

C E L E B R A T E

Black History



2019 Fontana Unified School District "Black Migrations"

National Black History
District Resources
&
School Site Activities

2019 National Black History Month

Fontana Unified values the diversity of our students and staff throughout the district. Through this diversity, our students and staff have the opportunity to grow into productive citizens who honor, respect, and value the diversity of others. This month, Fontana Unified has the opportunity to explore “Black Migrations”, the theme for the 2018 National Black History Month. Each school has shared different activities and events occurring throughout the month of February.

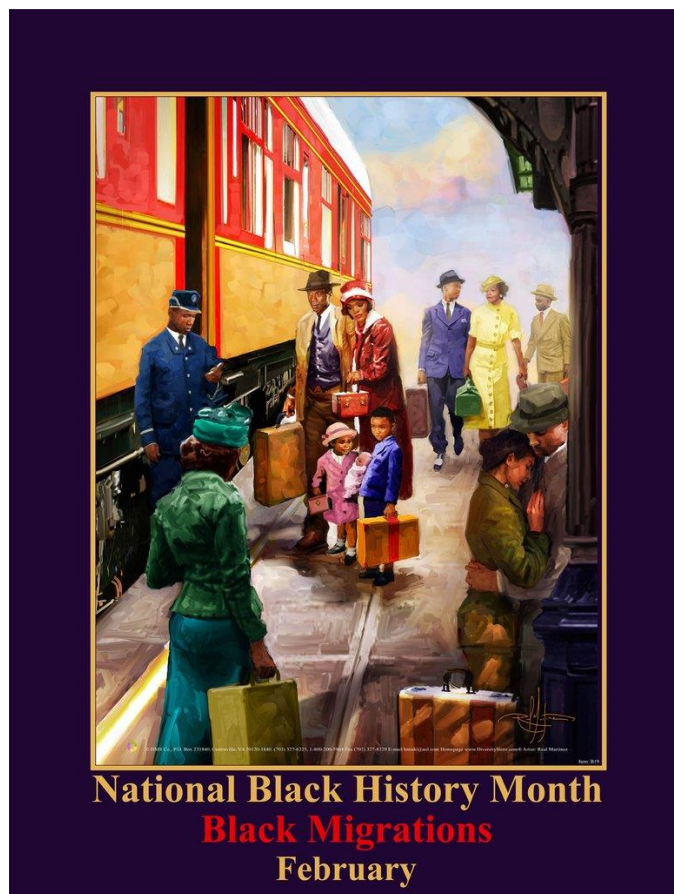
The 2019 theme, “Black Migrations,” emphasizes the movement of people of African descent to new destinations and subsequently to new social realities. While inclusive of earlier centuries, this theme focuses especially on the twentieth century through today. Beginning in the early decades of the twentieth century, African American migration patterns included relocation from southern farms to southern cities; from the South to the Northeast, Midwest, and West; from the Caribbean to US cities as well as to migrant labor farms; and the emigration of noted African Americans to Africa and to European cities, such as Paris and London, after the end of World War I and World War II.

Such migrations resulted in a more diverse and stratified interracial and intra-racial urban population amid a changing social milieu, such as the rise of the Garvey movement in New York, Detroit, and New Orleans; the emergence of both black industrial workers and black entrepreneurs; the growing number and variety of urban churches and new religions; new music forms like ragtime, blues, and jazz; white backlash as in the Red Summer of 1919; the blossoming of visual and literary arts, as in New York, Washington, D.C., Chicago, and Paris in the 1910s and 1920s.

The theme Black Migrations equally lends itself to the exploration of the century’s later decades from spatial and social perspectives, with attention to “new” African Americans because of the burgeoning African and Caribbean population in the US; Northern African Americans’ return to the South; racial suburbanization; inner-city hyperghettoization; health and

environment; civil rights and protest activism; electoral politics; mass incarceration; and dynamic cultural production.

Reprinted from www.asalh.org (Association for the Study of African American Life and History)



Elementary Schools

Almond Elementary

This year Almond is hosting their 2nd Annual Black History Month Essay and Poster Contest.

Beech Avenue Elementary

At Beech Avenue Elementary School, they will be celebrating African American History month through grade level and school wide activities integrating black history within the core curriculum. The theme, Black Migrations, will be supported by incorporating black migration and civil rights into the core subject areas.

Students will utilize primary source material to illuminate black history and investigate scientific discoveries. Writing will include character analysis, essays, and reports. Students will practice speaking skills while presenting their black history gallery walks and participating in class discussion. Visual and performing arts will be integrated through picture analysis, poster creation, reader's theater, and opportunity to experience a jazz/improvisation music lesson.

Kathy Binks Elementary

Teachers at Kathy Binks Elementary have a variety of activities integrated into their classroom instruction throughout the month of February. Students will be writing essays and stories, creating posters, and drawing pictures of African American heroes.

Canyon Crest Elementary

Students at Canyon Crest will be integrating Black History month throughout all the grade levels. Various activities include:

- ❖ Grade K: The Kindergarten team will listen to a biography about Martin Luther King, Jr. and answer comprehension questions about him. Students will also create a picture of Dr. King using construction paper, glue and scissors.
- ❖ Grade 1: The 1st Grade team will be doing the following for Black History Month:
 - Mrs. Crull – Her class is learning about the life of Martin Luther King, Jr. and his positive impact on our society and our country. Students will watch several videos about the life of Dr. King and will learn and will learn the song “We Shall Overcome” and also have a discussion on its meaning.

- Mrs. Garcia – Her class will be watching biographical videos about Martin Luther King, Jr. and Booker T. Washington. In addition, they will also write a short summary on each video they watch and then discuss them as a class.
 - Mr. Rodriguez – His class is watching several videos about Martin Luther King, Jr. with emphasis on his famous “I have a dream...” Speech. Each student will write a short summary about this famous speech and then each student will speak aloud about their “Dream”.
- ❖ Grade 2: The 2nd Grade team will be reading about the life of Martin Luther King, Jr. and an African-American athlete of their choice. They will then write a summary about both and then create their own individual poster of each.
- ❖ Grade 3: The 3rd grade team will be reading biographies and watching some video footage of African-Americans who have made a contribution to our society. They will be having class and group discussions about their importance and will then have students research and write an expository text writing on an African-American of their choosing.
- ❖ Grade 4: The 4th grade team will be doing several lessons and an essay – “Breaking Barriers” that marks the centennial celebration of Jackie Robinson.
- ❖ Grade 5: The 5th grade team will be doing the following for Black History Month:
 - Ms. Olivar – Her class will do a research project and an art activity on inspiring African American Achievers. Student will select an African American achiever/historical figure from a list prepared by Ms. Olivar. They will research information about their historical figure, create a poster with information and biographical data along with a drawing of their chosen African American achiever. Students will also create a poem about their chosen figure.
 - Mrs. Higbee: Target/objective: Students will research an inspiring African American achiever, and design an informative Sway presentation.
 - Ms. Wise: Will have students research an influential African American person in history.

