

## AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: UJAMAA - COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS

### 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>L.A.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>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. and Terrell A. Young. <u>Kwanzaa: A Holiday of Principles</u>. Reading Horizons, Vol. 35, No. 5, Kalamazoo, Michigan: Western Michigan University, 1995.</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 &amp; Thomas, 1990.</p> <p>Thompson, Helen Davis. <u>Let's Celebrate Kwanzaa</u>. New York, New York: Gumbs &amp; Thomas, 1992.</p>	LA.A. 1
			<b>GOAL 3 STANDARDS</b>
			<p>3.1 Information Managers</p> <p>3.2 Effective Communicators</p> <p>3.3 Numeric Problem Solvers</p> <p>3.4 Creative and Critical Thinkers</p> <p>3.5 Responsible and Ethical Workers</p> <p>3.6 Resource Managers</p> <p>3.7 Systems Managers</p> <p>3.8 Cooperative Workers</p> <p>3.9 Effective Leaders</p> <p>3.10 Multiculturally Sensitive Citizens</p>

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## STRAND A READING

**GOAL:** Students will appreciate the unique purpose that Ujamaa 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 Ujamaa.
- explain the importance of Ujamaa as it contributes to the community.
- explain how to use the principle of Ujamaa in their daily lives.

# AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: UJAMAA - COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS

## 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 that were embodied in the <b>MA'AT</b>. The <b>MA'AT</b> was a value system held by all indigenous peoples of Africa and which flourished during the period of 3200 B.C. to 700 B.C. The <b>MA'AT</b> included the principles of 1) <b>Justice</b>: equitable treatment of each person; 2) <b>Truth</b>: to avoid falsehood, inaccuracy, and be unimpeachable; 3) <b>Balance</b>: to avoid excesses in thinking, actions, and feelings; 4) <b>Order</b>: to avoid confusion and disunity; 5) <b>Reciprocity</b>: to return in kind the goodness received; 6) <b>Righteousness</b>: to act in accord with divine or moral laws; and 7) <b>Equality</b>: the quality or state of being treated equally.</p> <p>Every cultural group has a set of values that influence the thinking and behavior of members of that group. There has been a meaningful attempt by African Americans to capture the essence of their culture by stimulating a national discussion on the values referred to as <b>Kwanzaa</b>. The <b>Kwanzaa</b> celebration was founded in 1966, by Dr. Maulana Karenga as an avenue for African Americans to express cultural identity. <b>Kwanzaa</b> is a synthesis of the cultural elements of continental Africa and the African diaspora. The continental African components of <b>Kwanzaa</b> are a synthesis of various cultural values and practices from different continental African peoples. These values and practices of <b>Kwanzaa</b> are selected in a true spirit of <b>Pan-Africanism</b>.</p> <p>The fourth <b>Kwanzaa</b> principle, <b>Ujamaa</b> (Cooperative <b>Economics</b>) means, “to build our own business, control the <b>economics</b> of our own community and share in all its work and wealth.” <b>Ujamaa</b> is based on the premise of commitment and practice of shared social wealth and the work necessary to achieve it.</p> <p><b>Ujamaa</b> emphatically denies unequal distribution of wealth, and exploitative or oppressive relations with others. It stresses the inherent dignity, respect and obligation of work. Practicing <b>Ujamaa</b> requires one to be generous to poor and vulnerable people. Through the practice and commitment to <b>Ujamaa</b>, the struggle for social justice by African people is an inherent responsibility. Africans everywhere must share wealth and work to discover the greatest human possibilities by</p>

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## STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS / INFORMATION <i>Continued</i>
<p>The Struggle for Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<p>eliminating limitations imposed by poverty on other humans.</p> <p>The values of reciprocity, truth, justice, balance, equality, order and righteousness (<b>MA'AT</b>) emanate from the Waset and Kemet people of present-day Egypt, Ethiopia and the Sudan. These cultures were at their <b>zenith</b> 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 <b>MA'AT</b> is the notion that all public figures, royalty, and civilians must be held accountable to these same ethical and moral standards. Many of the Monotheistic religious concepts reflect the ethics of the <b>MA'AT value system</b>.</p> <p>Since its inception in 1966, this African American celebration, <b>Kwanzaa</b>, 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 honor Kwanzaa in their homes, 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 year.</p>

# AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: UJAMAA - COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS

## 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"> <li>➤ 1947 - Led by Mahatma Gandhi, India gains its independence from Great Britain.</li> <li>➤ 1952 - Malcolm Little joins the Nation of Islam and becomes Malcolm X.</li> <li>➤ 1955 - Emmett Till, 14, is murdered in Mississippi.</li> <li>➤ 1960 - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is formed in Raleigh, North Carolina.</li> <li>➤ 1961 - The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) initiates freedom marches and other activities.</li> <li>➤ 1962 - James Meredith enrolls in the all White University of Mississippi.</li> <li>➤ 1963 - March on Washington influences the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ 1964 - Congress passes the Civil Rights Act.</li> <li>➤ 1964 - Martin Luther King Jr. receives the Nobel Peace Prize.</li> <li>➤ 1965 - Malcolm X is assassinated.</li> <li>➤ 1966 - Stokely Carmichael popularizes the term “Black Power” in Greenwood, Mississippi.</li> <li>➤ 1966 - The “Black Panthers” is formed by Huey Newton and Bobby Seale.</li> <li>➤ 1967 - Over 150 race riots occur in the United States.</li> <li>➤ 1967 - Thurgood Marshall becomes the first African American to sit on the Supreme Court of the United States.</li> </ul>

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## STRAND A READING

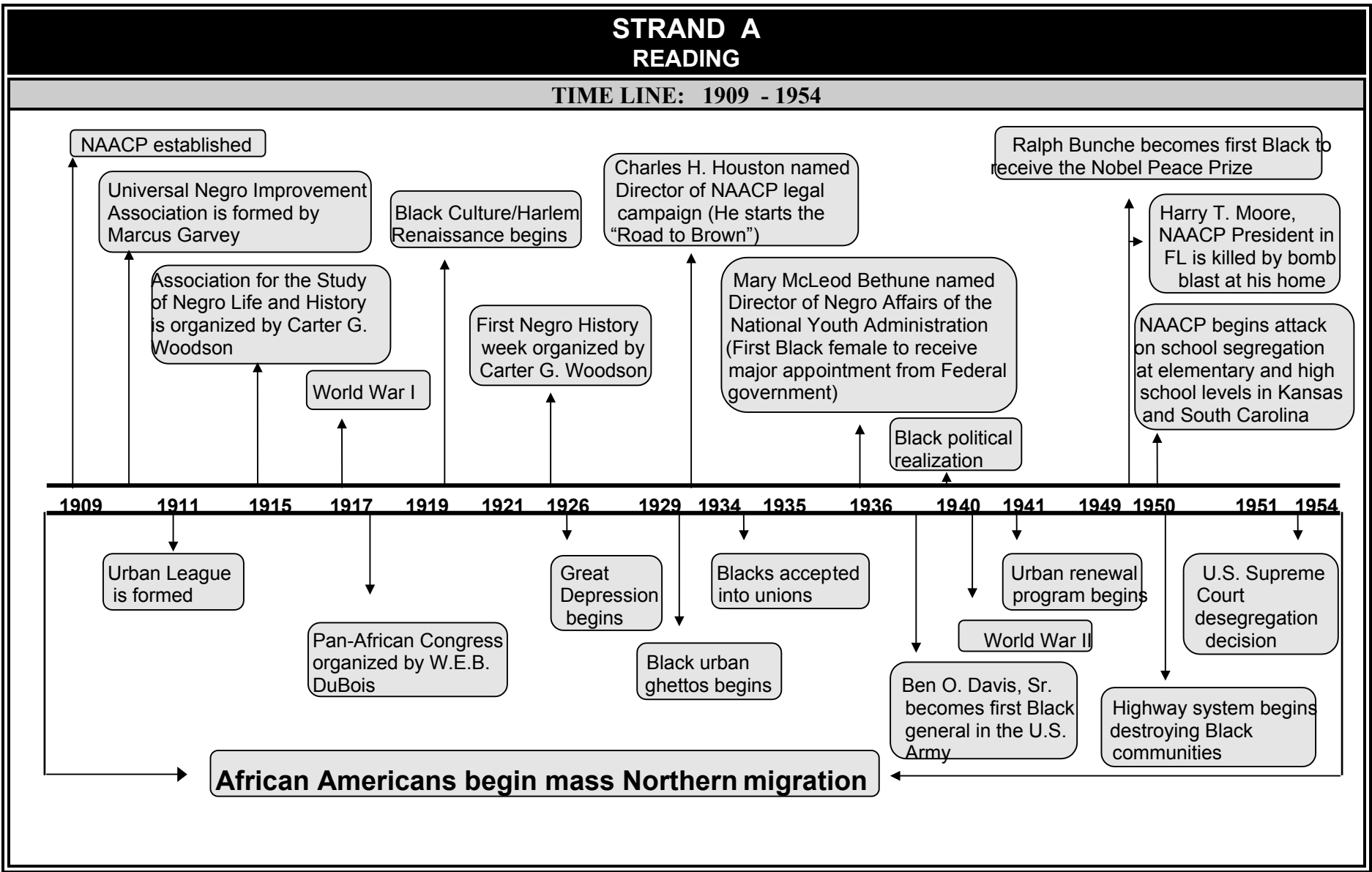
INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY: <i>Continued</i>
<p>The Struggle for Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1968 - Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated.</li> <li>➤ 1971 - Angela Davis is captured, and serves 16 months in prison before being tried and acquitted.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ 1989 - Army General Colin Powell is confirmed as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, becoming the highest ranking African American in the military.</li> </ul>

# AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION

## KWANZAA: UJAMAA - COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS

### STRAND A READING

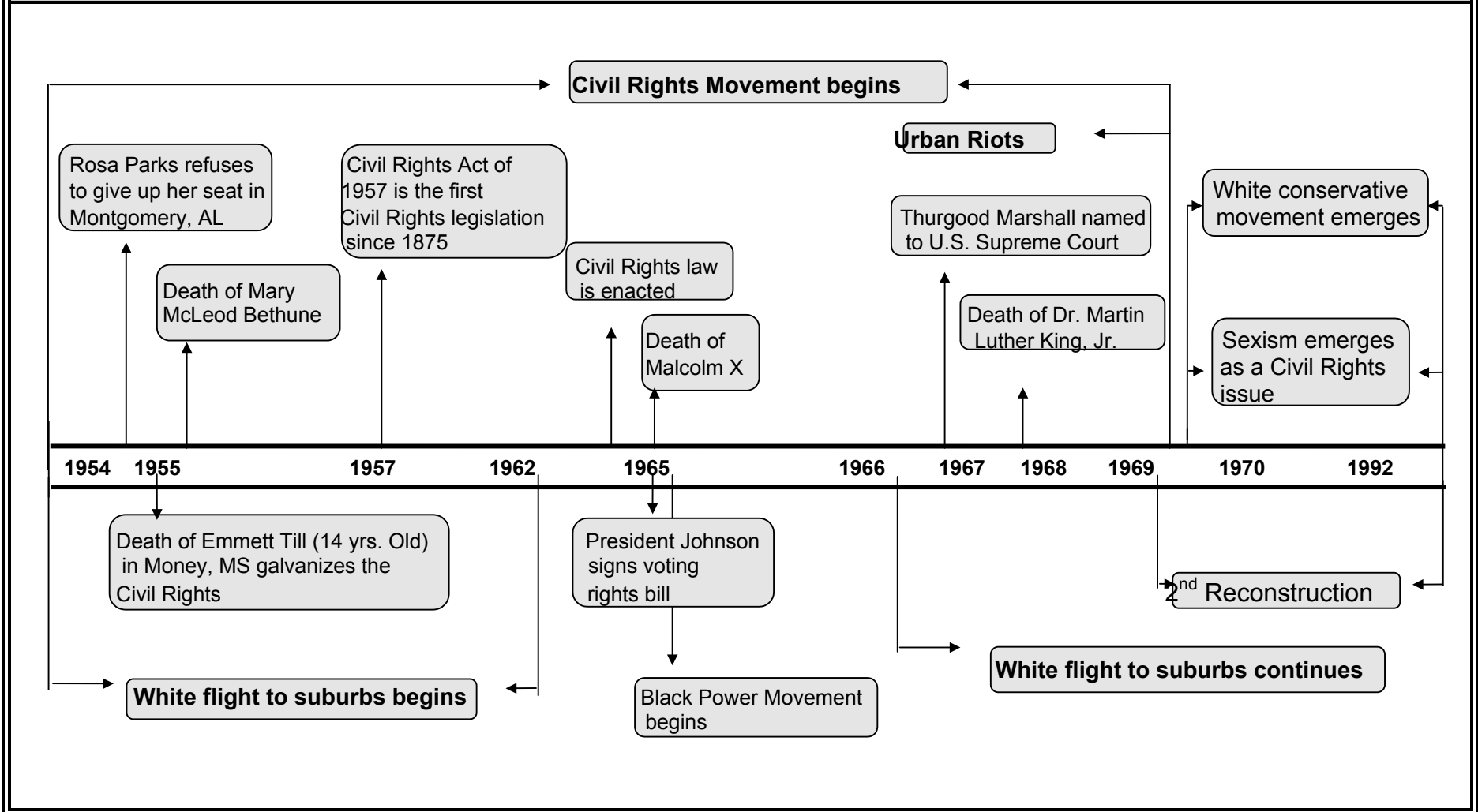
TIME LINE: 1909 - 1954



# AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: UJAMAA - COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS

## STRAND A READING

TIME LINE: 1954 – 1992





# AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: UJAMAA - COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS

## 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"> <li>➤ <b>Balance</b> - To avoid excesses in thinking, actions and feelings.</li> <li>➤ <b>Economics</b> - The study of the production of goods and services.</li> <li>➤ <b>Equality</b> - The quality or state of being treated equally.</li> <li>➤ <b>Diaspora</b> - Dispersion of Africans from Africa through exploration and slavery to other parts of the world.</li> <li>➤ <b>Justice</b> - Equitable treatment of each person.</li> <li>➤ <b>MA'AT</b> - A value system held by indigenous peoples of Africa from 3200 B.C. to 700 B.C.</li> <li>➤ <b>Order</b> - To avoid confusion and disunity.</li> <li>➤ <b>Pan Africanism</b> - Union of African nations.</li> <li>➤ <b>Premise</b> - A statement of fact or a statement of an implied fact.</li> <li>➤ <b>Reciprocity</b> - To return in kind the goodness received.</li> <li>➤ <b>Righteousness</b> - To act in accord with divine or moral laws.</li> <li>➤ <b>Truth</b> - To avoid falsehood, and inaccuracy and be unimpeachable.</li> <li>➤ <b>Ujamaa</b> - Cooperative economics.</li> <li>➤ <b>Vulnerable</b> - Capable of being wounded.</li> <li>➤ <b>Zenith</b> – The highest point; the point of culmination.</li> </ul>

# AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: UJAMAA - COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS

## STRAND A READING

### *Language Arts*

- Students will select one book on celebrations during the month of December (e.g. Three Kings, Hanukah, and Christmas). The book report will include the origin, purpose, time, type of celebration, and is it 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.
- Write an essay on how family systems use cooperative economics to live in society.

### Curriculum infusion

### *Science*

- Prepare a paper on the building of the Panama Canal. Describe how the principle of Cooperative Economics helped Panama, U.S.A. and other countries. Your answer should explore the scientific techniques used to move ships through the canal.
- Construct a diagram that displays the various fruits and vegetables that are grown in Florida.
- Design a recipe that would include 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?

# AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: UJAMAA - COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS

## STRAND A READING

### RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

#### *Mathematics*

- Prepare a set of visual groups on the number of ships that travel through the Panama Canal. Explore the amount of revenue raised from ships trafficking through the canal.
- Develop a time line which traces the origins of the MA'AT and Kwanzaa.
- Document the distance between South America, the Caribbean, and African Countries and the United States where Kwanzaa is celebrated [(i.e. Guyana, South America), Jamaica (Caribbean), Ghana/Nigeria (Africa), 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 1966-1997 by use of graphs and other pictorial display of the data (bar, pie line graphs).
- Discuss the monetary system in USA and the exchange of currency and its value in South American, Caribbean, Central American, and European Nations.

**Curriculum  
infusion**

#### *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 celebrations.
- Conduct research on a cooperative economic venture by interviewing a small business owner to inquire how the business was started, and developed.

#### *Critical Thinking Skills*

- Use visuals to orally present findings from the data researched on "Cooperative Economics."
- Distinguish the importance of a religious versus a cultural celebration.
- Compare and contrast the various celebrations through analysis of the data.
- Use an interactive journal to discuss student views.

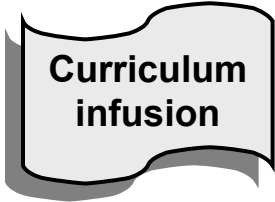
# AFRICAN AMERICAN CELEBRATION KWANZAA: UJAMAA - COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS

## STRAND A READING

### RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

#### *Social Studies*

- Construct a physical map of the continent Africa.
- Compare and contrast climatic and vegetation maps of vegetables that are grown on the continent.
- Make a pictorial dictionary that describes the major components of Kwanzaa, Christmas, Three Kings, and/or Hanukkah.
- Conduct an interview with a person who practices: Kwanzaa, Christmas, Three Kings, and Hanukkah.
- Design a people poll that would document how many people in our class practice Kwanzaa, Christmas, Three Kings, and/or Hanukkah. Report your findings and graph your results.
- Discuss the economic benefits derived from people working cooperatively in building the Panama Canal.
- Document the African descendents and other peoples who built the Panama Canal, a Central



**Curriculum  
infusion**

#### *Humanities/Art*

- 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 Kinara
- Develop a musical score to go along with the seven principles of Kwanzaa.
- Develop a play using one or more of the principles.
- Prepare a pictorial scrapbook on African Americans and other racial groups working cooperatively to achieve a goal/objective.

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INFUSION POINT	RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION
<p>The Struggle for Equal Rights (1950 to the Present)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students will be assessed on their understanding of the principles of Ujamaa. Students will interview a business owner and prepare an oral presentation to the class, which will include discussion about whether the principle of Ujamaa has helped in that business.</li> <li>2. Students will be assessed on their ability to identify and list the states where African Americans appear to celebrate the seven principles of Kwanzaa to a great extent.</li> <li>3. Students will be assessed on their group presentation which discusses various instances when they have practiced Ujamaa to accomplish a given task.</li> <li>4. Students will complete a multiple choice assessment on the content discussed in the unit.</li> <li>5. The teacher will prepare a rubric to assess the scrapbook prepared by each student.</li> </ol>

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## 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><b>K. CURRENT KNOWLEDGE - FORMATIVE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use a teacher made assessment instrument to determine their understanding of the principle of Ujamaa.</li> </ul> <p><b>W. WHAT IS TO BE LEARNED? PROCESS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use a timeline to document African Americans in business.</li> <li>➤ Use unit contents and formulate assessment items.</li> <li>➤ Use journals, presentations, and portfolios in the process.</li> <li>➤ Assess completeness of the listing of states where Kwanzaa is actively celebrated.</li> </ul> <p><b>L. WHAT WAS LEARNED? SUMMATIVE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use journals and portfolios to assess gains.</li> <li>➤ Use multiple choice exams.</li> <li>➤ Use product evaluation of a scrapbook depicting Ujamaa over the past 30 years.</li> <li>➤ Assess the interview of a business owner and how the principle of Ujamaa helped in that business.</li> <li>➤ Use a multiple-choice exam to assess the content of the unit.</li> </ul> </div>