

## POLITICAL ACTIVISM: MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE - EDUCATOR

### STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	BENCHMARKS	REFERENCES	SUNSHINE STATE STANDARDS
American Diversity (1875-1955)	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.	Greenfield, Eloise. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune</u> . New York, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1997.  Halasa, Malu. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune</u> . New York, New York: Chelsea House, 1993.	L.A.A. 1 L.A.A. 2
	L.A.A.1.2.2.: The student selects from a variety of simple strategies, including the use of phonics, word structure, context clues, self-questioning, confirming simple predictions, retelling, and using visual cues to identify words and construct meaning from various texts, illustrations, graphics, and charts.	Hughes, Langston, Milton Meltzer and Eric Lincoln. eds. <u>A Pictorial History of Black Americans</u> . New York, New York: Colton Publishers, Inc., 1963.  Hughes, Langston and Milton Meltzer. <u>African American History: Four Centuries of Black Life</u> . New York, New York: Scholastic, 1990.	<b>GOAL 3 STANDARDS</b>
L.A.A. 1.2.3 The student uses simple strategies to determine meaning and increase vocabulary for reading, including the use of prefixes, suffixes, root words, multiple meanings, antonyms, synonyms, and word relationships.	Landers, Jane Gilmer. <u>Florida: The World Around Us</u> . New York, New York: MacMillan McGraw Hill, 1995.  Mason, Lorna C., Jesus Garcia, Frances Powell, and Frederick C. Risinger. <u>America's Past and Promise</u> . Evanston, Illinois: McDougal & Littell, 1977.	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 System Managers 3.8 Cooperative Workers	
L.A.A.2.2.8.: The student selects and uses a variety of appropriate reference materials, including multiple representations of information, such as maps, charts, and photos, to gather information for research projects.	Meltzer, Milton. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune: Voice of Black Hope</u> . New York, New York: Viking Penguins, 1978.  McKissack, Patricia C. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune: A Great American Educator</u> . Chicago, Illinois: Children's Press, 1985.	3.9 Effective Leaders 3.10 Multiculturally Sensitive Citizens	
	Neyland, Leedell W. <u>12 Black Floridians</u> . Tallahassee, Florida: Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University Foundation, 1970.		

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### STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	BENCHMARKS CONTINUED	REFERENCES CONTINUED	SUNSHINE STATE STANDARDS CONTINUED
<p>American Diversity (1875-1955)</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.: The student selects from a variety of simple strategies, including the use of phonics, word structure, context clues, self-questioning, confirming simple predictions, retelling, and using visual cues to identify words and construct meaning from various texts, illustrations, graphics, and charts.</p> <p>L.A.A. 1.2.3 The student uses simple strategies to determine meaning and increase vocabulary for reading, including the use of prefixes, suffixes, root words, multiple meanings, antonyms, synonyms, and word relationships.</p> <p>L.A.A.2.2.8.: The student selects and uses a variety of appropriate reference materials, including multiple representations of information, such as maps, charts, and photos, to gather information for research projects.</p>	<p>Plowden, Martha Ward. <u>Famous Firsts of Black Women</u>. Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing, 1993.</p> <p>Rackman Holt. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune</u>. New York, New York: Doubleday &amp; Company, 1896-1952.</p> <p>Wolfe, Rinna Evelyn. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune</u>. New York, New York: Franklin Watts, 1992.</p>	<p>L.A.A. 1 L.A.A. 2</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>GOAL 3 STANDARDS</b></p> </div> <p>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 System Managers 3.8 Cooperative Workers 3.9 Effective Leaders 3.10 Multicultural Sensitive Citizens</p>

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### STRAND A READING

**GOAL:** Students will analyze how Mary McLeod Bethune demonstrated survival tactics that enabled her to improve the human condition of African Americans by influencing political and social systems.