- Principal and office/library staff: Will have posters of many books and color posters in our administration building of many African American politicians, athletes and artists as well as color posters of our own Canyon Crest students (past and present) that have achieved great things at Canyon Crest in the area of academics, physical fitness as well as visual and performing arts. Principal Dr. Wilbert and Counselor Mrs. Bello will also give a brief presentation at Friday Flag with for entire student body and many parents and family members about the importance of Black History Month as well as the positive impact it has on our students, staff and community.

Chaparral Elementary

At Chaparral Elementary there are many exciting things happening at each grade level.

- ❖ Early Childhood Special Day Class: In our EC-SDC class, we will listen to a poem called "My own two hands" and do an art project that entails painting two hands around quotes from the poem "My own two hands." Students will also listen to and sing a song about Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Students will be reading a book about Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and then drawing a picture afterwards. It's a book that speaks to students about his family and his ability to be a great leader. Students will also do an art project that entails painting two hands around quotes from the poem "My own two hands."
- ❖ Transitional Kindergarten: For Black History Month, each week for the month of February students will read a biography that is TK-friendly about a significant figure for Black History Month (for example, Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks, Jackie Robinson, etc.). Students will do Thinking Maps activities together to have class discussions about the person in the biography they have read. The class will also do Black History Month-themed art projects during the month of February. During students social and emotional block, they will read books/videos on social and emotional topics such as acceptance, differences, empathy, etc.

- ❖ Kindergarten: During Black History Month, students will be learning about President Obama and President George Washington through videos, literature, and informational texts. They will compare and contrast the two in a double bubble Thinking Map and then do a short writing piece. This will create a valuable connection between Black History Month and Presidents' Day.
- ❖ First Grade: First grade will be researching (on the Internet and by reading books) famous historical figures, such as: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Rosa Parks, George Washington Carver, Harriet Tubman, and Ruby Bridges. They will be writing down interesting facts that they learn about each of these figures.
- ❖ Second Grade: Students will be using a video on Brain Pop about Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Easy Readers from the Social Studies Curriculum, and grade level readers from the curriculum to learn about Sojourner Truth, MLK, Harriet Tubman, Maye Jemison, M. M. Bethune, Rosa Parks, and George Washington Carver. Students will use these individuals for their writing (two per week). Lastly, they will use a "Holiday" Readers' Theater script for reading. The script honors several different significant African-American individuals.
- ❖ Second Grade: Students will be reading the Easy Reader books from the Social Studies curriculum. They will be viewing the BrainPOP video on Dr. King. Students will choose a notable African American and write a report. They plan to practice reading a Reader's Theater play about notable African Americans and perform this play in class. Students will also complete a reading comprehension mini book and writing assignment on Dr. King. Students will read little books from the Social Studies Unit to them and allow them to read the books individually and in small groups. Students will also use grade level readers to highlight multiple notable individuals, to include: S. Truth, J. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., H. Tubman, M. Jemison, M. M. Bethune, R. Parks, and G.W. Carver. Students will choose one individual per week to write about using Thinking Maps for planning and discussion.
- ❖ Special Day Class: Students will divide into two groups and will create posters about a notable African American historical figure.

- ❖ Third Grade: Each student will pick a famous African-American to do a research project on. Students will be reading passages about their famous person, filling out a timeline and graphic organizer, and creating a Sway presentation to present to the class. Research topics will either be on President Barack Obama, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, or Rosa Parks. Students will also be watching Little Rock, Civil Rights Movement, Barack Obama Becomes President, and Harriet Tubman on Discovery Streaming Plus.
- ❖ Fourth Grade: Students will be reading *Our Friend Martin* and discussing Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. They will also be reading several other children's books about famous African-Americans or by African-American authors. Afterwards they will be writing biographies. First, they will gather facts on circle maps and write a paragraph to share with their tablemates and their parents about what they learned; significant contributions; and why they should be remembered. Students will then work on a solo project at home: each student is gathering research and writing a five-paragraph essay on a famous African-American of their choice.
- ❖ Fifth Grade: Fifth graders will be working on "Hero Spotlights" by utilizing informational texts; this will cover multiple ELA standards. They will be writing essays about famous African Americans throughout history. Additionally, they will be working on a section in Wonders that addresses the Civil Rights Movement.

Citrus Elementary

At Citrus Elementary each grade level has a separate activity planned for their students:

- ❖ Kindergarten: A brainstorming activity related to Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech.
- ❖ First Grade: Watch a video about George Washington Carver and develop a Circle Map.
- ❖ Second Grade: Each class will select a famous African-American and highlight his or her contributions. Then they will develop a mural and display it by their classrooms.
- ❖ Third Grade: Read and annotate texts about African-American figures. Students will select one and complete a short writing assignment.
- ❖ Fourth Grade: Read a Wonder's text about the lives of African Americans living in George during

the 1930s-60s. Discuss the obstacles they faced and how our nation has changed over time. Complete a writing assignment based on this discussion.

- ❖ Fifth Grade: Read a text about Rosa Parks and a text about Martin Luther King Jr. Complete a writing assignment.
- ❖ Sixth Grade: Read a Scholastic News article about African American figure and complete a writing assignment.

Cypress Elementary

During the month of February, a famous African American quote will be read every Monday during Morning Announcements. Students will have an opportunity to write about the quote in their Daily Journals. A school-wide bulletin board will be created with the them "People Who Made a Difference". The bulletin board will be displayed in the main student hallway. School-wide many students will have the opportunity to study Ruby Bridges and how she integrated an elementary school in New Orleans. Students will also discuss integrating, segregation, Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, and others who made a difference in American History.

Grade levels have the following activities planned:

- ❖ Kindergarten: Students will listen to stories and utilize United Streaming to learn about about African American figures and chart their accomplishments using Thinking Maps.
- ❖ First Grade: Students will watch and read books about famous African Americans throughout the month, completing multiple writing assignments and concluding with an art project.
- ❖ Second Grade: Students will generate compare and contrast writing samples.
- ❖ Third Grade: Students will choose an African American historical figure and write a research paper in addition to creating portraits.
- ❖ Fourth Grade: Students will complete a study and writing of Martin Luther King Jr. A grade level shared pen writing activity about tolerance will be completed as well.
- ❖ Fifth Grade: Students will participate in the FTA Art and Essay Contest, providing work samples focusing on important African-Americans in History.

Date Elementary

Date Elementary has scheduled their events throughout the month of February. These events will be conducted on a weekly base as different school-wide activities, commemorating Black History Month:

- ❖ Week of February 4th: Celebrate contributions made by African Americans in music
- ❖ Week of February 11th: Celebrate contributions made by African American inventors
- ❖ Week of February 18th: Celebrate modern day achievers (politics, sports, music, etc.)
- ❖ Week of February 25th: Art Activity - (poster, diorama, paint, drawing, etc.)

Dolores Huerta International Academy

Scholars at DHIA will be participating in their Black History Showcase/Festival.

Dolores Huerta International Academy scholars have been learning and researching an African country. Each classroom in grades K-5 chose one country to study. Scholars have learned about the geography, culture (food, values, beliefs, customs, language), natural resources, history, and other important facts of the country. Each scholar will create a project that represents the information they learned using multiple modalities using, but not limited to PowerPoint, presentation board, travel brochure, children's book, dance or any other they choose. The presentation must also include a "CALL TO ACTION."

