

PACING CHART FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDIES

<u>Unit Objectives</u>	Unit One	Critical Vocabulary/Concepts
<p><u>African Heritage</u> SSAA.1 Identifies the physical and regional characteristics of the continent of Africa. SSAA.2 Traces the spread of the first humans from Africa to other parts of the world. SSAA.3 Traces the growth of the Egyptian, Kush, and Axum civilizations. SSAA.4 Lists the achievements of the West African empires of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai. SSAA.5 Analyzes the influence of religion on the growth and spread of African culture. SSAA.6 Analyzes the cultural influence that Egypt had on southern Europe, the Middle East, and Asia.</p> <p><u>Africans in America</u> SSAA.7 Analyzes how Africans influenced the cultures of the Caribbean, and North, Central, and South America. SSAA.8 Explains the impact of the European discovery of the Americas on the growth of the slave trade. SSAA.9 Identifies the triangular trade routes. SSAA.10 Explains European justification for slavery. SSAA.11 Analyzes the role of the Africans in America in the founding, growth, and development of the thirteen colonies.</p>		<p>Lucy Chad American Colonization Society Asante Atlantic slave trade Benjamin Banneker boycotts Christianity Cripus Attucks Estevanico folktale Free African Society Great Rift Valley griot James Beckwourth James Oglethorpe Jean Baptiste DuSable John Rolfe Kente Negro Salem Poor savanna slave codes St. Augustine sub-Saharan Timbuktu/ Monróe Middle Passage</p>

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Unit Objectives	Unit Two	Critical Vocabulary/Concepts
<u>African Americans and a New Nation</u> SSAA.12 Describes the role of Africans in America on both sides during the Revolutionary War. SSAA.13 Examines the attitudes of the framers of the Constitution regarding the rights of Africans in America. SSAA.14 Explains the influence of the Haitian Revolution, led by Toussaint L'Ouverture, on the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory. SS.12.15 Analyzes the role slaves and free blacks played in the growth and expansion of the United States. SS.12.16 Describes ways Africans resisted slavery. SS12.17 Describes the role of Africans in America on both sides during the Revolutionary War. SS12.18 Outlines factors that influenced the growth of slavery in the South and the decline of slavery in the North. SS.12.19 Identifies challenges to slavery between 1800 and 1865: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rise of the Abolitionist Movement - the Underground Railroad - territorial expansion of the United States. 		African Methodist Episcopal Church Anti-slavery Society David Walker's Appeal Nat Turner Rebellion Phyllis Wheatley Savannah triangular trade Vermont abolition of slavery

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<u>Unit Objectives</u>	Unit Three	Critical Vocabulary/Concepts
<p><u>Civil War and Reconstruction</u> SS.12.20 Identifies and analyzes the causes and events leading to the Civil War: - compromises of 1820, 1833, 1850 - Kansas - Nebraska Act - formation of the present day Republican Party - Dred Scott Decision - Lincoln-Douglas Debate - John Brown's raid - Lincoln's Election, and - secession of South Carolina. SS.12.21 Examines the values and beliefs of major Civil War personalities, including Frederick Douglass, Lincoln, and Lee. SS.12.22 Describes the role played by African Americans in the Northern and Southern armies. SS.12.23 Describes the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation. SS.12.24 Explains the influence of the passage of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. SS.12.25 Examines the values and beliefs of major Civil War personalities, including Frederick Douglass, Lincoln, and Lee. SS.12.26 Describes social and political gains made by African Americans during the Reconstruction period.</p>		<p>54th Massachusetts Infantry Atlanta Compromise Black codes blues border states Buffalo soldiers Dred Scott Case Fisk Jubilee Singers Henry Gray immigration Jefferson Davis Kansas-Nebraska Act Ku Klux Klan literacy test lynching National Negro Business League poll tax secession segregation sharecropping Sherman's March to the Sea unconstitutional</p>

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Unit Objectives	Unit Four	Critical Vocabulary/Concepts
<p><u>Freedom without Equality (1877-1910)</u></p> <p>SS.12.27 Describes and analyzes the social changes in the United States from 1870-1910:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Jim Crow" laws in the South - The New Immigration - Plessy vs. Ferguson (1896), and - W.E.B. DuBois opposes views of Booker T. Washington. . <p>SS.12.28 Traces the migration and settlement of African Americans in the Great Plains and Western territories .</p> <p>SS.12.29 Examines the increase in African American participation in the field of business and the development of an African American middle class.</p> <p>SS.12.30 Identifies educational, artistic, and scientific achievements of African Americans in spite of the obstacle of segregation.</p>		<p>Daniel Hale Williams</p> <p>Elijah J. McCoy</p> <p>Fugitive Slave Laws</p> <p>Henry Ossawa Tanner</p> <p>Ida B. Wells</p> <p>literacy tests</p> <p>Madame C.J. Walker</p> <p>segregation</p> <p>Spelman College</p> <p>talented tenth</p>

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Unit Objectives	Unit Five	Critical Vocabulary/Concepts
<p><u>Protest and Hope in a New Century (1900 – 1941)</u></p> <p>SS.12.31 Describes the failure of Progressive reformers to address the oppression of Jim Crow laws.</p> <p>SS.12.32 Identifies major people and events and interprets the causes and effects of significant eras in the history of African Americans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Great Migration - Black Nationalism - the Harlem Renaissance. <p>SS12.33 Identifies the role of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).</p> <p>SS.12.34 Appraises the impact of the New Deal on African Americans.</p> <p><u>The Civil Rights Revolution (1941 – 1972)</u></p> <p>SS.12.35 Describes the role of African Americans in World War II.</p> <p>SS.12.36 Describes the social climate in the United States faced by African Americans during World War II.</p> <p>SS12.37 Traces the landmark Supreme Court victory of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka.</p> <p>SS12.38 Traces the growth and spread of the Civil Rights Movement of the 20th century and explains the social and political impact of the movement.</p> <p>SS12.39 Identifies major people and events of the Civil Rights Revolution.</p>	<p>Black Cabinet</p> <p>Black Wall Street</p> <p>Executive Order 8802</p> <p>ghettos</p> <p>John Lewis</p> <p>Marcus Mosiah Garvey</p> <p>Nation of Islam</p> <p>National Urban League</p> <p>Niagara Movement</p> <p>Professional League</p> <p>Springfield Massacre</p> <p>Tuskegee Airmen</p> <p>Zora Neale Hurston</p>	

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<u>Unit Objectives</u>	Unit Six	Critical Vocabulary/Concepts
<u>Building a New America</u> SS.12.40 Explains the impact of the Vietnam War on the Civil Rights movement. SS.12.41 Traces the progress of political involvement at the local, state, and federal levels. SS.12.42 Summarizes the economic, social, and political reasons for the return of African Americans to the South. SS.12.43 Identifies leading African Americans in the political, social, business, sports, and entertainment arenas and explains their contributions		1965 Civil Rights Act affirmative action Black Power Movement Ebenezer Baptist Church Jackie Robinson Jacob Lawrence Malcolm X Orval Faibus SCLC SNCC Stokley Carmichael