts were learned and integrated from various intercultural sources. Here the chant itself is presented, with the words in parentheses indicating the chant leader’s part, and the other words indicating the community’s response. The bold text are proclaimed by all. An audiovisual link of the chant is provided here (<https://tinyurl.com/y42zhcuu>), as are the translations and languages of origin, and brief hxrstories of each part, as taught at SJHA/CCLA. Though the chant was first taught and led by the Ethnic Studies teacher at the school, soon enough students started leading the unity chant themselves in contexts inside and outside of school - student leadership of the call and response is encouraged. Lastly, as powerful as reciting the chant is, living it daily with each other and all our relations is exponentially more challenging, and thus, this is a core goal of Ethnic Studies that the unity chant reminds us of.

**Unity Clap**

(Si Se Puede) **Si Se Puede** (x2)

**Harambe\_\_Umoja**

**Kemaktzin Mochihua**

**Isaaaaaaaaaang Bagsak**

(Holla Back) **We Got Your Back** (x2)

(Amaaandla), **Awethu**

(Panche Beh), **Panche Beh**

(In Lak Ech), **In Lak Ech!**

**Tue res mi otro yo, You are my other me**

**Si te hago daño a mi misimo, I do harm to myself,**

**Si te amo y respeto, If I love and respect you,**

**Me amo y respeto yo, I love and respect myself. In Lak Ech!**

*Translation and Languages of Origin:*

Unity Clap

(Si Se Puede) Si Se Puede

Harambee\_Umoja

Kemakatzin Mochihua

Isaaaaaaaaang Bagsak

(Holla Back) We Got Ya Back x2

(Amaaaaaandla), Awethu

(Panche Beh), In Lak Ech

Tu eres mi otro yo, You are my other me

Si te hago daño a ti, If I do harm to you,

Me hago daño a mi mismo, I do harm to myself,

If I love and respect you, I love and respect myself

In Lak Ech!!!!

(All Languages - Sound)

(Xicanx Spanish)

(Swahili)

(American Indian Nahuatl)

(Pin@y Tagalog [Filipinx])

(African American English)

(South African Bantu)

(American Indian Mayan)

(Castilian Spanish; Germanic English)

*The Meaning of the Ethnic Studies Unity Chant*

**The Unity Clap** itself, has no words, it is all in the language of sound, which resonates with people across the planet; it comes to us from the United Farm Workers (UFW) movement, which built upon the labor of Pinoy organizers including Larry Itliong and Philip Vera Cruz, and which the man our campus is named after, Cesar Chavez was a co-founder of. The unity clap represents the united heartbeat of the people.

**Si Se Puede**, is Xicanx Spanish for “Yes It Can Be Done”; it also comes to us from the UFW, which Dolores Huerta, was also a co-founder of. It represents that no matter how difficult or insurmountable our challenges and situations may be, we can come together in unity, and do what must be done to confront our challenges together. Dolores taught it to us when she visited our campus. We have a mural of her on the 1st floor, and she was also awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by former President Obama.

**Harambee Umoja**, is from the Pan African language of Swahili, and means “All Come Together; Unity”; Umoja has been taught as a principle of the Nguzo Saba, the African American celebration of Kwanzaa which began in the 1960’s, and Harambee relates to African American chants that are shared in various parts of the U.S. today, including at the Duke University / Children’s Defense Fund Freedom School.

**Kemakatzin Mochihua**, is from the American Indian Nahuatl language, a language original to Mexico, El Salvador, and the Southwest United States, and it means “Si Se Puede” or “Yes It Can Be Made to Happen” in the Nahuatl language. It was taught at Plaza de La Raza in Los Angeles California, an arts and culture center which was founded in 1970.

**Isang Bagsak**, is from the Pinay/Pinoy Power Movement and the Tagalog language of the Philippines, and in context, translates as “One Struggle Down, Many More to Go”. One representation of this is that sometimes it’s a struggle to even bring people together and have a good meeting, and once that happens, there is still much more work to do. We learned it on our SJHA college tour to UC San Diego.