Each classroom will be selecting the top 3 projects to present to our entire school community during an assembly on February 28, 2019. All presentations will be showcased during their Open House on February 26, 2019 (K-2) and February 28, 2019 (3-5 grades). Families and community members are invited to attend.

Dorothy Grant Elementary

In an effort to recognize and honor our Black community, we are encouraging each classroom to explore one topic and to demonstrate their understanding of and respect for Outstanding Black Americans throughout history.

Students may choose one of the following ways to participate:

- ❖ Create a poster
- ❖ Write a story
- ❖ Write an essay
- ❖ Create a PowerPoint
- ❖ Student DAAPAC presentations

- ❖ March with school in the City of Fontana Black History Parade on Feb. 23rd
- ❖ Projects will be submitted to the FTA office for participation in their annual contest.



Hemlock Elementary

Hemlock is celebrating Black History Month with the following activities:

- ❖ Students will engage in Close Reading strategies using Scholastic Magazine articles, featuring African American leaders.
- ❖ Students will listen to Martin Luther King Jr.'s, "I Have a Dream" speech and will write about what they are inspired to change in the world.
- ❖ During morning announcements, students will get the opportunity to hear about influential African Americans throughout history.
- ❖ General music class will be studying African-American spirituals in their Spotlight on Music curriculum. Students will explore the musical culture that developed during slavery.

Juniper Elementary

Juniper Elementary will pay homage to Black History Month engaging students in several activities. There will be a coloring contest for each grade level to be displayed in the cafeteria. In addition, every Friday during morning announcements a "Who's Who" in African American History fact will be shared to enrich and broaden student knowledge. Teachers will incorporate technology and share a mini video clip embracing African American culture allowing students to have collaborative discussion with peers. Our culminating activity will be on the last Monday in February, they will have "Spirit Day", where students will wear the colors which depict African Culture.

Live Oak Elementary

Live Oak Elementary will be creating opportunities for students to participate in a variety of activities throughout the month of February. Students will be writing essays and stories, creating posters, and drawing pictures of African American heroes. Other activities include:

- ❖ Reciting parts of the I Have a Dream speech.
- ❖ Writing activities about a better future.
- ❖ Classrooms watched video clips of Dr. King's speech and compared to current events.
- ❖ Primary teachers will be reading stories aloud about Dr. King.

Locust Elementary

Locust Elementary will be hosting a classroom door decorating contest.

Mango Elementary

Mango Elementary will provide students with a museum like experience of African American Inventors and their inventions. Classes will take a "museum tour" to view inventions, read biographies about the inventors, and learn about inventions, by African Americans, that have a significant impact on our society today.

Maple Elementary

Students at Maple Elementary will be involved in multiple activities throughout the school site:

- ❖ Kindergarten & First Grade: Teachers will show the documentary on the life of Martin Luther King Jr. The students will then use a circle map to describe Martin Luther King Jr.. Students will write about one great thing MLK did.
- ❖ Second Grade: Teachers will introduce what Black History month is and why we celebrate these American Heroes. Show the video "Black History Month for Kids" <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ryXqoXPkbo>. Teachers will also explain what a lapbook is and explain what the goal for the week is – to research an African American hero and create a lapbook illustrating their life. Teachers will also show a video about Martin Luther King Jr. to give the class an example of an African American hero. They will show video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4xXZhXTFWnE>. Students will work in groups and introduce who their American hero that they will be learning about.

- ❖ Third Grade: Students will create a collaboration mural of Famous Faces. Students will research each famous African American in the mural. The mural will be hung in the cafeteria or a large wall space.
- ❖ Fourth Grade: Students will be placed in cooperative groups with 5-6 kids per group. Each group will research one famous African American figure from provided articles. Once they have done the research, they will create a poster about the person and present it to the class.
- ❖ Fifth Grade: Each week or couple of days-teacher presents a new person- a couple of facts about them given each day. At the end, students would write about the theme or which person is the most inspirational or important to them.

North Tamarind Elementary

North Tamarind will participate in the National African American Read in where the principal will read grade level books by a black author. This event is a national event held every year.

Oak Park Elementary

During announcements Oak Park will share different African American accomplishments, quotes, and contributions to American history. Each grade level has exciting projects planned for their students.

- ❖ Kindergarten will Close Read: Rosa Parks (from National Geographic) and create a Circle Map on "Ways we can help others..." as well as annotate information from Time Kids magazine: Bravery on the Bus.
- ❖ First Grade: Students will read Dr. Seuss *The Sneetches* and hold a class discussion about fairness and all people being equal regardless of their appearance. Examples from the book will be charted using a thinking map. Students will complete a fair/unfair worksheet on which they determine if the pictures show someone being fair or unfair. Real life examples of fair/unfair treatment of people will be elicited from and shared by students. Students will first orally share and then write to complete the response frames.
- ❖ Second Grade: Teachers will read several stories to the class about notable African Americans and each student will create a timeline using a Flow

Map about one of the notable African Americans.

- ❖ Third Grade: Student will read an essay on Harriet Tubman and Rosa Parks and compare and contrast the two women. They will sort facts about both women and chart similarities and differences. They will then take the information and make a double bubble map and use this information to write a multi-paragraph essay comparing the two women.
- ❖ Fourth and Fifth Grades: Students will read an excerpt from MLK "I Have a Dream..." speech and watch a video of him when he was younger. Students will then have the opportunity to discuss events in his time that led to his famous speech and then listen to the audio of the speech and discuss similarities of events in his time with those of today. They will write a draft, share, and discuss ideas for their own "I have a Dream..." speech and paint a multi-shaded portrait of MLK that is symbolic of his representation of people of all races.

Oleander Elementary

Oleander Elementary students will be studying different prominent figures throughout African-American history including, but not limited to: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Booker T. Washington, Rosa Parks, Harriet Tubman, and Henry Box Brown. Various other activities include:

- ❖ Teachers will read various books about Martin Luther King and other notable African American people.
- ❖ Teachers will introduce various poems from African American Authors throughout the month.
- ❖ Teacher will do a "Voices of Freedom" paper quilt with her class and a Unit of Study of the Civil Rights Movement.
- ❖ Students write about their future dreams on a Martin Luther King image.

Palmetto Elementary

Palmetto students and teachers have a variety of events scheduled:

- ❖ Kindergarten: Students are being exposed to historical figures throughout history. Students will read and research about these historical figures.
- ❖ First Grade: Teachers will be coordinating activities that celebrate Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

and a Gallery Walk celebrating Leaders from the past to the present in the African America Community.

- ❖ Second Grade: Each week, students will focus and learn about a historical figure, namely: Rosa Parks, Harriet Tubman, Jackie Robinson, and Barack Obama. Students will be utilizing close reading and thinking maps to strengthen their reading and writing strategies.
- ❖ Third Grade: Classes are learning about 9 different Black Americans. Each student was assigned a historical figure since many were unknown to them. They will be creating posters and if time permits PowerPoints to present.
- ❖ Fourth Grade: Fourth graders will celebrate Black History month by learning about a chosen African-American figure from history. They will research, prepare, and present facts about what made this person famous in history. The students will dress up as their chosen person and turn their learning into a living
- ❖ Fifth Grade: Fifth graders will be researching about prominent African American figures in sports, the media, and the entertainment industry. Students will gather information from videos and articles. Students will then write informative essays. interactive museum.

