

*"You cannot drink
from the spring
high up on the mountain
unless you climb
for the water"*

- Charles C. Spaulding

GUIDE for TEACHERS

**on contributions of Afro-Americans
to the American culture**

Grades: Kindergarten 6th grade

Price \$1.00

GUIDE FOR TEACHERS: Contributions of
Afro-Americans to the American Culture

Theme: "Prominent Persons and Their Contributions"

Pupil's Goal: To understand contributions of the Afro-American and the impact of these contributions upon American culture.

Teachers' Goal: To guide pupils in understanding the acculturative process in America in relation to the Afro-American's presence in the United States.

FOREWORD

A group of teachers, a librarian and an administrator began working a few years ago to create methods and procedures which would improve the image of, the aspirational level of and knowledge about the heritage of pupils of African descent within the public school classroom. This group, formerly the Negro History Committee has become the Interboro Committee on Afro-American History. As organizer of this committee, which was formed at P.S. 93, Brooklyn, N.Y., in the fall of 1960, it has been rewarding and challenging to be a part of such an important project. This "Guide for Teachers" represents this writer's role in the committee. Other results of the committee's work are: promotion of the use of Afro-American pictures in classroom charts for general teaching experiences; involving Parent Associations to purchase books, records, pictures for classroom and school library use on a year round basis; projecting historical knowledge of Afro-American history through school assemblies, quizzes, bulletin board projects; and participation in professional meetings. Members of P.S. 93 faculty who initially volunteered leisure time for research and identification of areas are: Alice Finnegan, Lolita Chandler, Charles Chaplin; Phyllis King, Olivia L. Hollis, Aubrey Nicholson, Sylvia Taylor, Beatrice Thompson, Glovinia Wilkinson. Mr. Elias Emanuel, Assistant Principal, developed a very excellent school wide program as described above and has enabled the entire faculty to be alert to opportunities throughout the year for orientation and reinforcement. Members of P.S. 118 Queens, N.Y., faculty who joined in 1962 are: Inez V. Allen, Wynolia W. Pulliam, Christine Williams, Enola E. Phillips, Portia M. Greene, Lois M. Desvigne, Gloria A. McIntyre, Joyce H. Patterson, Marian B. Hassell, Dorothy Ransom. Seymour Fruchter, Assistant Principal of P.S. 118, involved the student General Organization and Parent Association to purchase and mount charts for year round use in each classroom. Mr. Julius Nislow, Principal, P.S. 93, Brooklyn and Mr. Louis Abramowitz, Principal, P.S. 118, Queens endorsed the expansion of curriculum activities to include those developed by the committee.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For devoting leisure time to research and expansion of ideas, I am deeply grateful to those professionals listed above. For initial help and constant encouragement, I am indebted to Mrs. Hortense Beveridge, former President of the Brooklyn Branch of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc., For typing various portions of this manuscript, Muriel Walker, Nina Perchuk and Nancy Segee were of great assistance. The Parent Association of P.S. 118 Queens assisted in reproducing earlier issues. Joan Baucus executed the cover. Belafonte Presents, Inc., gave specific help in the area of folk music. In December, 1962, a grant for publication was received from the Jamaica Branch, N.A.A.C.P. I am especially indebted to this organization for assistance and for obtaining official approval from Assistant Superintendent Louise T. Ryan for distribution to schools in Queens County, N.Y. "The Snow", "The Game", "Falkes and Drops" and "Snow Prints" reprinted from GLADIOLA GARDENS BY Effie Lee Newsome by permission of Associated Publishers, Washington, D.C. "Val" and "Tommy" from BRONZEVILLE BOYS AND GIRLS by Gwendolyn Brooks, copyright (c) 1956 by Gwendolyn Brooks Blakely reprinted with permission of Harper and Row, Publishers, Inc., N.Y.. Excerpts from "The Seeding" by Paul Laurence Dunbar reprinted by permission of DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY, from THE COMPLETE POEMS OF PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR, copyright, 1913 by Dodd, Mead and Co., I believe it is important that I express gratitude to my husband, Richard, for he has been patient beyond expectations during the 20,000 hours spent in developing, writing, expanding and distributing this work.

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Revised August 1963

Price \$1.00. Send check to: Guide for Teachers 114-53 207 Street
Cambria Heights Queens N.Y. 11411

