

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	BENCHMARKS	REFERENCES	SUNSHINE STATE STANDARDS																					
<p>The Struggle for Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<p>L.A.A.1.2.1.: The student uses a table of contents, index, headings, captions, illustrations, and major words to anticipate or predict content and purpose of a reading selection.</p>	<p>Coggins, Patrick, et al. <u>Ancient African History Revisited: An Infusion Model</u>. Deland Florida: Stetson University, Multicultural Institute, 1994.</p> <p>Ferguson, Phyllis M., Terrell A. Young. <u>Kwanzaa: A Holiday of Principles</u>. Reading Horizons. Vol. 35, No. 5, Kalamazoo, Michigan: Western University Press, 1995.</p>	<p>LA.A. 1</p>																					
	<p>LA.A.1.2.2 Draft and revise writing in cursive that focuses on the topic, has a logical organizational pattern, and has ample development of supporting ideas.</p> <p>L.A.A.1.2.4.: The student clarifies understanding by rereading, self correction, summarizing, checking other sources, and class or group discussion.</p>	<p>McClester, Cedric. <u>Kwanzaa Everything You Always Wanted To Know But Didn't Know Where To Ask</u>. New York, New York: Gumbs & Thomas, 1990.</p> <p>Thompson, Helen Davis. <u>Let's Celebrate Kwanzaa</u>. New York, New York: Gumbs & Thomas, 1992.</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">GOAL 3 STANDARDS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>3.1</td><td>Information Managers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.2</td><td>Effective Communicators</td></tr> <tr><td>3.3</td><td>Numeric Problem Solvers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.4</td><td>Creative and Critical Thinkers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.5</td><td>Responsible and Ethical Workers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.6</td><td>Resource Managers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.7</td><td>Systems Managers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.8</td><td>Cooperative Workers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.9</td><td>Effective Leaders</td></tr> <tr><td>3.10</td><td>Multicultural Sensitive Citizens</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	GOAL 3 STANDARDS		3.1	Information Managers	3.2	Effective Communicators	3.3	Numeric Problem Solvers	3.4	Creative and Critical Thinkers	3.5	Responsible and Ethical Workers	3.6	Resource Managers	3.7	Systems Managers	3.8	Cooperative Workers	3.9	Effective Leaders	3.10
GOAL 3 STANDARDS																								
3.1	Information Managers																							
3.2	Effective Communicators																							
3.3	Numeric Problem Solvers																							
3.4	Creative and Critical Thinkers																							
3.5	Responsible and Ethical Workers																							
3.6	Resource Managers																							
3.7	Systems Managers																							
3.8	Cooperative Workers																							
3.9	Effective Leaders																							
3.10	Multicultural Sensitive Citizens																							

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

GOAL: Students will appreciate the unique purpose that Kujichagulia plays in the celebration of Kwanzaa.

INFUSION POINT

The Struggle
for Equal Rights
(1950 to the
Present)

OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to:

- demonstrate how to practice Kujichagulia.
- explain the importance of Kujichagulia when contributing to the community.
- explain how Kujichagulia works in their daily lives.

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS / INFORMATION
<p>The Struggle for Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<p>The classical African civilizations including Kemet and Nubia were grounded in a set of traditions and principles, which were embodied in the MA'AT. The MA'AT was a value system held by all indigenous peoples of Africa and flourished during the period of 3200 BC to 700 BC. The MA'AT included the principles of 1) Justice: equitable treatment of each person; 2) Truth: to avoid falsehood, inaccuracy, and to be unimpeachable; 3) Balance: to avoid excesses in thinking, actions and feelings; 4) Order: to avoid confusion and disunity; 5) Reciprocity: to return in kind the goodness received; 6) Righteousness: to act in accordance with divine or moral laws; and 7) Equality: the quality or state of being treated equally.</p> <p>Every cultural group has a set of values that influences the thinking and behavior of its group members. There has been a meaningful attempt by African Americans to capture the essence of their culture by stimulating a national discussion on the values hereinafter referred to as Kwanzaa. The Kwanzaa celebration was founded in 1966, by Dr. Maulana, Karenga as an avenue for African Americans to express their cultural identity. Kwanzaa is a synthesis of both continental Africa and African diaspora cultural elements. The continental African components of Kwanzaa are a synthesis of various cultural values and practices from different continental African peoples. The values and practices of Kwanzaa are selected from nationalities in a true spirit of Pan-Africanism.</p> <p>Kwanzaa principle two, Kujichagulia (Self-determination), means “to define ourselves, name ourselves, create for ourselves and speak for ourselves instead of being defined, named, created for and spoken for by others.” This principle</p>