Poplar Elementary

Grade levels at Poplar Elementary will be focusing on the following activities:

- ❖ 1st Grade will be presenting a Historical Showcase of all the famous African American individuals to their students throughout the month.
- ❖ 2nd Grade will be reading literature of famous African American individuals.
- ❖ 3rd Grade will read a short chapter from the book Who was Harriet Tubman? and discuss the role in the Civil War. The students will be utilizing a Thinking Map in creating their information on the topic.
- ❖ 4th Grade students will be reading materials on the African American Individuals and write on one specific hero.
- ❖ 5th Grade: Students will be putting together a biography study on the "Little Rock Nine", focusing on their experiences, and the laws surrounding the decision to allow segregation. Along with this, students will write as if they

were the ones in the position to go to a school where they weren't welcome.

- ❖ RSP Students will read together and fill out a graphic organizer on the book of Martin Luther King, Jr. Students will read passages and focus on the vocabulary and comprehension component of the lesson.
- ❖ SDC Teachers are taking a picture of all the African American Individuals who are famous in WWI, II, Korean War and Civil War.

Ted Porter Elementary

At Porter Elementary there are many exciting activities occurring at each grade level. Each grade level has activities and lessons planned around the importance of understanding the importance of African Americans in history.

- ❖ Transitional Kindergarten and Kindergarten students will be utilizing the following:
 - Martin King, Jr. Decodable book
 - Video about Martin Luther King's life -- Granddaughter <https://bit.ly/2FJE9tU>, Kid President <https://bit.ly/2FL6fFn>, animated video <https://bit.ly/2GRllzZ>
 - Circle Map (Facts from informational text)
 - Students write one fact about MLK
 - Discussions about equality, treating friends equally, being kind, etc.
 - Songs: "One Dream" by Charlotte Diamond
 - Writing topic: I have a dream...
 - Introduction and learning about important figures...Martin Luther King, Jr, Rosa Parks, Ruby Bridges (videos and grade appropriate informational books)
 - Writing topic: I have a dream...
- ❖ First Grade will be learning about Dr. Martin Luther King. Focusing on his positive message and impact he had on civil rights. Students will be comparing him to Rosa Parks and learning about the bus boycott and the impact that had. Key words will be: Speeches, Marches, Segregation, Protest, Equality and, Peaceful. Students will be focusing on Civil Rights in their Social Studies Weekly magazine. Teaching what are civil rights, and what rights everyone deserves. Students will also have the opportunity to compare Black Leaders from the

past to leaders today, focusing on Barack Obama and the impact his presidency had. They will use Venn Diagrams to compare Long Ago to Now and discuss changes that have occurred in our society. Students will write about one Civil Right that they have and why it is important / they will share these in small groups.

- ❖ Second Grade teachers have a variety of activities planned over the month with their students:
 - Teachers will teach background knowledge of the American Revolutionary War the second-grade team will show a short video (<https://youtu.be/p8BwWBc571k>) (<https://www.ducksters.com/history/american-revolution/african-americans-revolutionary-war.php>)
 - Students will read an article together on Crispus Attucks from PBS.org. and highlight the important facts and details in the article. Next, students will make a foldable about the important events in his life. (<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part2/2p24.html>)
 - Teachers will read a short grade level biography about Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to the class
 - Students will watch videos about the history of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Martin's Big Words (<https://app.discoveryeducation.com/player/view/assetGuid/A84CEB96-9CA3-4901-8AD5-5B3447C9979C>)
 - American Heroes: Dr. Martin Luther King (<https://app.discoveryeducation.com/learn/videos/33633b68-718d-41d9-adc4-d6582cd45632/>)
 - Our Friend, Martin (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ROracLAcRSc>)
 - Students will complete: Martin Luther King, Jr. Flip Book by Jodi Southard
 - Martin Luther King, Jr. Timeline and Activities
 - Martin Luther King Jr. Day Fun
- ❖ Third Grade students will read autobiographical books on famous African American leaders, inventors, and athletes, etc. Students will work

in pairs or small groups to report the important contributions and achievements of each person

- ❖ Fourth Grade teachers will be incorporating activities during station rotation time. Students will be provided with informational task cards about prominent African American figures in history. They will use their text to answer questions and summarize.
- ❖ Fifth Grade teachers have integrated different activities into their lessons:
 - Students will visit the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture HD Tour. Pick one person from the tour to research on the internet. Write a one paragraph summary on this person.
 - Work on a Black History coordinate graphing assignment.
 - Review short passages about famous African Americans throughout history. Use the undefeated.com website as a resource. Students will respond to prompted questions and summarize the text using their own words.

Virginia Primrose Elementary

Students at Primrose Elementary will have the opportunity to participate in a variety of projects throughout the month of February. They include:

- ❖ Conduct online research about African-American inventors and prepare a one-page essay, visual, or technical presentation.
- ❖ Focus on African American artists (visual and performing) and how they share their story through their art. Students can recreate the art and explain the historical importance.
- ❖ Month poster & opinion essay.

Randall Pepper Elementary

Randall Pepper Elementary will celebrate Black History Month in a Learning Gallery Walk on February 27th in their multipurpose room. Panther students and their families, as well as community members, will be invited to participate. The goal of each classroom is to showcase a piece of work that will help our community learn about an influential Black/African-American Person. Modalities will include a timeline, photobook, posters or

collages. Such examples include Kamala Harris, Hattie McDaniels, Michelle Obama and Dr. Charles Drew. Classroom ambassadors, which will be dressed as the influential person will be available to present information at the Learning Gallery Walk. Our Librarian will also provide learning opportunities about African American History, such as segregation and will also display reading materials.

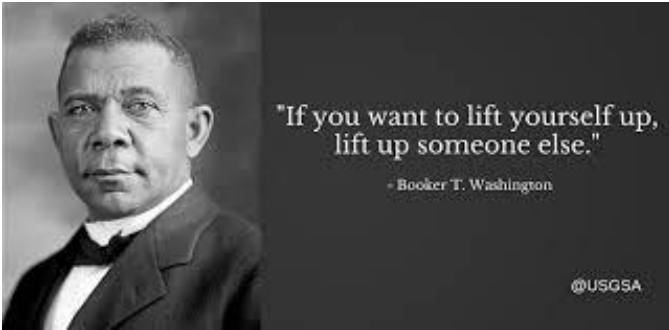
Redwood Elementary

During the month of February, Redwood students will research African American famous inventors. As a culminating project, students will create a display board or visual project representing their chosen inventor. Redwood will then set-up all projects in the Parent Center room #19 as well as in the campus display cases.

Shadow Hills Elementary

Shadow Hills Elementary has a variety of activities scheduled throughout all their grade levels throughout the month of February.