CALENDAR OF AFRO-AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICA

Day	Name	Year Birth	Year Death	Contribution
JANUARY				
4	Benjamin Lundy	1784	1839	Colonizationist
17	Paul Cuffe	1759	1817	Colonizationist seaman, philanthropist
18	Dr. Daniel Hale Williams	1858	1939	Surgeon, performed first successful human heart operation
Note:				
5	George Washington Carver Day Governor's Decree, 1945, N.Y.	1894	1943	World's great - est Chemurgist
FEBRUARY				
1	Langston Hughes	1902	---	Poet - Writer
3	Dr. Charles Henry Turner	1867	1923	Biologist, studied ant colony life
14	Richard Allen	1760	1831	Founder of African Methodist Movement
14	Frederick Douglass	1817	1895	Abolitionist, Statesman, Orator
23	Dr. W.E.B. DuBois	1868	1963	Writer, Historian, Scholar
27	Marian Anderson	1908	---	Concert Artist
Note:				
Negro History Week embraces Douglass' birthdate.				
MARCH				
12	Col. Charles Young	1864	1922	Martyr, Soldier
18	Norbert Rillieux	1806	1894	Inventor of the sugar refining process
Note:				
5	Crispus Attucks	in 1770 was First American to die in cause of Revolutionary War		
7	Estevanico	in 1539 was Discoverer of 7 cities of Cibola in South-west.		
10	Harriet Tubman	1913	---	Underground Railroad Leader
20	Jan Matzelinger	1852	1887	Patented the shoe lasting machine
APRIL				
5	Capt. Robert Smalls	1839	1915	Civil War Hero deliverer of "Planter" southern gun-boat to union lines.
5	Booker T. Washington	1856	1915	Educator, Orator
9	Paul Robeson	1898	----	Baritone, Actor
23	Granville T. Woods	1856	1910	Inventor
26	James Beckwith	1798	1867	Fur Trader, Explorer, Beckwith Pass on Pacific Coast named in his honor.
29	"Duke" Ellington	1899	---	Musician, composer
26	John James Audubon	1785	1851	Artist ornithologist Audubon Society named after him.
MAY				
2	Elijah McCoy	1844	1928	Inventor
2	Nannie H. Burroughs	1879	1961	Educator
6	Major Martin Delany	1812	1885	Author, civil war hero.
11	Wm. Grant Still	1895	----	Musician, orchestral music.
13	Joe Louis	1914	----	Heavyweight Champion
30	Countee Cullen	1903	1946	Poet
Note:				
Lewis Temple, a slave, died May 18, 1854, inventor of Temple Toggle Harpoon.				
JUNE				
3	Dr. Charles R. Drew	1904	1950	Developer of blood plasma.
3	Roland Hayes	1887	----	Concert Artist
11	Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown	1882	1961	Author, Educator
17	James Weldon Johnson	1871	1938	Poet, Composer lawyer
20	Charles W. Chestnutt	1858	1932	Pioneer
21	Henry O. Tanner	1859	1937	Painter
27	Paul Lawrence Dunbar	1872	1906	Poet
Note:				
On June 30, Joseph Cinque, in 1839 led revolt aboard the Amistad, Slave ship, began return to Africa				
JULY				
11	Mary McLeod Bethune	1875	1955	Educator, Presidential Advisor
24	Ira Aldridge	1807	1867	Actor
24	Charles S. Johnson	1893	1956	Sociologist
Note:				
On July 18 Sgt. Wm. H. Carney, in 1863 died Civil War Hero.				
AUGUST				
4	Robert Purvis	1810	1898	Abolitionist
7	Dr. Ralph J. Bunche	1904	----	Social Scientist, Nobel Prize Winner.
8	Matthew A. Henson	1866	1955	Explorer, planted U. S. Flag on North Pole.
10	Clarence Cameron White	1880	1960	Violinist, Composer
14	Ernest Everett Just	1883	1941	Marine-Biologist
15	Peter Salem	1816	---	Minuteman of Bunker Hill, Revolutionary War.
SEPTEMBER				
1	Hiram R. Revels	1822	1901	1st U.S. Negro Senator
2	James Forten	1776	1842	Inventor, Abolitionist
12	Prince Hall	1748	1807	Free Masonry Leader
12	Jesse Owens	1913	----	Olympic Star
13	Alain Leroy Locke	1886	1954	Philosopher, Author
	John Henry	(Many writer's believe John Henry's feats took place in Sept. mid-1800's)		
		Legendary figure who defeated a machine in a steel-drilling contest		
OCTOBER				
10	R. Nathaniel Dett	1882	1943	Pianist-composer
NOVEMBER				
9	Benjamin Banneker	1731	1806	Astronomer, Inventor, Mathematician
16	W. C. Handy	1873	1958	Originator of Blues
DECEMBER				
15	Wm. A. Hinton	1883	1959	Bacteriologist- developer of Hinton test for syphilis.
19	Dr. Carter G. Woodson	1875	1950	Historian

KINDERGARTEN-GRADE 2

Language Arts

Pupils may be introduced to the poems of Effie Lee Newsome and Gwendolyn Brooks. The selections included below are examples of the style of these two poets.

The Snow - by Effie Lee Newsome
The snow's a courteous visitor.
It brings its blankets as it comes,
And goes to bed right on the ground
It never snores nor makes a sound.

Flakes and Drops - by Effie Lee Newsome
The snow comes down in little flakes
And rain in little drops.
The water helps to swell the lakes
And goes to moisten crops.

Tommy - by Gwendolyn Brooks
I put a seed into the ground
And said, "I'll watch it grow."
I watered it and cared for it
As well as I could know.

One day I walked in my back yard,
And oh, what did I see!
My seed had popped itself right out
Without consulting me.

Pupils may learn the following excerpts from a longer poem by Paul Laurence Dunbar.

The Seedling
As a quiet little seedling
Lay within its darksome bed,
To itself it fell a-talking
And this is what it said:

"I am not so very robust
But I'll do the best I can".
And the seedling from that moment
Its work of life began.

Little folks, be like the seedling,
Always do the best you can;
Every child must share life's labor
Just as well as every man.