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS / INFORMATION <i>Continued</i>
<p>The Struggle for Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<p>requires both commitment and practice. It demands that African Americans address who they are and define, defend, and develop themselves, allowing no one to create or speak for them. It demands that they “take charge” of their destiny. It is incumbent upon them to remember the greatness from which they’ve come and to teach their children to contribute in a meaningful way to the world. Commitment and practice of self-determination by everyone eliminates the need for others to appoint a leader or spokesperson for African American people.</p> <p>The value of reciprocity, truth, justice, balance, equality, order and righteousness, concepts in the MA’AT, emanates from the Waset and Kemetic people of present day Egypt, Ethiopia and the Sudan. These cultures were at their zenith around 3200 B.C. to 1213 B.C. and continued throughout the Golden Ages of Africa until the Arab invasions of 700 B.C.</p> <p>An additional contribution to ethical and moral philosophy by the MA’AT is the notion that all public figures, royalty, and civilians must be held accountable to these same ethical and moral standards. Many of the world’s monotheistic religious principles are based upon MA’AT ethics. Since its inception in 1966, this African American celebration, Kwanzaa, has been acknowledged as a legitimate recommitment celebration from December 26 through January 1, along with other celebrations by religious, ethnic, and racial groups. An increasing number of African Americans and other American citizens observe Kwanzaa in their homes, in community ceremonies, and celebrations. Kwanzaa has provided African Americans with a Renaissance of core values, which can be honored and celebrated during the month of December and throughout the rest of the year.</p>

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY
<p>The Struggle for Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1947 - Led by Mahatma Gandhi, India gains its independence from Great Britain. ➤ 1952 - Malcolm Little joins the Nation of Islam and becomes Malcolm X. ➤ 1955 - Emmett Till, 14, is murdered in Mississippi. ➤ 1960 - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was formed in Raleigh, North Carolina. ➤ 1961 - The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) initiates freedom marches and other activities. ➤ 1962 - James Meredith enrolls in the, all white, University of Mississippi. ➤ 1963 - March on Washington influences the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. ➤ 1963 - Alabama Governor George Wallace violates U.S. Supreme Court ruling against segregation in schools by preventing the integration of Tuskegee High School by surrounding the school building with state troopers. ➤ 1964 - Congress passes the Civil Rights Act of 1964. ➤ 1964 - Martin Luther King Jr. receives the Nobel Peace Prize. ➤ 1965 - Malcolm X is assassinated. ➤ 1966 - Stokely Carmichael popularizes the term “Black Power” in Greenwood, Mississippi. ➤ 1966 - The Black Panthers organization is formed by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale.