- ❖ Kindergarten will be reading and learning about Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. They will also do a writing piece on him.
- ❖ First Grade will be learning about the Tuskegee Airmen and will be making a class book.
- ❖ Second Grade will be reading about the life of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. as well as watching a video on him. Students will create a mini presentation using PowerPoint.
- ❖ Third Grade will be learning about Harriet Tubman. They will be viewing two video sources from Discovery Education:
 - Role of Harriet Tubman in the Civil War
 - Harriet Tubman: Union Army and Legacy
 - Students will use a double bubble to compare and contrast information from the videos. Then do a listening comprehension common assessment.
- ❖ Fourth Grade will be completing an African American Biography Pamphlet on 21 different people. Each student will be assigned one person to complete a mini-research pamphlet.
- ❖ Fifth Grade will be learning about Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and reading a Scholastic News article about Martin Luther King Jr.'s granddaughter. Additional Black History articles in Scholastic News will be read and discussed.



Sierra Lakes Elementary

Sierra Lakes Elementary has integrated activities throughout all their grade levels throughout the month of February.

- ❖ Kindergarten students will be assigned an African American who has made a significant contribution to our society. The project includes:
 - Students will bring a visual display or dress up like their historical figure.
 - Students will use a paragraph structure to demonstrate knowledge of 3 facts about their historical figure. They can answer the questions below as part of their paragraph:
 - Who are you?
 - What did you do to contribute to black history?
 - How did your contribution improve the lives of people?
 - How do we use your contribution today?
 - Students will create a book page detailing their historical figure. The page should contain 2 visuals and the student's paragraph. The page should feature the assigned letter, and paragraph should begin with this letter. The class will create an "ABCs of Black History" Book. Historical persons in the alphabet are:
 - A A. Phillip Randolph
 - B Barack Obama
 - C Charles Drew
 - D Daisy Bates
 - E Ernest Just
 - F Fredrick Douglas

- G George Washington Carver
- H Hosea Williams
- I Ida B. Wells
- J Jackie Robinson
- K Martin Luther King
- L Lena Horne
- M Madam CJ Walker
- N Nat King Cole
- O Oprah Winfrey
- P Patricia Bath
- Q Queen Mother Moore
- R Rosa Parks
- S Sojourner Truth
- T Thurgood Marshall
- U Harriet Tubman
(Underground Railroad)
- V Viola Davis
- W Wilma Rudolph
- X Malcolm X
- Y Andrew Young
- Z Zora Neal Hurston

- Students will present their historical figure to the class. The student should be able to recite 3 facts about their figure.
- ❖ First Grade students will be studying and learning more about the following historical persons:
 - Ruby Bridges
 - Martin Luther King, JR.
 - Jackie Robinson
 - Harriet Tubman
 - Students will read mini-books, discuss, and do quick writes.
- ❖ Second and Third Grade students will be studying African American inventors. These are some of the inventors students will be reading about and discussing how their inventions changed the world. Each inventor's page includes background information, a description of the invention, and a "Did You Know?" fact.
 - Alexander Miles, who improved the safety of elevators
 - Elijah McCoy, the "real McCoy," whose invention allowed trains to run more efficiently
 - Lewis Latimer, whose bright invention made the lightbulb more practical
 - Jan Ernst Matzeliger, the creator of a shoemaking machine the revolutionized the industry

- Granville T. Woods, the inventor of a train-to-train communication system
- George Washington Carver, an agricultural expert who advised President Theodore Roosevelt
- Madam C. J. Walker, a businesswoman who became one of America's first self-made female millionaires
- Garrett Morgan, the creator of the gas mask and the first traffic signal with three commands
- Dr. Charles Richard Drew, who saved thousands of lives with his invention for improving blood banks
- Otis Boykin, whose work in electronics resulted in a resistor that made electronic devices cheaper and more reliable
- James E. West, who invented microphone technology
- Dr. Patricia Bath, an ophthalmologist whose surgical tool revolutionized eye surgery
- Lonnie G. Johnson, a NASA engineer and the inventor of the world-famous Super Soaker!
- Mark Dean, who co-invented the personal computer
- ❖ Fourth Grade teachers will be implementing "Black History Month Rotations." Each class will receive a total of four different lesson. The lessons will focus on:
 - An important person in the African American History
 - The music that they created
 - The history of masks that were used in Africa.
 - The rotations include lessons about:
 - **Misty Copeland:** First African American ballerina to be principal ballerina
 - **George Washington Carver** (scientist)
 - **Listening Glyphs:** Songs written by different African Americans such as:
 - Scott Joplin
 - Michael Jackson

- **African Masks**

Students will learn about the history and purposes of the masks, as well as create a mask of their own.

- ❖ Fifth Grade student will be focusing on the following activities:
 - **"The Green Book":** Use close reading strategies to read the article. Use the information from the green book to plan a trip as an African American in the early 1900s.
 - **Faith Ringgold Art Project:** Create self-portraits in the style of Faith Ringgold.
 - **Slavery Museum:** Students complete a mini-research project on different aspects of slavery in America and present their projects as museum exhibits throughout the classroom.
 - **Virtual Field Trip:** Students will tour the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture. Afterwards, they will write an opinion paragraph about the exhibit that they found to be most impactful.

South Tamarind Elementary

South Tamarind Elementary will be integrating variety of activities into their classroom instruction throughout the month of February. South Tamarind students will be celebrating Black History Month by:

- ❖ The library will have books and posters displayed celebrating the month.
- ❖ The MPR will have posters displayed.
- ❖ Transitional Kindergarten, Kindergarten and First Grade will be read a story about an African American historical figure. Students will then create a circle map and writing piece on the importance of the person.
- ❖ Second and Third Grade students will be creating a poster regarding the African American historical figure chosen. Students will present the poster to their class.
- ❖ Fourth and Fifth Grade students will be writing an essay using Thinking Maps and Write from the Beginning strategies about an African American Historical figure.

Tokay Elementary

Tokay Elementary will be infusing different activities into their classroom instruction throughout the month of February. School wide announcement will highlight different African American inventors. Students will be creating a mural for the cafeteria, adding quotes where students will complete the sentence frame, "I have a dream.... on how they can change the world or make it better."

As well classrooms throughout the school will integrate the following activities throughout their daily instruction:

- ❖ Classes will be researching information and writing a biography on an influential African American along with creating a thinking map and a drawing of their historical figure.
- ❖ Focus on African American historical figures by doing an Expository writing to go with the CFA.
- ❖ Students will read informational text, biographies, and articles about Famous Americans.
- ❖ Students will write informational paragraphs about Famous Americans.
- ❖ Students will use Thinking Maps to speak in complete sentences.
- ❖ Students will use Thinking Maps to write informational responses about the lives of Famous Americans.
- ❖ Students will listen to biographies about Famous Americans.

Students will make art focusing on what they learned about a Famous Americans, through reading or discussion. (Informal assessment)

Some classes will be learning about Martin Luther King Jr, writing and posting on the wall.

Reports/presentations on important African Americans.