**Holla Back, We Got Ya Back!** This part of the African American social justice tradition, was also learned on our SJHA college tour to UCSD. An interview with UC San Diego and SJHA Alumnus German Octaviano, shares “as we know it through oral story... it originally comes from Black women at the University of Wisconsin. They wanted to call attention to the low numbers of African American men at the university while at the same time calling attention to the disproportionate incarceration rates of Black men”. We emphasize an expression of support for each other through this part of the chant.

**Amandla, Awethu.** This part of the chant is related to the late great Social Justice leader, Nelson Mandela; it is in African Nguni languages (including Bantu, Zulu, and Xhosa), and comes from Black South Africans and their resistance of Apartheid segregation. As a part of this resistance, they would share a rallying call, Amandla, Awethu, which translates as “The Power is Ours!” / “Power to the People!”

**Panche Bé & In Lak Ech.** These concepts come from the Mayan tradition, and were taught to us by the Tucson Mexican American Studies/Ethnic Studies program, which right wing Arizona lawmakers outlawed under HB 2281 (since declared unconstitutional), even though students were achieving higher graduation rates, higher college going rates, higher standardized test scores, and better attendance. In Lak Ech translates as you are my other me, and relates to our habit of mind, empathy, and also compassion, interdependence, ecology, love, and mutual respect. Panche Bé translates as seeking the roots of the truth, and the truth of the roots, and relates to profound critical thinking / critical consciousness and activism. SJHA Onward! In Lak Ech.

*In Lak Ech Affirmation*

The following is also based on In Lak Ech (love, unity, mutual respect) and Panche Be (seeking the roots of the truth as is elaborated by Roberto Cintli Rodriguez in Maiz is Our Mother: Indigeneity and Belonging in the Americas. However, this chant goes a level deeper into the Nahui Ollin (Four Movements), as taught by Tupac Enrique Acosta of Tonatierra, and integrated by ELA teacher Curtis Acosta formerly of the Mexican American Studies Department of Tucson Unified School District (before Arizona HB 2281). This is an adaption of the Nahui Ollin, into poetic, rhythmic, hip hop song form.

Tú eres mi otro yo.

You are my other me.

Si te hago daño a ti,

If I do harm to you,

Me hago daño a mi mismo.

I do harm to myself.

Si te amo y respeto,

If I love and respect you,

Me amo y respeto yo.

I love and respect myself.

in lak ech, (feel empathy) panche beh, panche beh panche beh (think critically)

Seeking the roots of the truth, seeking the truth of the roots, elders and us youth, (youth), critical thinking through:

Tezkatlipoka, Tezkatlipoka, x2

smoking mirror, self-reflection

We must vigorously search within ourselves be reflective, introspective by silencing distractions and extensive comprehensive obstacles in our lives, (in our lives),

in order to be warriors of love, of love,

for our gente representin’ justice, (justice)

local to global global to local eco-logical, & social, (social), justice (justice).

Quetzalkoatl, Quetzalcoatl, x2

the morning & evening star of venus double helix of human beings

fearless here it’s, precious blessed

beautiful knowledge, gaining perspective,

on events & experiences our ancestors endured,

allows us to become more realized human beings learn

ing to be listening to each other’s hearts and our elders with humility, dignity, indigenous

brilliance & wisdom in our hearts and our energies, remembering... ancestral memories, planning, future trajectories,

la cultura cura, with remedies of knowledge,

healing epistemologies, ecologies

in life, home, streets, school, work, & life, fueled by...

Huitzilopochtli, huitzilopochtli, x2

hummingbird to the left, yollotl,

corazon, heart, ganas, the will to action as we grow in,

consciousness must be willing to be proactive,

not just thinkin' and talkin' but makin' things happen,

with agency, resiliency, & a revolutionary spirit

that’s positive, progressive, creative, native,

Passion everlasting work hard in action,

tap in, to the spark of our universal heart,

pulsating creation huitzilopochtli cause like sunlight, the light inside of us, in will to action’s

what brings...

Xipe Totek, Xipe Totek, x2

transformation, liberation, education, emancipation. imagination revitalization, liberation, transformation, decolonization, liberation, education, emancipation,

changin’ our situation in this human transformation,

the source of strength that allows us to transform and renew.

