

COURAGE: MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE - TRAILBLAZER

STRAND A READING

INFUSION POINT	BENCHMARKS	REFERENCES	SUNSHINE STATE STANDARDS
American Diversity (1875 - 1992)	<p>LA.A.1.1.2: The student identifies words and constructs meaning from text, illustrations, graphics, and charts using the strategies of phonics, word structure, an context clues.</p> <p>LA.B. 1.1.2: The student drafts and revises simple sentences and passges, stories, letters, and simple explanations that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ express ideas clearly; ☛ show an awareness of topic and audience; ☛ have a beginning, middle, and ending; ☛ effectively use common words; ☛ have supporting detail; and ☛ are in legible printing. 	<p>Greenfield, Eloise. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune</u>. New York, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1997.</p> <p>Halasa, Malu. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune</u>. New York, New York: Chelsea House, 1993.</p> <p>Hughes, Langston, Milton Meltzer and Eric Lincoln. eds. <u>A Pictorial History of Black Americans</u>. New York, New York: Croton Publishers, Inc., 1963.</p> <p>Hughes, Langston and Milton Meltzer. <u>African American History: Four Centuries of Black Life</u>. New York, New York: Scholastic, 1990.</p> <p>Lander, Jane Gilmer. <u>Florida: The World Around Us</u>. New York, New York: MacMillan McGraw Hill, 1995.</p> <p>Mason, Lorna C., Jesus Garcia, Frances Powell, and Frederick C. Risinger. <u>America's Past and Promise</u>. Evanston, Illinois: McDougal & Littell, 1997.</p> <p>Meltzer, Milton. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune: Voice of Black Hope</u>. New York, New York: Viking Penguines, 1978.</p> <p>McKissack, Patricia C. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune: A Great American Educator</u>. Chicago, Illinois: Children's Press, 1985.</p> <p>Neyland, Leedell W. <u>12 Black Floridians</u>. Tallahassee, Florida: Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University Foundation, 1970.</p>	<p>LA.A. 1 LA.B. 1</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #d3d3d3; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> GOAL 3 STANDARDS </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 Systems Managers 3.8 Cooperative Workers 3.9 Effective Leaders 3.10 Multiculturally Sensitive Citizens</p>

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INFUSION POINT	BENCHMARKS CONTINUED	REFERENCES CONTINUED	SUNSHINE STATE STANDARDS CONTINUED
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1992)</p>	<p>LA.A.1.1.2: The student identifies words and constructs meaning from text, illustrations, graphics, and charts using the strategies of phonics, word structure, an context clues.</p> <p>LA.B. 1.1.2: The student drafts and revises simple sentences and passges, stories, letters, and simple explanations that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☛ express ideas clearly; ☛ show an awareness of topic and audience; ☛ have a beginning, middle, and ending; ☛ effectively use common words; ☛ have supporting detail; and ☛ are in legible printing. 	<p>Plowden, Martha Ward. <u>Famous Firsts of Black Women</u>. Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing, 1993.</p> <p>Wolfe, Rinna Evelyn. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune</u>. New York, New York: Franklin Watts, 1992.</p>	<p>LA.A. 1 LA.B. 1</p>
			GOAL 3 STANDARDS
			<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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GOAL: Students will enhance their knowledge of Mary McLeod Bethune as an educator, an agent of social change, and a political leader.

INFUSION POINT	OBJECTIVES
American Diversity (1875 - 1992)	<p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="472 492 1875 553"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Study the lives of at least two African American female educators. Some suggestions may be Ms. Marva Collins, and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.<li data-bbox="472 594 1125 626"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Students will be able to define the term Courage.<li data-bbox="472 678 1373 711"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Students will explore the idea that all people are similar in many ways.<li data-bbox="472 751 1917 813"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Students may explore the idea of why some people are different from others. For example: Some people are old, others young, some people have black hair, others, blond, etc.