INFUSION POINT	OBJECTIVES
American Diversity (1875-1955)	<p><b>Students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> compare and contrast contemporary service organizations with historic service organizations which existed during the life of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> determine the impact of volunteering in the community at large, and relate these experiences to life during Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune's time.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> evaluate the link between Community Service, Kwanzaa principles, and MA'AT.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> understand the strategies for influencing political systems locally and nationally.</li> </ul>

## POLITICAL ACTIVISM: MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE - EDUCATOR

### STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS / INFORMATION
<p>American Diversity (1875-1995)</p>	<p>Mary McLeod Bethune started the first school for African Americans in Daytona Beach, Florida. It grew to become Bethune-Cookman College, and she was not only its president, but also the first African American woman to become a college president in Florida (Jones and McCarthy, 1993, pp. 140).</p> <p>Despite the responsibilities that came with being president of a college, other needs of African Americans required her attention. In 1928, the stock market crashed, and the <b>Depression</b> began. Many Americans became poverty stricken. After centuries of oppression, the African American was in the worst predicament. As slaves, it was against the law for them to learn to read and write. After the abolition of slavery, they were often offered only an inferior education in segregated public schools.</p> <p>President Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) started his New Deal after his landslide election in 1932. Mrs. Bethune and Eleanor Roosevelt, the First Lady, had developed a friendship at a woman's convention in New York the year before her husband became president. Mrs. Roosevelt was very impressed with Mrs. Bethune and through her, learned to overcome <b>prejudice</b>. When FDR developed the National Youth Association (NYA), Eleanor suggested that Mrs. Bethune become an <b>advisor</b> to the group. He agreed (Smith, 1994, pp. 155 &amp; 261).</p> <p>Mary McLeod Bethune loved the challenges that came with being a college president. She had nurtured the school from its infancy as a single building, an elementary school for girls to a full-fledged, <b>coeducational</b> institution of higher</p>

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### STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS / INFORMATION <i>Continued</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">American Diversity (1875-1995)</p>	<p>learning. When she heard she was to be an <b>advisor</b> to the NYA, she was concerned about leaving Daytona Beach, but she decided that this job would enable her to bring about political changes on behalf of African Americans. She was in her 60's when she went to Washington, D.C.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Her position as an <b>advisor</b> was not salaried, but she took the job seriously. The NYA was in charge of finding part-time employment for youths, aged 16 to 24 years old. To truly evaluate their needs and see that services were implemented, she visited 21 states, covering 40,000 miles.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dr. Bethune realized that the southern states each needed an African American <b>advisor</b> for NYA. She managed to get one appointed from each of those states except Mississippi.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">About 600,000 African American youths benefited from her help through the NYA. They earned money clearing parks, planting trees, repairing roads, building playgrounds, dormitories, and classrooms. Those who were in school received <b>tuition</b> and <b>board</b> for their work.</p>

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### STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	1.1.1 LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY
American Diversity (1875-1955)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1875 - Mary McLeod was born on July 10, 1875 to parents Samuel and Patsy McLeod, in Mayesville, South Carolina. She was the 15<sup>th</sup> of 17 children.</li> <li>➤ 1882 - Mary McLeod began her education in the Presbyterian Church affiliated school.</li> <li>➤ 1887 - Mary McLeod graduates from school and attends Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, Illinois.</li> <li>➤ 1909 - The NAACP is founded as an advocate for justice and civil rights of African Americans.</li> <li>➤ 1914 - The United Negro Improvement Association is formed by Marcus Garvey.</li> <li>➤ 1914 - World War I began and continued through 1918.</li> <li>➤ 1915 - The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is organized by Carter G. Woodson.</li> <li>➤ 1918 - Pan African Congress is organized by W.E.B. DuBois.</li> <li>➤ 1919 - The Harlem Renaissance began to enhance understanding of Black Culture.</li> <li>➤ 1926 - The Great <b>Depression</b> began.</li> <li>➤ 1926 - First Negro History Week is organized by Carter G. Woodson.</li> <li>➤ 1935 - Charles H. Houston named Director of NAACP legal campaign for equal rights. He started the legal battles leading to the Road to Brown.</li> <li>➤ 1935 - "Blacks" are accepted into the unions.</li> <li>➤ 1936 - Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune is named Director of "Negro" Affairs of the National Youth Administration.</li> </ul> <p>She became the first "Black" female to receive a major appointment in Federal government.</p>