The stories of George Washington Carver and of John Henry have been simplified for young children's comprehension:

George Washington Carver
George Washington Carver lived long ago before our parents were born. He was very, very poor. Like most boys and girls he enjoyed watching birds and other animals of the woods. He began studying science when he was young and made up his mind to learn all that he could about plants and animals. He discovered peanut butter could be made from peanuts. He made ink and paste from sweet potatoes. Jan. 5 is "Carver Day" in New York State.

John Henry, Mighty Railroad Builder
John Henry lived long ago when men had to work with their hands very often because there were not many machines to work for them. John Henry was so strong, he could work harder and faster than any other man. He used a hammer to cut through big mountains and to make tunnels for trains. One day a big drilling machine was made. John Henry decided to race this machine. John Henry won the race! He could cut through the mountain faster than a drilling machine.

The following poems may be learned by pupils:

Peanuts grow on vines,
They ripen under the ground.
Pretty soon from them we make
Peanut butter for all around.
E. Johnson

John Henry was a strong man
He worked hard every day.
He dug a tunnel with his hammer
Faster than a drill, they say.
E. Johnson

Brother Bear went everywhere
Eating the food of his friends.
They put him to sleep
In order to keep their food
Till the cold winter ends.
E. Johnson

Other Language Arts activities are : creative writing by the pupils, cooperative poems, narrative charts, jingles about G. W. Carver, John Henry and Brother Bear.

Science

Plant sweet potatoes; follow the growth. Inspect peanuts; taste peanut butter. Teacher may have materials for children to see, touch and taste.

Crafts

Make John Henry's hammer out of construction paper or oak tag or laundry cardboard.

Crayon pictures of large tunnel John Henry dug. Paint or crayon the sleeping bear or the animals of the forest he knew.

Physical Activities

Play songs:

Bon-Ton or Sissy in De Barn. "Play Songs of the Deep South" by Altona Trent-Johns, page 2.
Willowbee (First Version). "Play Songs of the Deep South," pg. 14
Chickama, Chickama-Craney Crow. "Play Songs of the Deep South pg.32
Skip to My Lou (formerly "Poor Lolette") - "Physical Activities Curriculum Bulletin #9, pg. 54
Shoo Fly - "Physical Activities Curriculum Bulletin", pg. 88

Big Muscle Activity.

Pretending to be John Henry, swinging his mighty hammer, in rhythm.

Music

Folk songs

"There's a Little Wheel A-turning" - "Music Through the Year", pg.83
"Skip to My Lou"
"Chickama, Chickama"
"Jimmy Crack-corn" (Blue Tail Fly)
"John Henry"
"Shoo-Fly"

Audio-Visual Aids

Filmstrip: "George Washington Carver"

Tape "John Henry and the Steam Drill" - from Tales from the Four Winds

Records: Y.P.R. 403-A "Let's all Join In" (includes John Henry)

F.C. 7406 - "Follow the Sun" - Charity Bailey

Illustrations for Bulletin Board: John Henry at Work

George Washington Carver

Brother Bear and Forest Friends

Reference Materials for Teachers

"The Child's Story of the Negro" by Jane D. Shackelford
"Play Songs of the Deep South" by Altona Trent-Johns
"Gladiola Gardens" by Effie Lee Newsome
"Golden Slippers" by Arna Bontemps
"Bronzeville Boys and Girls" by Gwendolyn Brooks

GRADES 3-4

It is suggested that teachers utilize the material presented for K-2 as well as that which follows; thus the curriculum will have greater continuity. Sources under "References for Teachers" K-2 are valid for 3-4 teachers' use.

Language Arts

Pupils may learn of the lives of writers as well as of their work.

Paul Laurence Dunbar

Paul Laurence Dunbar was a poet. He wrote of many subjects, often using dialect which is not easily understood today. One of his most beloved is, "The Seedling", which describes nature's wonder of spring and rejuvenation of plant life. Dunbar lived nearly one hundred years ago.

"The Seedling" may be read to the class or learned by the class in whole or in part. See page 156, "The Child's Story of the Negro", for the poem in its entirety.

Phyllis Wheatley

Phyllis Wheatley was a slave girl. She showed talent at an early age, so her owners taught her to read and to write. She could read Latin as well as English. She wrote five books of verse. She wrote a poem in honor of George Washington and in return received from the President an invitation to visit him.

Effie Lee Newsome

Effie Lee Newsome is presently Elementary School Librarian at Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio. She began writing poetry at the age of seven and has written on subjects children enjoy most: the seasons, toys, games, holidays, nature's mysteries and family life. Here are a few selections suitable for February and March, taken from "Gladiola Garden". Miss Newsome also paints and writes musical compositions.

The Game

I've often seen the snowflakes play
A funny little game of tag,
And dart in such a jerky way
They all get mixed up in their play

I always find it hard to say
Which lead and which ones lag
Their movements are so much the same
I can't find out who wins the game
They never stop to brag.
There really seems no way to know
What's "it" when suddenly - they go!

Snow Prints

Along the paths my overshoes
Make little pits in twos and twos,
But often on that very day
The sunshine melts them all away.

It seems a funny kind of waste,
These footprints getting all erased.
It takes a very ice day
To ever make them really stay.

Grades 3-4 (con'd.)