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INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1992)</p>	<p>Mary was born to Samuel and Patsy McLeod on July 10, 1875, in a log cabin near Mayesville, South Carolina. She was the 15th of 17 children, but the first who was not born a slave. She had an exceptional personality and made great accomplishments in her lifetime. She would become: (1) the first African American woman to be a college president in the state of Florida, (2) the first African-American person to build a hospital for African Americans in Daytona Beach, FL., (3) the first African American woman to head a federal office, (4) the first African American to have a voice in the local government of Daytona Beach, Florida, (5) the first African American woman to act as a consultant to the American delegation at the United Nations, and (6) the only African American woman to have a statue placed in her honor in a national park in Washington, D.C.</p> <p>The seeds of her greatness were sown early. Mary’s father was a resourceful person who managed to find a way to accomplish what was important to him. Most slaves were not allowed to choose their wives. Love was never a consideration. Slave owners often chose to “breed” slaves the way they bred horses or other animals.</p> <p>It was different for Samuel, Mary’s father. He fell in love with Patsy, who was a slave on another plantation, and asked his owner, Mr. McLeod, if he could marry her. McLeod agreed, on one condition: Samuel needed to save enough money to buy Patsy from her owner. This was difficult because slaves were not given a salary. He had to find extra ways to earn money after he completed a full day’s work. Samuel and Patsy were married two years later. When slaves were finally freed by the 13th amendment, Samuel continued to find ways to earn extra money which enabled him to buy land and grow crops instead of becoming a sharecropper, as most former slaves did.</p>

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INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION <i>Continued</i>
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1992)</p>	<p>Before Mary was born, Samuel McLeod owned five acres of land on which he built a three-room log cabin. The only furniture the family had was a rocking chair that belonged to Mary’s grandmother. Samuel McLeod took scraps of wood from the lumberyard to make tables, chairs, and shelves. Mary would learn from her father’s resourceful ways.</p> <p>Her mother, like most former slaves, was illiterate because it was against the law to teach slaves to read or write. Patsy, however, spoke beautifully, and every night she told her family about her royal African heritage and shared stories from the Bible. This increased Mary’s desire to learn to read and study about Africa. Although there were no schools for African Americans people in the area, she did not give up her dream of getting an education.</p> <p>During her childhood, Mary experienced and witnessed many forms of racial discrimination, including the lynching of African American men. Her mother tried to protect her from prejudice and would not let Mary visit her European American friends. Her mother knew they would only let Mary enter through the back door.</p> <p>Mary’s opportunity for an education finally came. In 1882, Miss Emma Wilson, representing the Presbyterian church, knocked on Samuel and Patsy McLeod’s door and asked if they would like to send a child to her new school for African American children in Mayesville, South Carolina. Although her parents desired to send all of their children, they could only send one. Mary was chosen.</p> <p>She walked five miles to get to the Mayesville Institute, but it was worth the effort. She studied hard and learned to read,</p>

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INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION <i>Continued</i>
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1992)</p>	<p>write, do math, and sing songs. At night she taught her family what she learned. She used her skills to help her father negotiate a fair price for cotton. She assisted her neighbors by reading and writing their mail.</p> <p>Mary graduated from the Mayesville Institute when she was 11 years old. She worried that her education was over. A year later, Miss Wilson told the McLeods that a Quaker named Mary Crissman in Denver, Colorado, was awarding a scholarship to a worthy student to attend Scotia Seminary, a school for African American girls.</p> <p>At Scotia, Mary’s roommate, Abbie Greely, became her lifelong friend. Mary slept in a bed with a soft mattress and had her meals in a beautiful dining hall where she saw African American and European American teachers working together and eating meals together. This harmony between races was a new experience for Mary.</p> <p>Mary worked and studied hard at Scotia. The scholarship paid for her tuition, but Mary worked to earn room and board. She gardened, ironed, cleaned houses, cooked, and baby-sat. In her free time, she read about Africa and worshipped in Faith Hall -- a building that belonged to the school.</p> <p>Upon graduation in 1887, Mary’s benefactor, Mrs. Crissman, presented her a Bible and a second scholarship to attend the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, Illinois. Mary was the only African American student in the college. As part of their education, the students had to help the poor and work with prison inmates. They also sang gospel songs on the street to attract people to worship in the school’s sanctuary. Several students, including Mary, traveled on a special railroad car, called “The</p>

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INFUSION POINT

CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION *Continued*

American Diversity
(1875 - 1992)

Gospel Car,” in order to set up Sunday schools in other states.

After receiving her college degree, Mary planned to become a **missionary** in Africa, but was told there were no openings for African Americans. Deeply disappointed, she returned home and assisted at the Mayesville Institute until she was hired as a teacher at the Haines Normal Institute in Augusta, Georgia. There she met Lucy Laney who inspired Mary to become the best teacher possible. Mary soon realized that the Africans who were now in America needed her help too.

While teaching in Georgia, Mary met Albertus Bethune. They fell in love, were married, and a year later Mary gave birth to their son, Albert. Although she loved her son, being a mother was not enough for Mary. She learned that many African American families were moving to Daytona Beach to help William Henry Flagler build a railroad. Recognizing that the African Americans did not have their own schools and that they would need to be educated, she decided to organize a school.