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

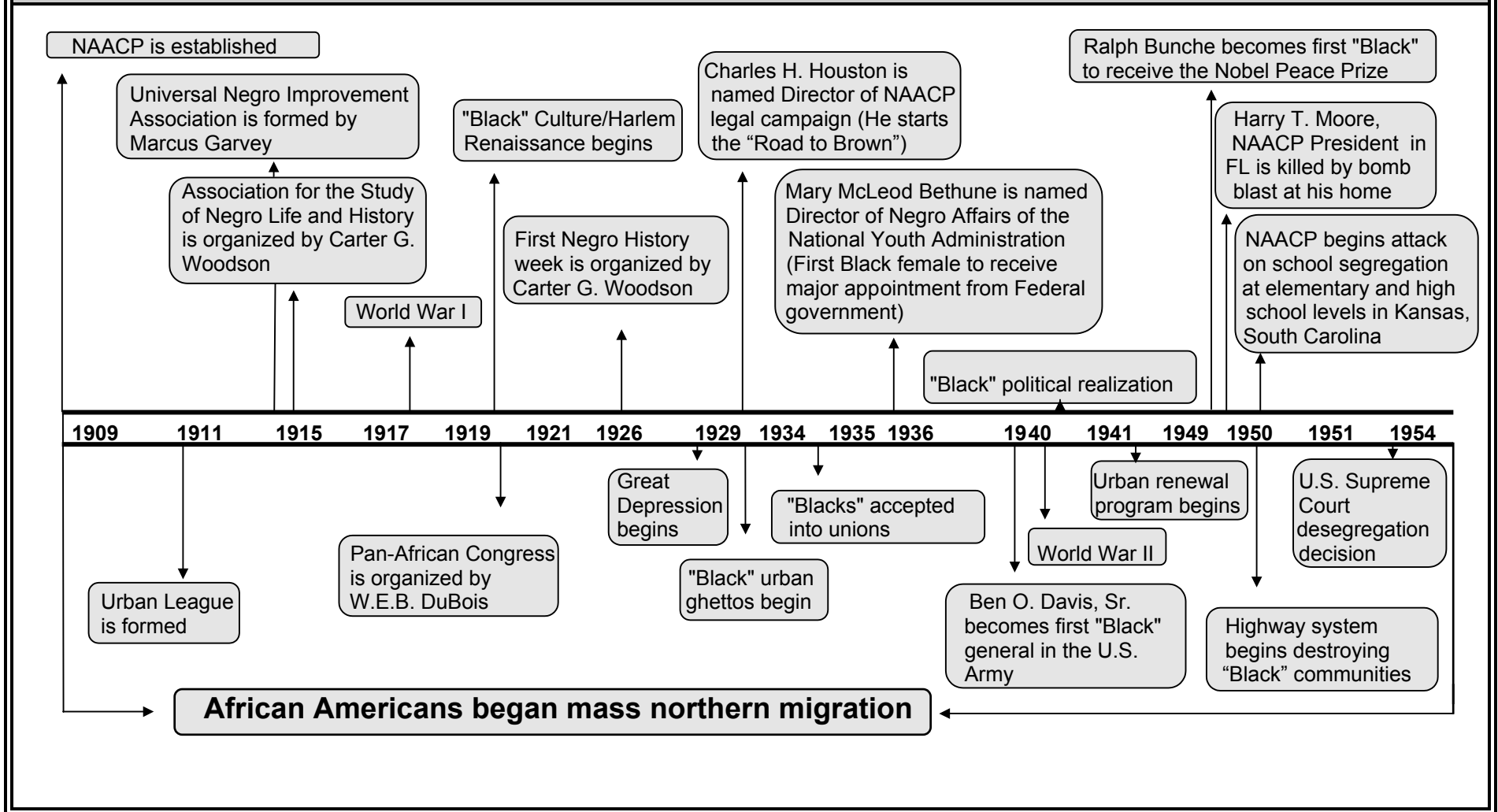
STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY: <i>Continued</i>
<p>The Struggle For Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1967 - Over One-Hundred and Fifty (150) race riots occur in the United States. ➤ 1967 - Thurgood Marshall becomes the first African American to sit on the Supreme Court of the United States. ➤ 1968 - Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated. ➤ 1971 - Angela Davis is captured, and serves 16 months in prison before being tried and acquitted. ➤ 1975 - General Daniel “Chappie” James, Jr. is promoted to the rank of four-star general and named commander-in-chief of the North America Air Defense Command. ➤ 1989 - Army General Colin Powell is confirmed as the chairman of Joint Chiefs of staff, becoming the highest ranking African American in the military.