Gwendolyn Brooks

Gwendolyn Brooks has written many poems. She is well known. She won the Pulitzer prize for 1954. Here is one of her poems:

Val

When grown-ups at parties are laughing,
I do not like the sound.
It doesn't have any frosting
It doesn't go up from the ground.

So when my Daddy chased me
Away from the bend in the stair
With a "Get about your business!"
I didn't really care.

I'd rather be in the basement.
I'd rather be outside.
I'd rather get my bicycle
And ride.

The legend of John Henry (who actually lived and was famous for his strength and speed) is one of America's favorites. Music, poetry and stories have been told for generations about John Henry, the son of a poor minister, who lived about a century ago. His hard work and determination to be the "best" gave him a place among the immortals.

John Henry, Mighty Man

John Henry was a healthy little boy. He grew up to be a strong man. His muscles were like steel and he helped to cut the first railroad tunnel through the mountains of West Virginia. The mountains are made of rocks and the rocks had to be drilled through.

John Henry, with his steel pick and iron hammer, became the best "driller" of the countryside. The mountains would tremble and shake when John Henry's hammer struck.

One day a large steam drill was brought to the mountain. This steam drill was a machine which could drill through rocks very rapidly. John Henry decided he would have a race with this machine. Everyone came to watch this race between a man and a machine.

John Henry won. He had drilled deeper and faster than the steam drill.

The folk story of Brother Bear can be read by the pupils themselves, or dramatized as the teacher reads to the class. The story can be found in "Child's Story of the Negro" by Jane D. Shackelford.

Language Arts Activities

The teacher may read any or all selections to class. Pupils may read poems and stories for themselves.

Creative Writing:

- Write to authors.
- Present oral or written reports.
- Compose class or individual poems.
- Start a picture and news file.
- Children write of their own aspirations.

Social Studies

The stories of Frederick Douglass, George Washington Carver, Booker T. Washington, Mary McLeod Bethune and Benjamin Bonneker, Crispus Attucks, Robert Smalls, are suitable. Excellent short stories may be found in "Child's Story of the Negro" by Jane Shackelford.

Grades 3-4 (cont'd.)

Crispus Attucks, a Hero of the Revolutionary War

For many years, the anniversary of the American Independence was celebrated on March 5th, in honor of the day that the first fighting for liberty took place. The American colonists were growing tired of the British taxation and strict rules, and wished to be independent of Britain altogether.

In 1770, on March 5, a group of soldiers were standing in a place called Boston Commons, in Boston, Massachusetts. Small groups of people stood around talking, many of them angry because the soldiers kept telling them to move along.

One man stepped forth and dared the soldiers. He had become tired of the soldiers bullying people around - for he himself loved freedom more than anything else in the world. He had once been a slave and run away to freedom. His name was Crispus Attucks.

He would not move when the soldiers told him to. He and his friends quarreled with the soldiers. Crispus Attucks struck one of the soldiers down with a stick. His friends joined him in daring the soldiers. Crispus Attucks and his four friends were killed by the soldiers' bullets.

There is a statue in Boston Commons in honor of Crispus Attucks and his four brave companions.

Captain Robert Smalls

There were 186,000 Negro soldiers in the Civil War. Many more served as spies, scouts and guides. No one was more willing to fight than the Negro, for the Civil War was fought because of slavery, and at that time, most Negroes in America were slaves.

Of the 186,000 who fought, there were many who won the highest honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor, for bravery beyond the call of duty.

One of the most exciting stories of the Civil War is about Robert Smalls. Robert Smalls was born April 5, 1839. He was born in slavery and obtained his freedom by impersonating the captain of a southern gun-boat and taking the gun-boat through to a Union port!

Smalls and his companions served as slaves aboard the Confederate gun-boat, "Planter". Smalls studied the manner in which the officers of the boat operated the machinery. One night, when the officers had left the boat, Robert Smalls took charge of the boat and guided it right through the Confederate ports. As he passed each post, he gave the correct signal, and the Confederate guards thought nothing strange was going on! The clever Robert Smalls pulled the Captain's hat down over his own head and pulled the collar of the Captain's coat around his neck so that his face would not be seen. Fortunately there was fog in the air and Smalls, and his companions, easily slipped the gunboat through the waters to Union territory.

Robert Smalls delivered the gun-boat to the Union lines, won his freedom and became a captain in the Union Navy. Later, he became a Congressman of the United States. He died in 1915.

His adventures are described in "Captain of the Planter" by Dorothy Sterling.

Matthew A. Henson, Co-discoverer of the North Pole

Matthew A. Henson loved adventure even as a small boy. He joined Admiral Peary's party and made several trips with Admiral Peary to the North Pole region. On the successful trip, which enabled the men to finally reach the Pole, Admiral Peary suffered frost bite. Then Matthew A. Henson went ahead and planted the American flag atop the world. A monument to Matthew Alexander Henson, co-discoverer of the North Pole, stands in Maryland in his honor.

George Washington Carver

George Washington Carver was born a slave. He was very poor. Like most boys and girls, George loved to paint and to look at beautiful plants. He spent much time looking at beautiful plants. He decided to learn all he could about different plants and animals. He worked in many places and studied in several schools. He became famous when he discovered that from the sweet potatoes, more than 100 items could be made: such as, ink, paste, starch, meal, flour, vinegar and shoe blacking.