After a short stint as a teacher in Palatka, Florida, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune arrived in Daytona Beach with only \$1.50 in her pocket. Fortunately, she knew someone with whom she could live and immediately began looking for a building suitable for a school. She found a shabby, two-story cottage, for which the owner wanted \$11 a month for rent (equal to \$1,000 today). She convinced him not to rent it to anyone else until she could earn the money.



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INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1992)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1875 - Mary McLeod was born on July 10, 1875 to parents Samuel and Patsy McLeod, in Mayesville, North Carolina, the 15th of 17 children. ➤ 1882 - Mary McLeod begins her education in the Presbyterian Church related school. ➤ 1887 - Mary McLeod graduates from school and attends Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, Illinois. ➤ 1909 - The NAACP is founded as an advocate for justice and civil rights for African Americans. ➤ 1914 - The United Negro Improvement Association is formed by Marcus Garvey. ➤ 1914 - World War I begins and continues though 1918. ➤ 1915 - The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is organized by Carter G. Woodson. ➤ 1918 - An African Congress is organized by W.E.B. DuBois. ➤ 1919 - The Harlem Renaissance begins to enhance understanding of the "Black" Culture. ➤ 1926 - The First Negro History Week is organized by Carter G. Woodson. ➤ 1926 - The Great Depression begins. ➤ 1935 - Charles H. Houston is named Director of the NAACP legal campaign for equal rights and starts the legal battles leading to the Road to Brown. ➤ 1935 - African Americans are accepted into some labor unions. ➤ 1936 - Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune is named Director of Negro Affairs for the National Youth Administration. ➤ 1938 - Benjamin Oliver Davis, Sr. becomes the first African American Brigadier General in the United States Army.

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LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY: *Continued*