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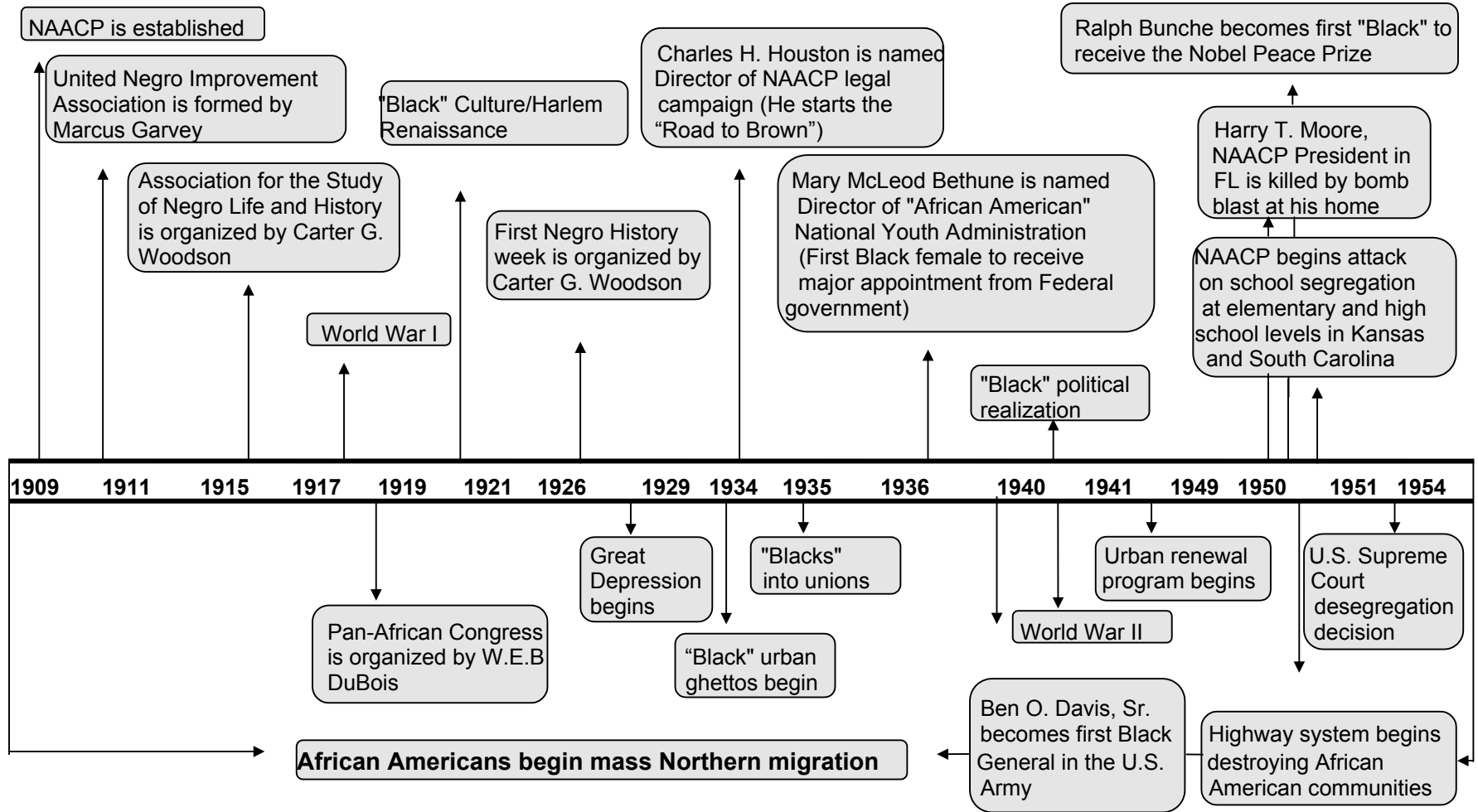
### STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	1.1.2 LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY: CONTINUED
American Diversity (1875-1955)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1938 - Benjamin O. Davis Sr. becomes the first “Black” General in the U.S. Army.</li> <li>➤ 1939 - World War II is in full swing and continues until 1945.</li> <li>➤ 1945 - The highway system begins to destroy the African American communities.</li> <li>➤ 1950 - Ralph Bunche becomes the first African American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.</li> <li>➤ 1951 - Harry T. Moore, NAACP President in Florida, is killed by a bomb blast in his home.</li> <li>➤ 1954 - Brown vs. Topeka, Kansas <b>Board</b> of Education decision. The Supreme Court rules that separate is not equal and recommends ways to stop rampant segregation.</li> <li>➤ 1955 - Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat in front of the bus in Montgomery, Alabama.</li> <li>➤ 1955 - The death of Mary McLeod Bethune.</li> <li>➤ 1955 - Death of Emmett Till (14 years old) in Money, Mississippi. His death galvanizes the Civil Rights Movement.</li> <li>➤ 1955 - White flight to the suburbs in large numbers.</li> <li>➤ 1957 - Civil Rights Act of 1957 becomes the first Civil Rights legislation since 1875.</li> <li>➤ 1964 - Title VII of the Civil Right Acts is enacted to give equal rights to Blacks.</li> <li>➤ 1966 - Urban Riots occur and continue until 1970 throughout the United States of America.</li> <li>➤ 1967 - Thurgood Marshall is named to the Supreme Court of the United States of America.</li> <li>➤ 1968 - Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. is assassinated.</li> <li>➤ 1970 - Women and gender equal rights issues continue to be a critical part of the national political agenda.</li> <li>➤ 1992 - White conservative political movement begins.</li> <li>➤ 1992 - Whites continue to flee to the suburbs.</li> </ul>