He made more than 300 different items from the peanuts, such as: milk, shaving lotions, dyes, linoleum, flour, butter (peanut butter), face powder, breakfast foods, and hair shampoo.

All of his life he continued to study and to paint. One of his paintings hangs in the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris. He is known all over the world because of his great work. He lived a useful and good life.

January 5th is "Carver Day" in New York State. Carver Day was established in 1945 by Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

Frederick Douglass

Frederick Douglass was born a slave, on February 14, 1817. He escaped by masquerading as a sailor. He learned to read and write by himself, for there were no schools for runaway slaves. He had a great desire to help other slaves become free--and a wish to serve America. He became a great writer and orator. He published a paper and wrote stories telling why Negroes should be freed.

Booker T. Washington

Booker T. Washington was born a slave on April 18, 1856. The house in which his family lived had no windows, no light, not even a floor--only the earth beneath their feet. From this poor and deprived home Booker T. Washington aspired to become a learned man. He worked diligently at cleaning, polishing and dusting in order to earn his keep in school. He attended college and was such a brilliant student, his name was suggested for higher honors. He was sent to Alabama and established Tuskegee Institute there. George Washington Carver began his famous scientific work at Tuskegee Institute. Mary McLeod Bethune gained hope and confidence by visiting Tuskegee Institute. Booker T. Washington is known all over the world because of his work and his ideas. When you visit New York University's Hall of Fame you will see a bust of Booker T. Washington, famous educator.

Mary McLeod Bethune

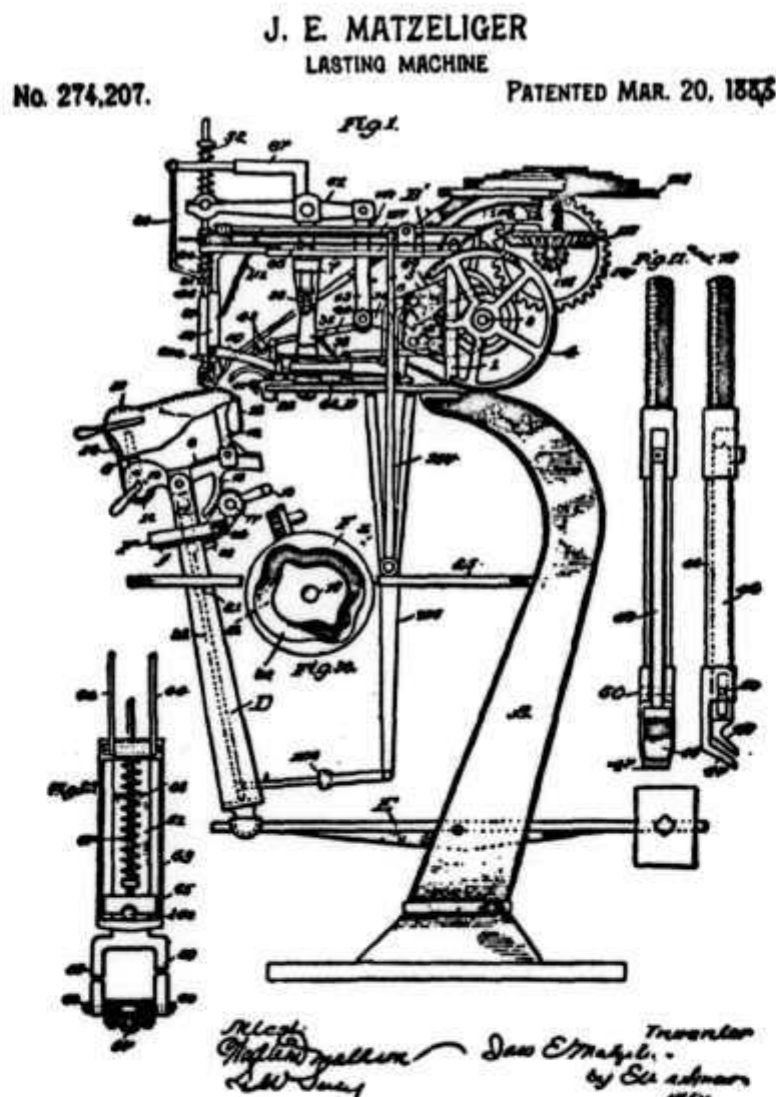
Mary McLeod Bethune was born just after all American slaves had been freed. She had sixteen brothers and sisters. The seventeen children worked with their parents to buy the land on which they had lived during slavery. When Mary was just a little girl, because she was unable to read, she was greatly insulted one day by a rich girl who could read. Mary decided that no one would insult her again--she would learn to read too. At that time in history, very few of the former slaves could read and there were almost no schools. Instead of being angry about the rich girl's insult, she decided to learn to read. Instead of fighting the rich girl who had hurt her feelings, she made up her mind to become educated and to help others. Mary finally learned to read and write. Then she decided to devote her whole life to teaching others. She began a school with only one dollar and fifty cents. She baked pies and sold them to workmen. She grew vegetables in the school garden and sold those to people in the community. She taught her pupils to sing beautiful songs--which are still sung today by students in her school. Before she died in 1954, Mrs. Bethune's school, Bethune-Cookman College, was worth over \$1,000,000. Imagine, from \$1.50 to \$1,000,000. Mrs. Bethune received a high honor from the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and became an advisor to him.