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

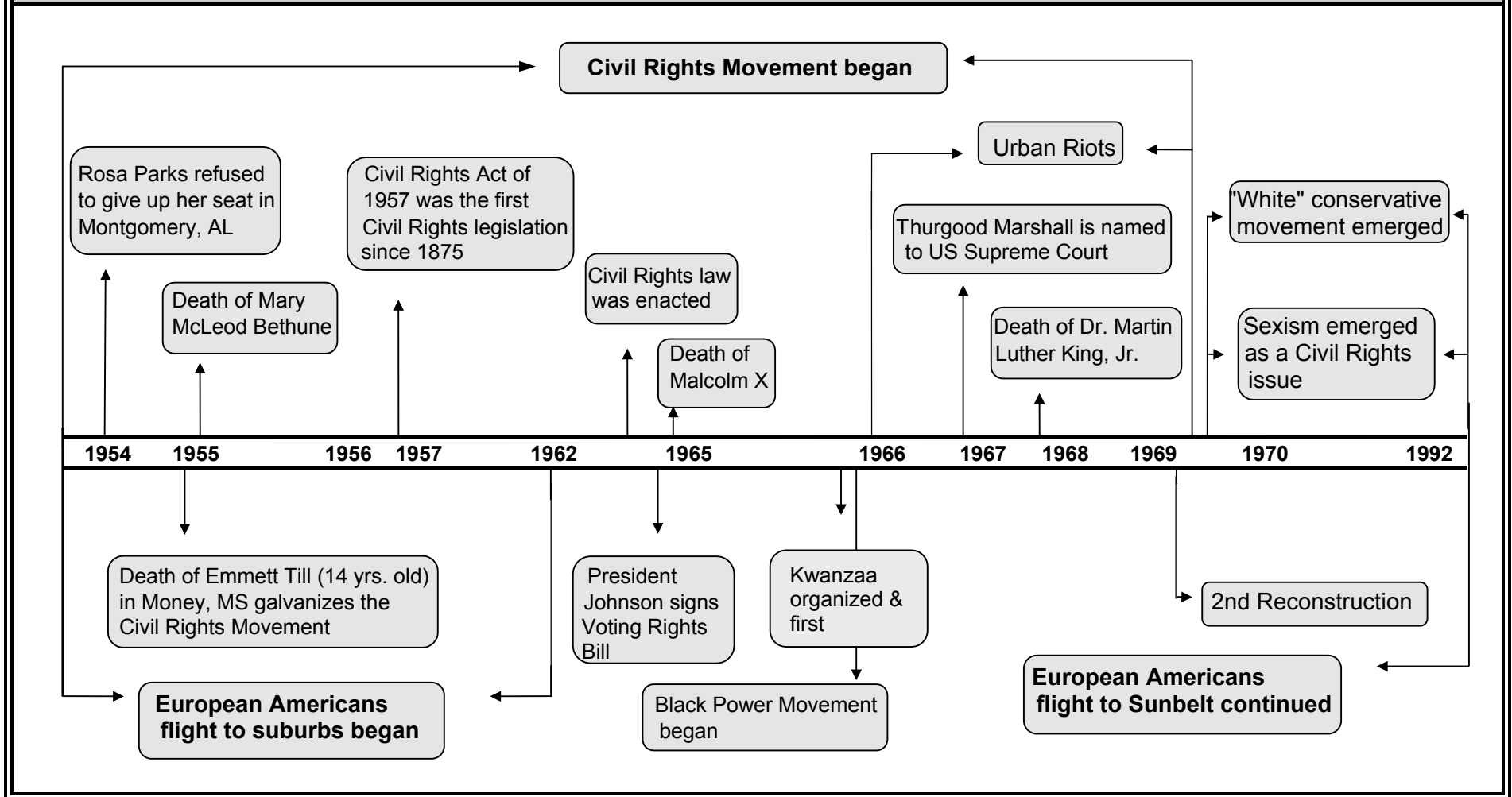
TIME LINE: 1909 - 1954



AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

TIME LINE: 1954 – 1992



AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS
<p>The Struggle for Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Balance - To avoid excesses in thinking, actions, and feelings. ➤ Diaspora - Dispersion of Africans from Africa through exploration and slavery to other parts of the world. ➤ Equality - The quality or state of being treated equally. ➤ Justice - Equitable treatment of each person. ➤ Kujichagulia - To determine one's own destiny. ➤ MA'AT - A value system held by indigenous peoples of Africa from 3200 B.C. to 700 B.C. ➤ Order - To avoid confusion and disunity. ➤ Pan Americanism - Union of African nations. ➤ Reciprocity – To return, in kind, the goodness received. ➤ Righteousness – To act in accordance with divine or moral law. ➤ Truth - To avoid falsehood, unerring, inaccuracy, and be unimpeachable.

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

COMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Language Arts

- Students will select one book on the celebrations during the month of December (i.e. example Three Kings, Hanukkah and Christmas) and write a book report. The book report will include the origin, purpose, time, type of celebration, and whether it is religious/cultural or both.
- Students will rewrite the seven principles of Kwanzaa while focusing on how these principles can be incorporated in their lives.
- Prepare a poem on one of the seven principles of Kwanzaa.
- Students can develop a book K-5 on their reactions to Kwanzaa / MA'AT.