INFUSION POINT

American Diversity
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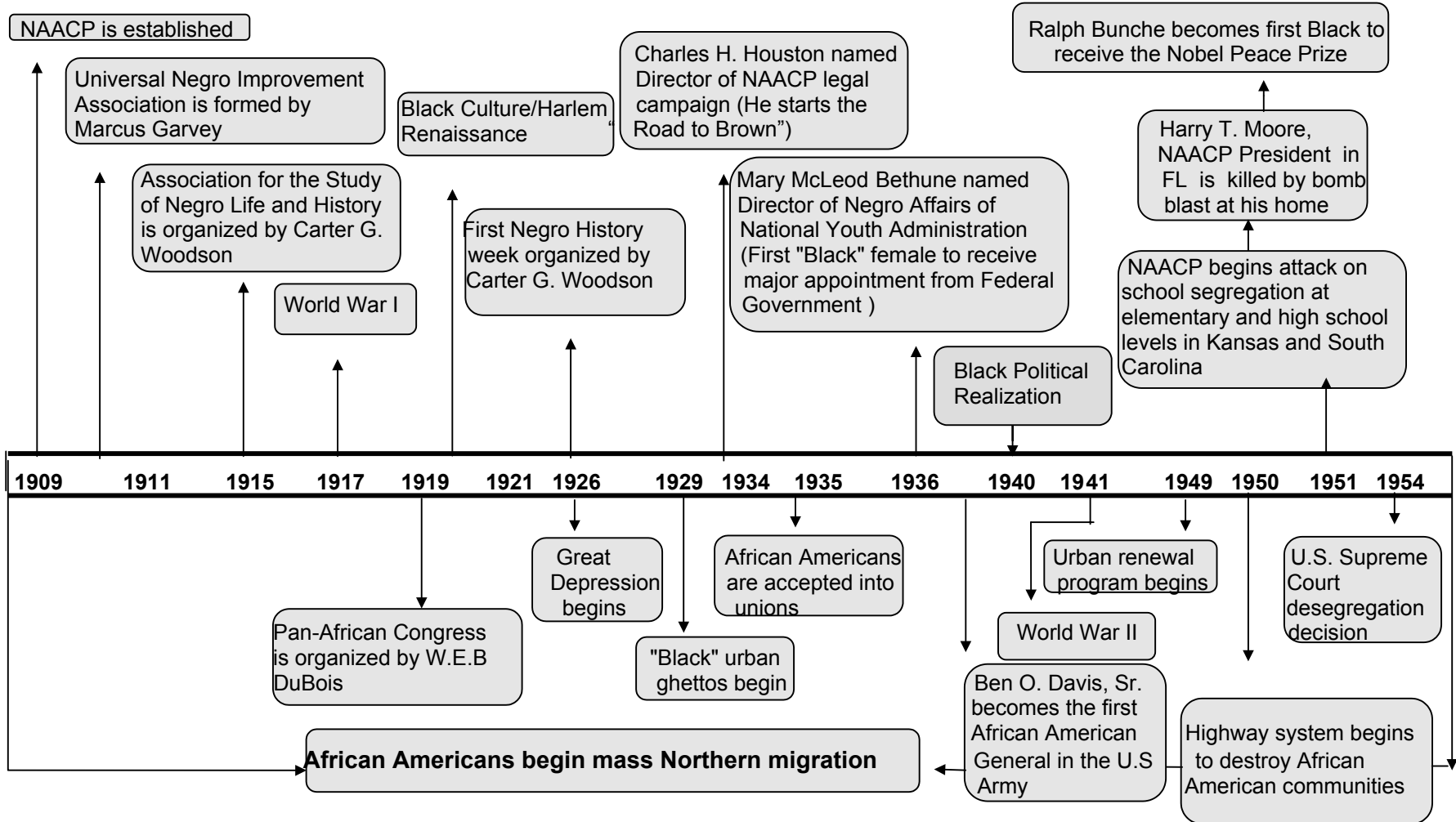
- 1940 - World War II is in full swing and continues until 1945.
- 1945 - The highway system begins to destroy African American communities.
- 1950 - Ralph Bunche becomes the first African American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.
- 1951 - Harry T. Moore, NAACP President in Florida, is killed by a bomb blast in his home.
- 1954 - Brown vs Topeka, Kansas Board of Education Decision. The Supreme Court rules that separate is not equal and recommends ways to stop rampant segregation.
- 1955 - Rosa Parks refuses to give up her bus seat in Montgomery, Alabama.
- 1955 - The death of Mary McLeod Bethune.
- 1955 - Death of Emmett Till (14 years old) in Money, Mississippi. His death galvanizes the Civil Rights Movement.
- 1957 - Civil Rights Act of 1957 becomes the first Civil Rights legislation since 1875.
- 1964 - Title VII of the Civil Rights Act is enacted to give equal rights to African Americans.
- 1966 - Urban Riots take place throughout the United States of America and continues until 1970.
- 1967 - Thurgood Marshall is named to the Supreme Court of the United States of America.
- 1968 - Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. dies from an assassination.
- 1970 - The issue of Women's rights continues to be a critical part of the national political agenda.
- 1992 - "White" conservative political movement begins; European Americans continue to flee to the suburbs.