Jan Matzeliger

On March 20, 1883, a young man named Jan Matzeliger obtained a patent for an invention called a "lasting machine". This invention of his made the greatest change in the making of shoes.

Jan Matzeliger had worked for a period of time as a shoemaker's helper, or apprentice, in Philadelphia and New York. He was very upset because the work took so long. Shoes had to be put together by hand. Matzeliger worked for eleven years to perfect his invention. This invention of his made the manufacturing of shoes by machine possible.

The United Shoe Manufacturing Company bought his invention and America became the leading country in the industry of making shoes. That is why shoes can be bought so cheaply today!



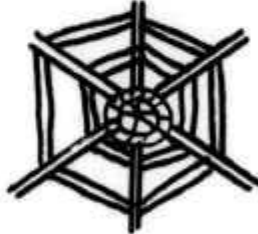
Jan Matzeliger's own drawings of his lasting machine, 1883.

--Hughes, L. and Meltzer, M. A Pictorial History of the Negro in America. New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1956, pages 226-227.

Grades 3-4 (con'd.)

Benjamin Banneker

Benjamin Banneker lived almost 200 years ago. His grandmother taught him to read. He attended school in Maryland and spent most of his time studying instead of playing. He enjoyed arithmetic and spent long hours working out difficult problems. When he became a young man he began to experiment with mathematical ideas. He made a clock which ran for twenty years without need of repairs. It is said to have been the first striking clock made in the United States. George Washington called him to work with a group of other men to plan the city of Washington D.C. Washington, D.C. has an interesting feature. All streets radiate from the Capitol. An aerial view of the city has the following appearance:



Pupils might compare a map of Washington, D.C. with a map of New York City.

Science

Plant sweet potato, follow its growth. Inspect peanuts, taste peanut butter.

Discuss Dr. Carver's discoveries made from the sweet potato: ink, paste, starch, meal, flour, vinegar, shoe blacking, - several of the 100 he discovered.

Discuss some of Dr. Carver's more than 300 items made from the peanut: milk, butter, shaving lotion, linoleum, breakfast foods.

Relate the crude materials used by Dr. Carver to some used in the classroom - old jars, blotters, pieces of metal. Emphasize the simplicity of Dr. Carver's laboratory and the inventiveness of his mind.

Observe an ant colony.

Children may become familiar with the name of Charles Henry Turner. His scientific discoveries about habits of crawfish, ant and honey bee are of interest to children and may be presented simply.

Dr. Charles Turner - His Study of the Ants

A man who has learned more about ants than anyone else is Dr. Charles Henry Turner. He studied animal life and especially the social life of the ant. Here is a short story about the ants Dr. Turner observed:

Ants live in colonies or ant cities. They live in a community as we do. There is a queen ant who lays the eggs. There are nurse ants who take care of the baby ants. There are soldier ants who protect the "city". There are workers who do all of the work. In an ant community everyone has a job to do and cooperates with everyone else.

Crafts

Crayon pictures of John Henry and his hammer.

Paint pictures of the tunnel John Henry dug or the train which went through it.

Construct simple cabin such as the one Booker T. Washington was born in - windowless, floorless.

Dioramas of: an ant colony, the garden in Mrs. Bethune's college showing the various vegetables grown by the pupils of her school or of any of the other materials studied.

Music

Several instruments were brought to the New World by the Negro - banjo, marimba, drums, xylophones. Beautiful music was composed.

"Certainly, Lord"

"Climbing up Jacob's Ladder"

"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"

"We Shall Overcome"

Playsongs are listed under Physical Activities.

Work songs:

Ballad of John Henry

Folk Songs: (Some of these are based on slave tunes or slave songs and have been modified from time to time).

Blue Tail Fly (Jimmie Crack Corn)

Kemo-Kimo

Buffalo Gals

The Grey Goose

Lullaby

Poor Boy

Shortnin' Bread

Audio-Visual Aids

Film Strip: "Life of George Washington Carver"

Tape: "John Henry and The Steam Drill" - from Tales From the Four Winds

Records: Y.P.F. "Let's All Join In"

F.C. 7752 "The Glory of Negro History"

F.C. 7406 "Follow the Sun", Charity Bailey

Illustrations for Bulletin Board

Dr. George Washington Carver

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune

Booker T. Washington

Dr. Charles Henry Turner

Benjamin Banneker

John Henry

Paul Laurence Dunbar

Phyllis Wheatley

Frederick Douglass

Carter G. Woodson

Reference Material for Teachers

Those listed in K-2 and the following:

"First Book of Negroes" - Langston Hughes

"John Henry and the Double Jointed Steel Drill" - Irwin Shapiro

"The Burl Ives Song Book" - Burl Ives

"Bronzeville Boys and Girls" - Gwendolyn Brooks

GRADES 5-6

Several American Negroes for Study (See calendar, page 1)