Science

- Construct a diagram that displays the various fruits and vegetables that are grown in Florida.
- Design a recipe that includes the fruits and/or vegetables as a food source. Describe the recipe using the standards of the scientific method.
- Draw a graphic organizer that shows how the fruits and vegetables are used for purposes besides food.
- Select a fruit. Document and research the question – Can this fruit be used for medicinal or nutritional purposes?
- Select an African American scientist whose discovery helped humanity and his own self-determination.

Curriculum Infusion

Mathematics

- Develop a time line that traces the origins of the MA'AT and Kwanzaa.
- Document the distance between South America, Caribbean, and African Countries and the United States where Kwanzaa is celebrated (i.e., Guyana (South America), Jamaica(Caribbean), Ghana/Nigeria(African), Florida(USA)).
- Document what will be the total cost to purchase all of the things necessary to conduct a Kwanzaa ceremony.
- Show the increase in the number of people celebrating Kwanzaa from 1966-1977 by using graphs and other pictorial display of the data (bar, pie/line graphs).

Critical Thinking Skills

- Use visuals to orally present the findings from the data researched.
- Distinguish between the importance of a religious versus a cultural celebration.
- Compare and contrast the various celebrations through analysis of the data.
- Prepare an interactive journal.

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Social Studies

- Construct a physical map of the African continent. Compare and contrast climatic and vegetation maps of Africa. Discuss the various kinds of fruits and vegetables that are grown on the continent.
- Make a pictorial dictionary that describes the major components of Kwanzaa, Christmas, Three Kings, or Hanukah.
- Conduct an interview with a person who practices: Kwanzaa, Christmas, Three Kings and Hanukkah. Report your findings to the class.
- Design a people poll that documents how many people in the class practice Kwanzaa, Christmas, Three Kings and Hanukkah. Report your findings and graph your results

Curriculum Infusion

Humanities / Arts

- Construct a mural that depicts the seven principles of Kwanzaa using paper mache and a different color for each principle.
- Draw the fruits used in the celebration including bananas, apples, corn, sugar cane and others.
- Build a Kanera with the candles out of wood products.
- Develop a musical score to go along with the seven principles of Kwanzaa.
- Develop a play using one or more of the principles.

Research Skills

- Using the Internet, prepare a position paper on the variations in the advertisements for Kwanzaa.
- Prepare a written report on the importance of Kwanzaa to people in West Palm Beach, Florida by collecting any articles, fliers or other data on Kwanzaa celebration.
- Use the library resources to document the meanings of Kwanzaa and MA'AT.
- Use media center resources, to document five persons who applied self-determination (i.e. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.).

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION
<p>The Struggle for Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be assessed on their research and oral presentation on the importance of Kujichagulia to the African American community. 2. Students will be assessed on their research and essays on several African American men and women who have made great contributions to the world. Additionally, students will report on the principle of Kujichagulia and its relevance to the abolition of slavery. 3. Students will be assessed on the group work of a creation of a collage depicting different contributions made by African and African Americans in the world/society. 3. Students will be assessed by a matrix on their completion of a scrapbook which depicts the self determination of five or more individuals. 4. Students will be assessed through a test which examines their understanding of Kujicagulia and other concepts discussed in the unit.

AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: KUJICHAGULIA - SELF DETERMINATION

STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION
<p>The Struggle for Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<p><i>Pre/Post Assessment</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>K. CURRENT KNOWLEDGE - FORMATIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use a teacher made assessment instrument to determine students' understanding of the concept of self-determination. <p>W. WHAT IS TO BE LEARNED? PROCESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use unit content and formulate assessment items. ➤ Use journals, presentations, and portfolios in the process. ➤ Complete timeline on whose self determination impacted the world; i.e. Dr. King, Mandela, etc... <p>L. WHAT WAS LEARNED? SUMMATIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use journals, portfolios to assess gains. ➤ Use multiple-choice exams on the unit content. ➤ Use product evaluation of the scrapbook that portrays the achievement of five African American men and women. ➤ Complete a collage that depicts contributions of Africans/African Americans to the world. </div>