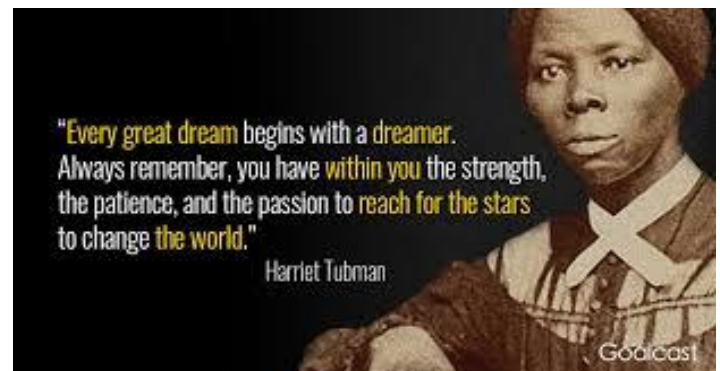
West Randall Elementary

West Randall will celebrate by honoring the accomplishments of many historical figures. Grade levels also have the following activities planned:

- ❖ Kindergarten students will create a project with a focus on human equality based on the

teachings of Martin Luther King, Jr. Students will draw a picture of themselves and fill up a large, paper school bus with these pictures. Their project will be titled, "We are all in this together".

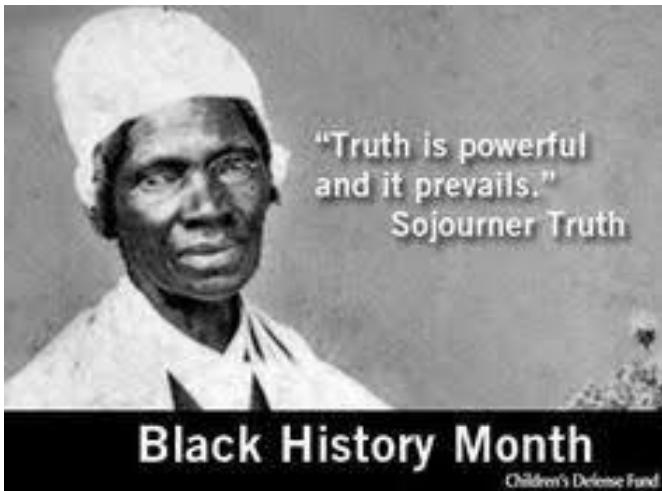
- ❖ First Grade students will research Martin Luther King, Jr. using various texts, as well as Scholastic News. They will use what they have learned to write an informative paragraph and explain why the information is important.
- ❖ Second Grade students will design a Pop-Up book will be developed by each student in second grade. The book will outline famous African Americans and their accomplishments.
- ❖ Third Grade students are going to conduct a research project on African American Leaders. In addition, the students will create a Thinking Map and posters. In the end, students will present to their peers.
- ❖ Fourth and Fifth Grade students will research famous African Americans and write an Informative Essay using two or more sources of information.
- ❖ Sixth Grade students will develop an illustrated Bio-poem on various African American Leaders. These poems will highlight the noteworthy attributes and accomplishments of the selected leader.



Middle Schools

Alder Middle School

At Alder Middle School each grade level has designed exciting activities occurring within the English Language Arts classes and the Social Studies courses. Each subject area has activities and lessons planned around the importance of understanding the importance of African Americans in history.



Almeria Middle School

Each day of the month Almeria Middle School will highlight the contributions of an African-American by reading a short bio in the morning announcements.

Additionally, during lunchtime, students will have an opportunity to watch a YouTube clip on the highlighted person of the day. The chosen person will be selected by field. Each week we will focus on a different aspect of life. The first week will be the contributions of music, second week will be of inventors, third week will be of the arts, and fourth will be of national achievements.

The school site will have a school wide essay contest with the following prompt. "Choose an African-American person and explain why you believe he or she is or was important to American history."

Teachers have a variety of activities integrated into their classroom instruction throughout the month of February.

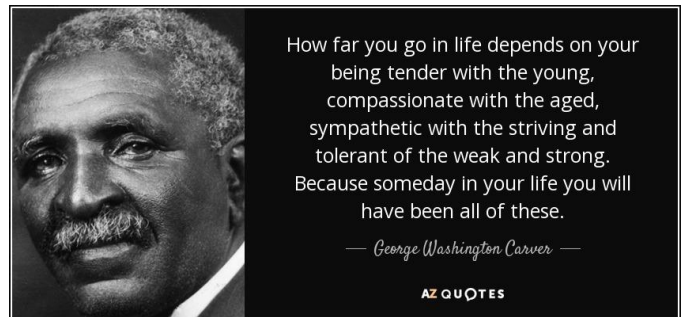
The library will be showcasing books on and by famous African-Americans.

Fontana Middle School

Fontana Middle School will be hosting a school-wide assembly regarding the history of African History Month. Teachers throughout the school will be conducting discussions, Socratic seminars, readings, videos, and art projects around the theme of African American History, as well as the contributions and struggles that they have endured. In addition, daily mention throughout the month of February will be made during morning announcements with quotes, historical facts, quick speech excerpts, etc.

Wayne Ruble Middle School

Ruble Middle School teachers will be integrating a variety of activities into their classroom instruction throughout the month of February. Students will be doing research papers on the contributions of African Americans in the US and presenting their papers to their classes. Students will be writing essays and stories, creating posters, and drawing pictures of African American heroes.



8th Grade Social Studies current projects that we are working on The Abolitionists with Frederick Douglass, Worlds Collide The North and South which is a compare and contrast drawing and essay including major historical figures such as Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, and Harriet Tubman, and our Pre-Civil war video project including topics as the 54th Massachusetts infantry.

Sequoia Middle School

Sequoia Middle School will be integrating variety of activities into the school setting throughout the month of February:

- ❖ Sequoia Marching band, tall flags, cheerleading, and dance krew will participate in the African American Parade in Fontana.
- ❖ Our ELA, Social Studies, Science, and other content areas department will be utilizing materials that support learning for Black History Month.
- ❖ We will be sharing weekly focus on current and past figures that support Black History Month.
- ❖ Our Eagle News will be developing a segment for Black History Month.

Southridge Middle School

In recognition of Black History Month, Southridge will be holding their 2nd Annual Black History Celebration and Awards Ceremonies, February 13, 2019 during each period in our Gym. To commemorate the work accomplished in history, the awards for each discipline and/or program have been named after prolific African Americans who have made significant contributions to our country. The awards celebrate their persistence, creativity, resilience, knowledge, and diversity. The Southridge faculty members have selected students because they have exhibited qualities of one or more of these heroes. The event will recognize student academic achievement and growth over the first semester.

Students will be receiving one or more of the following awards at our mid-year awards night:

- ❖ Excellence in English Language Arts
- ❖ Excellence in Artistic Expression
- ❖ Excellence in Mathematics
- ❖ Excellence in Technology
- ❖ Excellence in Social Studies
- ❖ Excellence in Orchestra and Band
- ❖ Excellence in Science
- ❖ Excellence in Academics
- ❖ Excellence in Athletics
- ❖ Excellence in Community Service
- ❖ Excellence in Vocal Music
- ❖ Excellence in Leadership and School Service

The awards segment of the celebration will start promptly at 7:30am and continue each period until the end of the day. We are very excited to recognize the amazing students we have at Southridge Middle School for their hard work, dedication, character, and responsibility.