Language Arts:	Langston Hughes, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Countee Cullen, Phyllis Wheatley, Gwendolyn Brooks, Arna Bontemps, Shirley Graham, Willard Motley.
Social Studies:	Booker T. Washington, Mary McLeod Bethune, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass, Crispus Attucks, Benjamin Banneker, John Henry, Ralph Bunche, Carter G. Woodson, Paul Cuffe, Robert Smalls, William Carney, Henry Johnson, Matthew A. Henson, Robert Smalls.
Science:	George Washington Carver (Chemurgy), Charles Henry Turner (marine-biology), Percy Julian (botany), William Hinton (bio-chemistry), Charles Drew (hematology), and Jan E. Matzeliger (invention), Daniel Hale Williams, surgery,
Arts and Crafts:	George Washington Carver, Henry O. Tanner (painting), E. Simms Campbell (cartoons), Augusta Savage, Romare Bearden (sculptors).
Physical Activities:	Jesse Owens, Althea Gibson, Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella, Bill Robinson, Pearl Primus, Carmen deLavallade
Music:	W. C. Handy, R. Nathaniel Dett, Harry I. Burleigh, William Grant Still (composers); Count Basie, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington (instrumentalists); Marian Anderson, Charity Bailey, Josh White, Odetta, Harry Belafonte, Lena Horne, Ella Fitzgerald (vocalists)
Theatre:	Sidney Poitier, Ossie Davis, Ruby Dee, Claudia McNeill, Paul Robeson, Ira Aldridge
Implementing the approach:	-----

Pupils of grades 5 and 6 should know of individual lives and accomplishments of at least four or more persons from each field of endeavor. This can best be accomplished through research. The teacher may motivate pupils by asking any or all of the following questions:

1. Who was this person?
2. What was his background?
3. How did he receive his education?
4. For what is he famous?
5. What era of American History is represented by him?

The class will be able to discover the answers to these questions through committee work, individual reports, library assignments. Reports may be written or oral - committee or individual. Oral reports afford learning for the entire class and can be followed by discussion periods. Committee work affords the opportunity for group study of an area, each member reading books or sections of books about the contribution and life of one individual. Collating the work and orally presenting group findings assist in the development of cooperative habits and improved speech patterns.

Teachers may read summary stories from preceding sections as introductory material. -----

Language Arts Activities

Committee reports on one field, ex: Science, Social Studies.
Individual reports.

Start picture file: daily papers, weekly Negro press, national magazines. (5x8 blank cards and a shoe box are suitable materials for beginning a file).

Original short stories.

Original poems.

Write to authors.

Book reviews.

At conclusion of unit, pupils may write composition describing personal reaction to study, or of own aspirations.

Choral speaking: selections from "Golden Slipper" are good.

Grades 5-6 (Cont'd)

Social Studies

Discussion of: pioneers in education: Booker T. Washington, Mary McLeod Bethune
" " pioneers in abolition movement: Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth
" " : pioneers in recording of Negro history: Carter G. Woodson, Arma Bontemps, Shirley Graham, W.E.B. DeBois
" " : pioneers in the westward movement: James Beckwith, Jean DeSaible
" " : Military participation in all wars U. S. engaged in, heroes of

Science

Understandings to be developed:
Products of the peanut
Products of the sweet potato
Uses of the soy bean
Establishment of the Red Cross Blood Bank
Ant life in an ant colony

Crafts

Paint the Underground Railroad in action
Paint pictures of individual studied
Clay models of famous person at work
Clay model of John Henry's tunnel
Diorama of ant city
" " Dr. Carver's Laboratory
" " garden at Bethune-Cookman College
Paint delivery of gunboat, "Planter", to Union lines during Civil War.

Physical Activities

Dances: May be taught or demonstrated
Cake walk
Charleston
Tap dance - "Dixie" - Physical Activities Book, pg. 152
Bunny hop
Fox-trot

Music

R. Nathaniel Dett, an editor of spirituals, wrote about Negro music:

The American Negro gave the world a great gift of his music. His great-great-grandfather came from West Africa. Over there every town had secret societies in which musicians were trained. They played music and kept repeating and singing their history. To this music they clicked their fingernails, stamped their feet or clapped their hands.

The types of music the American Negro is most famous for are: spirituals, work songs, play songs, blues, jazz. The spirituals were sung in the hope of freedom from slavery. The work songs were sung to keep time with the swinging of arms during work periods. The play songs were mainly danced and sung by children in the fields. Blues and then jazz grew out of the African beat and hope for freedom and finally, happiness.

Spirituals: "Let us Break Bread Together" - Voices of the World, pg. 179
"Git on Board" - pg. 11
"I've Got a Robe" - Music Across the Country, pg. 134

Folk Songs: "Certainly, Lord"
"Go Down, Moses"
"Climb Up Jacob's Ladder"
"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"
"Kemo-Kimo"
"Michael Row the Boat Ashore"
"Li'l Liza Jane"
"Buffalo Gals" (based on "Lulby Fan")
"Careless Love"

Songs of the Caribbean:

"Hold 'Em Joe"

"Caucaunne"

"Last Train to San Fernando"

Discuss: drum, banjo, marimba, xylophone, as instruments.

Audio-Visual Aids

Film strips: Life of George Washington Carver
Life of Booker T. Washington

Sound Films: George Washington Carver

Records:

FC 7752 - The Glory of Negro History, Langston Hughes

FC 7312 - First Jazz, Langston Hughes

FC 7250 - Jamaican Songs - Bennett

FC 7114 - Negro Poetry

FC 7406 - Follow the Sun, Charity Bailey

Josh White, Album of Folk Music

Odetta, Album of Folk Music

Leon Bibb, Album of Folk Music

Illustrations (Available from Associated Publishers, 1538 9th St. N.W.,
Washington D.C.)