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## STRAND A READING

### TIME LINE: 1909 – 1954

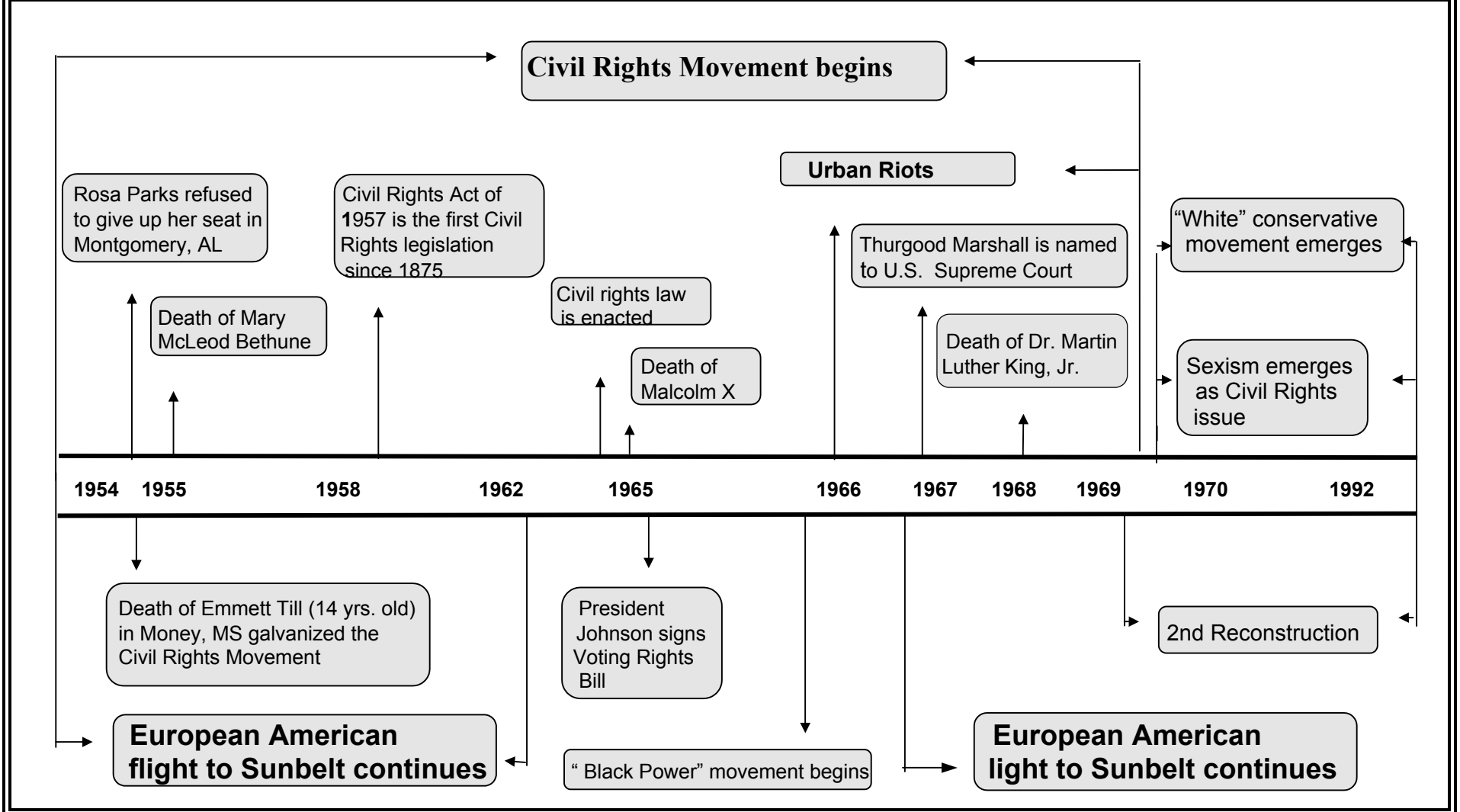




# POLITICAL ACTIVISM: MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE - EDUCATOR

## STRAND A READING

### TIME LINE: 1954 – 1992



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### STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS
<p>American Diversity (1875-1955)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Advisor</b> - a person who gives advice.</li> <li>➤ <b>Board</b> - food or meals.</li> <li>➤ <b>Civilian</b> - a person who is not a member of the police, firefighters, or armed forces.</li> <li>➤ <b>Coeducational</b> - a school for males and females.</li> <li>➤ <b>Depression</b> - a period in history that has high unemployment, low production and sale of goods, and decreased services.</li> <li>➤ <b>Minority</b> - a portion of the population that differs in race, religion, or gender, from the major population in power.</li> <li>➤ <b>Oppression</b> - the condition of being persecuted and limited with respect to economic, social, and educational opportunities in society.</li> <li>➤ <b>Prejudice</b> - suspicion or intolerance of racial or ethnic groups other than one's own</li> <li>➤ <b>Segregate</b> - to separate groups on the basis of race, religion, or gender, or other characteristics in public schools, transportation, housing, etc.</li> <li>➤ <b>Tuition</b> - fee paid for education or training.</li> </ul>

# POLITICAL ACTIVISM: MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE - EDUCATOR

## STRAND A READING

### RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

#### Language Arts

- Examine biographies of African American women in education such as Mary McLeod Bethune.
- Analyze biographies of African American women in politics such as Senator Corine Brown, and Representative Carrie Meeks.
- Compare and contrast the contributions of one African American and one Latina/Hispanic American woman.
- Use a Venn Diagram to compare and contrast the main characters/connections in Dr. Bethune's life.
- Identify a problem at school or in the neighborhood. Draft a plan of action to solve that problem.