Harry S. Truman Middle School

Truman Middle School is excited to have the following opportunities for students in their Social Studies classrooms:

- ❖ Students will research an African American historical figure who contributed to our society in any field with a hand drawn visual portrait, a memorable quote, a short biography and reflection explaining why he or she should be celebrated, remembered and relevant to our times
- ❖ View a video presentation: Our Friend Martin, on Dr. King
- ❖ Explain the reasons why African Americans were treated with injustice and prejudice and give examples throughout history
- ❖ Tell about and show pictures of African Americans who helped to transform society
- ❖ Identify and analyze the prejudice and injustice that African American's endured
- ❖ Recognize contributions made by African Americans including significant leaders to American life and society
- ❖ Be able to identify, discuss, compare and contrast the transformation of society in respect to prejudice and injustice
- ❖ Participate in a Black History Bee
- ❖ Quick write assignments in which students focus on those who proved that non-violence is a powerful tool for social change
- ❖ Writing assignments on nonviolence in the Civil Rights era
- ❖ Truman's school librarian pulled books from the library and will be displaying them throughout the library.
- ❖ Truman's Newspaper class will be creating posters displaying their favorite African American heroes.

High School

Eric Birch High School

Birch High School is excited to celebrate African American History Month. Teachers have the following learning opportunities planned:

- ❖ US History classes - During the month of February students will have an opportunity to learn about the sacrifices and contributions made by African-Americans during the Second World War. Specifically, students will learn about the 99th Pursuit Squadron, the Tuskegee Airmen, and the 92nd Infantry Division. Sacrifices abroad were only a small part of the contributions of African-Americans during the war. Students will learn how increased demands for production led to higher paying jobs and new opportunities at home for both African-American men and women.
- ❖ Senior English classes – Studying Critical Race Theory in association with Othello.
- ❖ Junior English classes – Explore the First Amendment and the right to protest and peaceably assemble. Artistic students may sketch the First Amendment in action during the 60's.
- ❖ Art Classes – Students are designing posters honoring African American History. The best posters will be selected for a mural to be hung in a prominent location on campus.
- ❖ ASB - The Wall of Tolerance digitally displays the names of more than half a million people who have pledged to take a stand against hate and work for justice and tolerance in their daily lives. Their names flow continuously down the 20-by-40 foot wall within the Civil Rights Memorial Center in Montgomery, Alabama. ASB will hang a tapestry to be displayed in the quad for students to pledge to take a stand against hate and work for justice and tolerance in their daily lives. Students handprints will be marked with paint on the tapestry as a sign of commitment to be kind to others and to end racial violence and inequities.

- ❖ Morning Announcements – Announcements will be read highlighting key figures and events in African American History.

Citrus High School

Citrus High School will be doing the following activities for Black History Month

- ❖ English classes will be implementing learning activities around the First Amendment and studying Critical Race Theory as a supplemental resource to Othello.
- ❖ Bulletin Announcements – CHS will highlight 14 people throughout the month who broke color barriers to become the first Black Americans to achieve historic accomplishments in politics, academics, aviation, entertainment and more.
- ❖ Social Studies classes will be playing the video and/or audio recordings of Dr. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech. Students will conduct learning activities around influential African American figures in Government and influential African American figures in the area of Economics.
- ❖ ASB activities throughout the month will include trivia questions during lunch for a silicone wrist band and MLK posters will be posted by the ASB/Student Store
- ❖ Art students are working on an abstract- surreal painting that conveys a positive image/ historical person for National African-American History Month

Fontana High School

Fontana High School has the following events and activities scheduled throughout the month of February:

- ❖ Social Studies classes will be focusing on project-based learning activities throughout the month of February where students will be focusing on African American influences, here is one example:
 - The unit in the Chicano Studies class looks specifically at the theme of "Injustices". The content that students

will explore are from the time periods of the 1940s, 1960s, and the present. Additional content includes Brown v. Board of Education and Mendez v. Westminster court cases.

- ❖ Students will research and compare and contrast the injustices of these time periods making specific connections to both Latino and black cultures of the US. Students will create a project that shows evidence from each time period and how the injustices were perpetrated. The reflection/evaluation piece will have students think about what we can do different as current society from repeating these mistakes, what can we learn from these injustices and ultimately how to make local and global communities a better place for the affected cultures and demographic groups. The project can be a poster board/propaganda type poster. Students have four different options to show their learning, the evidence of their research and the, different options/recommendations/proposals to address the injustices.



Jurupa Hills High School

Jurupa Hills has a variety of different events occurring in the month of February. The library staff is in the process of creating small posters of African Americans in each of the United States' wars from the American Revolution to the Global War on Terror. These posters will circle the room, on the end caps of tall bookshelves, in chronological order.

- ❖ English Language Arts: Classes will be incorporating work into their morning DNA work

for their students. Students in the IB program will be reading about Toni Morrison and freshman students will be reading speeches by President Barack Obama and Dr. Martin Luther King.

- ❖ Math: Classes will be displaying poster of Black mathematicians throughout the J Building with a small write-up of each one's contribution to society.
- ❖ Science: Classes will be exploring, through student research and presentations, the contributions made by African American scientists.
- ❖ Social Studies: Classes will be conducting a variety of different activities. Some classes will be holding a weekly African-American experience, showcasing the struggles and the triumphs of African Americans. During their unit, there will be a lesson that focuses addresses and focuses on those themes. In addition, teachers will create opportunities to make connections to the theme whenever possible. Other classes will begin their unit on World War II and will incorporate a "minorities in the service" and how the Great War included everyone in one way or the other. Other classes will be sharing on military discrimination and the success of the Tuskegee Airmen [99th Pursuit Squadron]. Students will discuss the 15th Amendment and lessons about the Women's Suffrage Movement and their fight for equality not only women, but also all races. World History courses will be discussing issues regarding racism, discrimination, and equality for world history.
- ❖ World Language and ELD: Students will be incorporating Black History Month by discussing African culture/heritage in the Americas. Students will then complete a Notable African Americans Infographic project.
- ❖ CTE: Students will sharing a short PowerPoint about a black artist that the students will have to design and present to the class.
- ❖ Art: Classes will be looking at the Harlem Renaissance, in particular the artists Aaron Douglas, Romare Bearden, Lois Mailou Jones, William H. Johnson, and Jacob Lawrence. Teachers will use the link

<https://www.theartofed.com/2017/11/16/promote-original-art-inspired-harlem-renaissance>
to build upon their lessons and discussions.

Henry J. Kaiser High School

Henry J. Kaiser High School has a variety of different activities for students, teachers, and parents occurring in the month of February. Henry J. Kaiser High School has a variety of whole school activities planned including:

- ❖ Kaiser ASB will begin and end all announcements with quotes from prominent African Americans
- ❖ Kaiser Cat News Network will air a feature on Black History Month and the significance in America
- ❖ Kaiser Administration will host our 2nd Annual Black History Month Celebration on February 28 @ 6:00pm in our MPR for Kaiser and feeder school students and parents. It will be a fully catered dinner, guest speakers and raffle prizes

As well as school wide activities, content and core subjects have the following activities planned:

- ❖ U.S. History:
 - Primary Source Lessons
 - African Americans in WWII
 - African Americans on the Home Front
 - Group Based Project
 - Civil Rights movement in the South
 - Open and Closed Questions on Martin Luther King
 - Documentary Clips on Civil Rights Movement in the South
 - Pass the pen
 - Think Time
- ❖ AP Human Geography:
 - Questions:
 - Describe the current distribution of African Americans in the United States.
 - Discuss how interregional and intraregional migration has affected the distribution of African Americans
 - Explain the impact of segregation laws upon African

Americans in the U.S. and blacks in South Africa.