We must have the strength to shed naive or self-sabotaging views,

which may hinder us hold us back more than we ever knew,

amazing when embracing emanating r new & improved, critical compassionate creative consciousness

we’re here to transform the world we’re spiraling, rotating & revolving in,

giving thanks daily, tlazokamati, giving thanks daily, tlazokamati,

healing & transforming as we’re evolving in this universe, universe, of

Hunab Ku, Hunab Ku, x2

Nahui OlIin Lak Ech - Panche Beh, Ethnic Studies For All, Represent!!

*Tatlong Bagsak*

Isang Bagsak (one down) is adopted from a ritual used by Anti-Martial Law activists in the Philippines. To show unity, Isang Bagsak was powerfully proclaimed by a member of the movement and in unison the community would make a loud sound either by clapping or stomping. As time has gone on, various activist organizations have borrowed the use of Isang Bagsak to show unity at their marches, protests, meetings, and events.

Started by Artnelson Concordia, a teacher-activist-scholar, Isang Bagsak was combined with the Unity Clap, which some have attributed to the Farm Workers Movement. The combination of the Unity Clap and Isang Bagsak starts off with a slow clap and crescendo’s in a faster pace clap that culminates into someone yelling Isang Bagsak and the community responds with a single clap or stomp that shows their togetherness.

Pin@y Educational Partnerships (PEP), rearticulated both the Unity Clap and Isang Bagsak by creating the Tatlong Bagsak ritual. The Tatlong Bagsak ritual also begins with the Unity Clap and then is followed with someone yelling Isang Bagsak to represent our past together, then the community responds with one clap or stomp, then it is the quickly followed by an Dalawang Bagsak (two down) and the community claps or stomps two times and this represents our present work together. To end the ritual, someone yells Tatlong Bagsak (three down) and the community claps or stomps three times and this represents our future journey together.

*Nguzo Saba: The Seven Principles of Kwanzaa*

UMOJA is UNITY And that’s the way is should always be! To build and maintain unity in the family, nation, and community, (As a people, we need to get together and share our blessings, that’s the way it should always be!) UMOJA is UNITY

KUJICHAGULIA is SELF-DETERMINATION YOU SEE To define ourselves, name ourselves, create for ourselves and speaks for ourselves KUJICHAGULIA is SELF-DETEMINATION YOU SEE (I need freedom to define my own goals, so no one has to speak for me)

UJIMA – COLLECTIVE WORK AND RESPONSIBILITY To build and maintain our community, together Your worries mine. My worries yours, whatever! (Let’s take responsibility for our past and what our future’s gone be) UJIMA – COLLECTIVE WORK AND RESPONSIBILITY

UJAMAA - COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS, “THAT MONEY MAN!” To build and maintain our own stores, our own shops, our own businesses, getting props. Sharing profits, feeling fine, I’ll buy your goods, you buy mine (Believing people come before profits do. Power to the people, to the me… To the you) Power to the people, to the me, to the you) UJAMMAA – WE MUST UNDERSTAND “THAT MONEY MAN!”

To make our collective work the lifting and building of our community So our people can rise to their traditional greatness. (We are social beings and we must work together, “Our Hood”) but NIA – is PURPOSE SO IT’S ALL GOOD

KUUMBA – is CREATIVITY To do always as much as we can, in the way that we can So the community we inherit is more lovely then it began (Enhance the world, a flavor form you, a taste from you. A taste from me) KUUMBA is CREATIVITY

IMANI – is FAITH to believe with our heart in our people, in our parents & our teachers too and the righteousness of our struggle Believe in the power of you (Selectively honor our leaders. Forever encourage the young) with IMANI – with FAITH

*Ashe Affirmation*

Who is going to have a positive day? Say, “Ashe!”

Who is going to have a positive learning day? Say, “Ashe!”

Who will respect themselves today? Say, “Ashe!”

Who will respect their teachers today? Say, Ashe!”

Who will smile today? Say, “still”

Who will laugh to today? Say, “I”

Who will love today? Say, “rise”

Who will represent their people, this day? Say, “Ashe!”

California Department of Education, May 2019