#### Curriculum Infusion

#### Mathematics

- Create a timeline of Dr. Bethune's life. Include the major events such as her early life, education, and her accomplishments.
- Analyze the life of Dr. Bethune to determine patterns that she may have followed. Are those patterns she followed duplicable?
- Construct a concept map of the major disciplines in mathematics to show their interrelationships.

#### Science

- Construct a chart of at least ten objects that give off light and heat.
- Examine a solar collector and diagram its parts.
- Report on the inventions of five African Americans.
- Debate the idea that there is still **prejudice** in the scientific community against women and people of color.
- Write a story that explains how the scientific method may be used to evaluate personal decision making processes.

#### Social Studies

- Construct a pictorial timeline that shows the contributions of African American women in Florida.
- Create a map that displays the diversity of women leaders in politics, education, and other fields in the Caribbean, South America, and Central America.
- Examine the leaders of your local community, such as the mayor, police chief, and city manager. Compose a survey to find out how many women are in leadership positions.
- Prepare a public announcement to help people understand the cause of Dr. Bethune.

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### RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

#### *Humanities Arts*

- Prepare a scrapbook that depicts the life of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.
- Prepare an artistic rendering of her home and community in Daytona Beach.
- Present a play which depicts the life and contributions of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.
- For a culmination event, present an exhibition on the life, books, and contributions of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.

#### Curriculum Infusion

#### *Critical Thinking Skills*

- Use visuals to present the findings from the data researched i.e. What obstacles Dr. Bethune overcome to start the school?
- Compare and contrast the role that government played in the lives of Sojourner Truth and Dr. Bethune.
- Distinguish the role that family played in the life of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune and in the life of another contemporary female leader.

#### *Research Skills*

- Using the internet, prepare a paper on the strategies Dr. Bethune used to build coalitions with other women such as Eleanor Roosevelt.
- Prepare a power point report on the life and accomplishments of Dr. Bethune.
- Research and report on the value of \$1.50 at the time Dr. Bethune founded her school and the relative value in today's money.
- Research the similarities of strategies used by Dr. Bethune and Dr. King in trailblazing positive change for African Americans.

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INFUSION POINT	RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION
<p>American Diversity (1875-1955)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students will be assessed on their storybook/pictorial presentation of Mrs. Bethune's life and legacy.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50% Presentation</li> <li>25% Narrative</li> <li>25% Cooperative Work</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Students will be assessed on the questions they would ask Mrs. Bethune if she were alive today.</li> <li>3. Students will be assessed on their oral reports events in Mrs. Bethune's early life that are most interesting to them.</li> <li>4. Students will be assessed in a debate in which they describe the effects of Mrs. Bethune's work on African American and European American people in Florida today.</li> <li>5. Students will be assessed on a panel discussion describing the meaning "Enter to Learn. Depart to Serve."</li> <li>6. Students will be assessed in an essay on the accomplishments of Mrs. Bethune during her lifetime. (Florida Writes rubric will be used.)</li> <li>7. Students will be assessed on their presentation of a skit that brings Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Hillary Clinton together in Florida.                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25% Costume</li> <li>50% Script</li> <li>25% Substance</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Students will be assessed on their round-table discussion on the impact of Mrs. Bethune's life on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.</li> </ol>

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INFUSION POINT	RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION
American Diversity (1875-1955)	<p><b><i>Pre/Post Assessment</i></b></p> <p><b>K. CURRENT KNOWLEDGE – FORMATIVE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Use a teacher made assessment instrument to determine students' knowledge about the contributions of African American leaders including Mary McLeod Bethune.</li></ul> <p><b>W. WHAT IS TO BE LEARNED? PROCESS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Use unit contents and formulate assessment items.</li><li>➤ Use journals, presentations, and portfolios in the process</li><li>➤ Assess the accuracy of a time line, which depicts African American women involved in social justice.</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 on the unit content .</li><li>➤ Use product evaluation of a scrapbook on African American women in social justice actions.</li><li>➤ Use a matrix to assess book reviews and research papers.</li></ul>