Crispus Attucks

Benjamin Banneker

Booker T. Washington

Paul Laurence Dunbar

Mary McLeod Bethune

Ralph Bunche

Carter G. Woodson

Frederick Douglass

Langston Hughes

Charity Bailey

John Henry

George Washington Carver

Phyllis Wheatley

Reference Books for Teachers

A Pictorial History of the Negro in America - Langston Hughes

The First Book of Negroes - Langston Hughes

North Star Shining - Hildegard Swift

Burl Ives Song Book - Burl Ives

BIBLIOGRAPHY (In addition to those listed on next page)

American Ballads & Folk Songs, compiled by John A. Lomax, Massachusetts:
Macmillan Co., 1949

American Negro Art - Cedrick Dover, New York Graphic Society, 1961

Burl Ives Song Book - Burl Ives, New York, Ballantine Books, 1953

Child's Story of the Negro - Jane D. Shackelford, Washington, D.C.:
Associated Publishers, 1956

Negro Spirituals - Edited by R. Nathaniel Dett, London, Blandford Press,
1959

Physical Activities Curriculum Bulletin #9 - New York: Board of Education
1958

Pictorial History of the Negro in America - Langston Hughes and Milton
Meltzer, New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1956

Play Songs of the Deep South - Altona Trent-Johns, Washington, D.C.:
The Associated Publishers, 1944

Story of the Negro - Arna Bontemps, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1953

Toward Better International Understanding (A Teachers' Manual, Curriculum
Bulletin 1956-60 Series No. 4) New York: Board of
Education, 1959

Suggested List of Pertinent Books for Classroom or Outside
Reading, Research, Committee Activities, Individual or
Group Study, and for Reading to Children by Adults
Grades 5-6

Pupils may find these books at any of the Public Libraries:

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR</u>	<u>READING LEVEL</u>
First Book of Negroes	Langston Hughes	4-6
First Book of Jazz	Langston Hughes	4-6
Famous American Negroes	Langston Hughes	7
A Pictorial History of the Negro in America	Langston Hughes	5-6
First Book of Rhythms	Langston Hughes	4-6
First Book of Africa	Langston Hughes	4-6
First Book of West Indies	Langston Hughes	4-6
Booker T. Washington	Shirley Graham	5-6
George Washington Carver	Shirley Graham	5-6
There Once was a Slave (Frederick Douglass)	Shirley Graham	4-6
DeSable, Jean Baptiste Pointe (discoverer of Chicago)	Shirley Graham	6-7
Your Most Humble Servant (Benjamin Banneker, Mathematician)	Shirley Graham	5-6
Count of Monte Cristo	Alexander Dumas	7
The Three Musketeers	Alexander Dumas	7
Story of the Negro	Arna W. Bontemps	7
Children of Haiti	Arna W. Bontemps	7
We Have Tomorrow	Arna W. Bontemps	7
George Washington Carver	T. A. White	6
Up From Slavery	Booker T. Washington	6
Story of George Washington Carver	F. C. Means	5-6
Cowtail, Switch and Other West African Stories	Harold Courlander	5-6
Child's Story of the Negro	Jane D. Shackelford	3-6
Mary McLeod Bethune	Gatherine O. Pearee	7
Harriet Tubman	A. L. Petry	7
Freedom Train, The Story of Harriet Tubman	D. Sterling	7
It's Good To Be Alive	Roy Campanella	5-6
Ralph J. Bunche	Joseph A. Kugelmass	7
The Negro in Sports	Edwin Henderson	6-7
Lives of Girls Who Became Famous	Sarah K. Bolton	6
Lives of Poor Boys Who Became Famous	Sarah K. Bolton	6
Twenty Modern Americans	Alice C. Cooper	5-6
Famous American Poets	Laura Benet	6
Our Negro Brother	Edith Mayer	
Great American Negroes	Ben Albert Richardson	7
Marian Anderson, A Portrait	Kost Vehanen	5-6
Horn of Plenty - Louis Armstrong	Robert Coffin	4-6
Paul. Dunbar and His Song (Dunbar was a Poet)	Virginia Cunningham	4-6
Golden Slippers (Anthology of Negro Poetry)	Arna Bontemps	5-8
Bright April (Story of Negro Girl)	Marguerite DeAngeli	4-6
Call Me Charley (Negro boy in hostile community)	Jesse Jackson	3-6
Key Corner (Negro children in rural south)	Eva Knox Evans	4-6
Lad of Lima (Negro Saint)	Mary F. Windeatt	5-7
The Negro in American Life (brief text of Negro contributions)	John L. Becker	5-7
All Brave Sailors: The Story of the SS. Booker T. Washington (ex- citing high seas adventures)	John Beecher	5-7
The African Background	Carter G. Woodson	6-7
Negro Makers of History	Carter G. Woodson	5-8
Amos Fortune, Freeman	Elizabeth Yates	5-8
Complete Poems of Paul Laurence Dunbar	Paul Laurence Dunbar	3-7
Bronzeville Boys and Girls	Gwendolyn Brooks	3 -6