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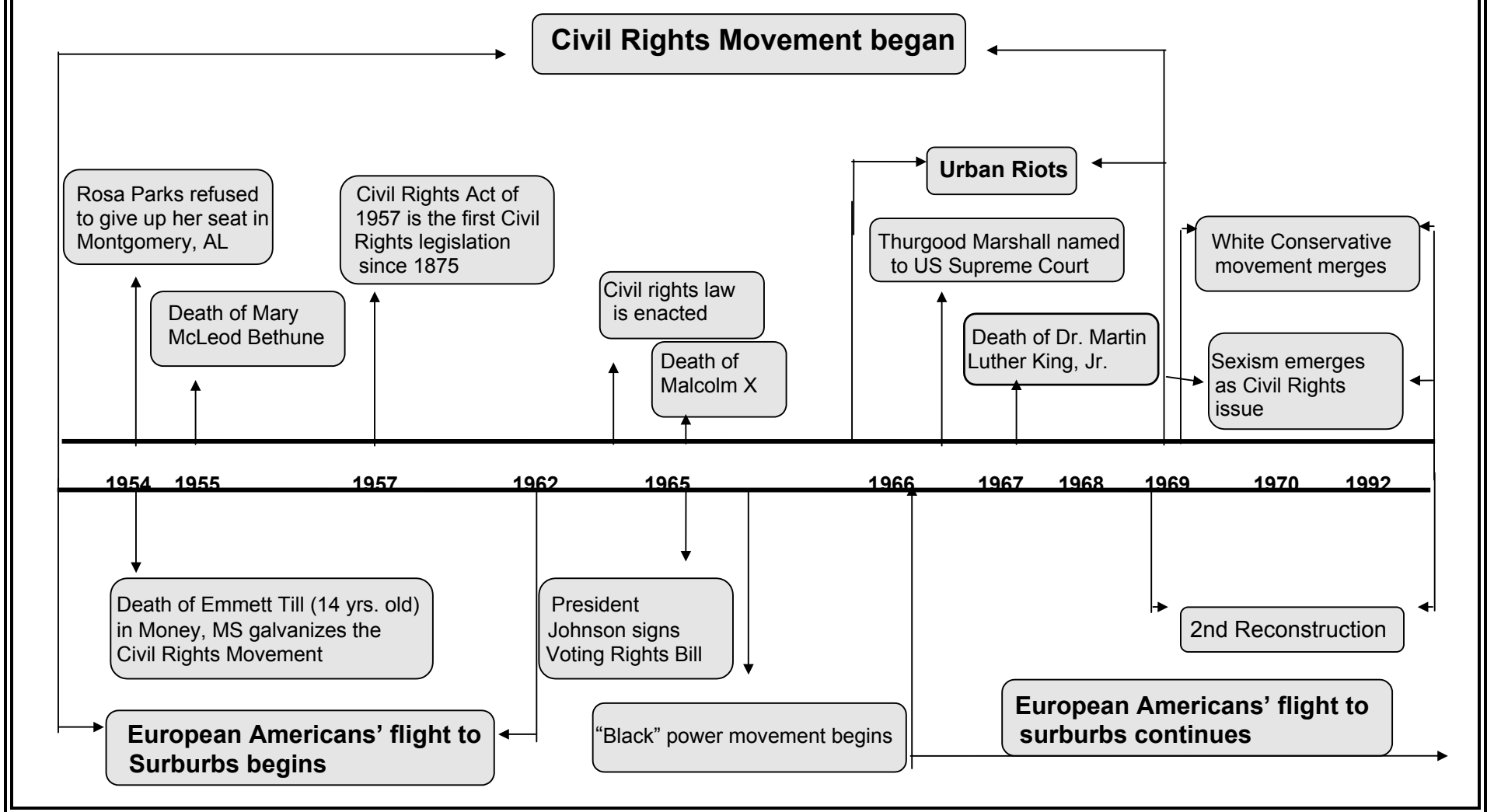
TIME LINE: 1909 - 1954



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TIME LINE: 1954 - 1992



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INFUSION POINT	DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS
American Diversity (1875 - 1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Missionary - A person who travels to serve and convert other people or countries to a particular religion.➤ Scholarship - Money given freely for education and training.➤ Sharecropper - A tenant farmer, especially in the southern United States, who works the land and receives an agreed share of the value of the crops produced.

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RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

- ☑ Create a group “big book” on the life of Mary McLeod Bethune.
- ☑ Describe to the class different things that a person can do if bad things happen to them.
- ☑ Write a letter asking a graduate of Bethune Cookman College to come speak to your class.
- ☑ Bring in pictures (of themselves from when they were very small until now) that show the difference between little and big i.e. create a pictorial time line.



**Curriculum
Infusion**

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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.

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.

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. Can those patterns be duplicated?
- Construct a concept map of the major disciplines in mathematics to show their interrelationships.

Curriculum Infusion

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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INFUSION POINT	RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1992)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be assessed on their storybook/pictorial presentation of Mrs. Bethune’s life and legacy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% Presentation 25% Narrative 25% Cooperative Work 2. Students will be assessed on the questions they would ask Mrs. Bethune if she were alive today. 3. Students will be assessed on their oral reports on the aspect of Mrs. Bethune’s early life that they find most interesting. 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. 5. Students will be assessed on a panel discussion describing the meaning of “Enter to Learn. Depart to Serve.” 6. Students will be assessed in an essay on the accomplishments of Mrs. Bethune during her lifetime. (Florida Writes! rubric will be used.) 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"> 25% Costume 50% Script 25% Substance 8. Students will be assessed on their round-table discussion on the impact of Mrs. Bethune’s life on Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

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(1875 - 1992)

RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION

Pre/Post Assessment

K. CURRENT KNOWLEDGE – FORMATIVE

- Use a teacher made assessment instrument.
- Determine students' knowledge of the contributions of African American leaders including Mary McLeod Bethune.

W. WHAT IS TO BE LEARNED? PROCESS

- Use unit content and formulate assessment items.
- Use journals, presentations, and portfolios in the process.
- Assess the accuracy of a timeline on African American leaders during her life time.

L. WHAT WAS LEARNED? SUMMATIVE

- Use journals, portfolios to assess gains.
- Use multiple choice exams.
- Use product evaluation.
- Use a matrix to assess book reviews and research papers.