- Important vocabulary:
 - U.S. Civil War/Post-World War I
 - Sharecropper
 - Ghettos
 - White flight
 - Blockbusting
 - Jim Crow laws
 - Apartheid

- ❖ CP/AP Government:
 - Examine the contributions of African Americans to each of the three branches of government and look at the constitutional amendments, laws, and court case which facilitated these developments.
- ❖ World Language: Spanish
 - In relation to our current themes (and current events), students will be analyzing, investigating and presenting on the following prompts:
 - What did the Civil Rights Movement of African Americans in the South have to do with Mexican American students in Los Angeles?
 - How did the Civil Rights Movement of Martin Luther King, Jr. compare to that of Cesar E. Chavez?
 - After watching PBS segment on the plight of Blacks in Latin America (Henry Louis Gates)
 - Think Pair Share
 - Connection to modern day in USA
- ❖ Science: All sciences Do It Now Activities (DNA) to focus on African American Scientists:
 - George Washington Carver
 - Percy Lavon Julian
 - Mae Jemison
 - Katherine Johnson
 - Marie Maynard
 - Neil deGrasse
 - Roger Arliner Young

- Lloyd Hall
- W.E.B. Du Bois
- Walter McAfee
- ❖ VAPA:
 - Jazz Band will play at 2nd Annual Black History Month Celebration
 - Art classes will team to create art work for the 2nd Annual Black History Month Celebration

AB Miller High School

A.B. Miller promotes National Black History Month through the implementation of subject specific activities within several departments. Activities by content areas are as follows:

- ❖ TV Production: The TV production courses are participating in the FTA Black History Month Video Contests. The competition will begin within each course and the school winners will move on to the FTA competition. Students' films will be shown three times a week during our triweekly video announcements throughout the month of February.
- ❖ US History: U.S. History will be covering the entire Black Civil Rights Movement through the month of February. Specific culminating presentations and projects will be completed by the students.
- ❖ World History: World History will be focusing and highlighting the impact and contributions of African-Americans during the Harlem Renaissance and the Roaring 20s. This will segue into the leadership roles of WWII, the Tuskegee Airmen, and 761st Tank Battalion.
- ❖ Freshman English: Students are researching and creating classroom presentations based on the Civil Rights Movement

Summit High School

Throughout the month of February, ASB will showcase Black History Trivia on the morning announcements. The school will be holding a school-wide writing & art contest. All students may submit writing piece or artwork which celebrates Black History Month. The school librarian will be displaying selected books and poster on the lives and accomplishments of famous African Americans in History. The Black Student Union will be hosting a Black History Fashion Show on February 16, 2018 and their annual Black History Month talent show will be on February 23rd to raise funds for scholarships.

Many of our classes will be integrating activities within their instructional day:

- ❖ The Summit TV Production team will be highlighting African American heroes.
- ❖ 9th grade classroom guidance lessons for the month with focus on diversity, tolerance and acceptance with a special emphasis on famous African Americans who overcame adversities.
 - AVID students will select a Historically Black College/University to represent. The classroom doors will be decorated with important facts about the chosen schools.

Adult Education

Teachers and students at the Fontana Adult School have the following activities and events planned:

- ❖ Various posters put around campus highlighting successful authors, activities, scientists, mathematicians.
- ❖ Black History Month posters are going to be placed in all classrooms.
- ❖ Teachers will discuss Black History Month in classrooms and conduct an activity of their choice with students.

changed the way doctors work in remote areas or during times of war. Dr. Drew went on to form the Red Cross Blood Bank.

- ❖ **Black History inside your TV. And maybe your grandma.** There is a lot of Black history inside your television. Otis Boykin (1920-1982) created over 28 different electronic devices, including electrical resistors that are used in home computers, television sets, radios, and guided missiles. He also invented the pacemaker.
- ❖ **The World-Famous Super Soaker.** Sure, he is an aerospace engineer, but Lonnie G. Johnson (born 1949) is best known for creating the world-famous Super Soaker water gun, which has earned more than \$200 million in sales. Perhaps you have contributed to that number every summer. When he is not adding to summertime fun, Johnson spends most of his time inventing mechanical and electrical systems for NASA rockets, and has earned more than 40 patents for his work.
- ❖ **Music, please.** Kids love music. What better way to teach Black history than by introducing some of the great African-American music legends? Louis “Satchmo” Armstrong (1900-1971) was one of the most influential artists of all time. He transformed jazz into an art form, and his trumpet style is still imitated today. His two international hits, “Hello Dolly” and “What a Wonderful World,” are still often heard today.
- ❖ **Jackie Robinson.** Tell your baseball buffs about Jackie Robinson (1919-1972), the first Black player in Major League Baseball. Robinson did not have it easy, often getting bottles and insults hurled his way, but he became Rookie of the Year, and in his second season, League MVP. I just read my children the book, Promises to Keep, How Jackie Robinson Changed America, written by his daughter, Sharon Robinson.
- ❖ **Take it to the moon.** John Christian was working as an Air Force, Materials Research, Engineer, when he invented and patented new lubricants, used in highflying aircraft and NASA space missions. The lubricants worked well under a wider temperature range than previous products, from minus 50 to 600 degrees. They were used in the helicopter fuel lines, astronaut’s backpack life support systems, and in the four-wheel drive of the “moon-buggy.”
- ❖ **A woman called Moses?** You bet. Harriet Tubman (1820-1913) was born a slave but later

escaped to Philadelphia, only to return to Maryland to rescue her family. But she did not stop there. She earned the name Moses because she risked her life traveling at night helping hundreds of Southern slaves escape to the north and Canada through a network of safe people and safe houses called the Underground Railroad.

- ❖ **From mischievous kid to the Supreme Court.** Thurgood Marshall (1908-1993) is a must-know figure in Black history. He was the first African-American to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court. But as a kid, he was mischievous, and was once forced to write copies of the Constitution as punishment for his misbehavior. He later said that punishment piqued his interest in the Constitution (are you thinking what I am thinking???). As a young adult, he applied to his hometown law school at the University of Maryland, but was denied entrance because of being Black. He later sued the school and won. And before he became a judge, he was a successful attorney who, most famously, won the landmark Brown vs. Board of Education case, which ended school segregation.
- ❖ **The Rockettes should thank him.** Black inventor, David Crosthwait holds 39 patents for heating systems and temperature regulating devices. He is most well known for creating the heating system for New York City’s famous Radio City Music Hall. Kick it up for that!
- ❖ **White House:** In 2009, Barack Obama became the first African-American president in U.S. history. He occupied the White House for two consecutive terms, serving from 2009 to 2017.
- ❖ **Into Space:** In 1992, Dr. Mae Jemison became the first African American woman to go into space aboard the space shuttle Endeavor. During her eight-day mission, she worked with U.S. and Japanese researchers, and was a co-investigator on a bone cell experiment.n president in U.S. history. He occupied the White House for two consecutive terms, serving from 2009 to 2017.
- ❖ **Oscar Winner:** In 1940, Hattie McDaniel was the first African-American performer to win an Academy Award—the film industry’s highest honor—for her portrayal of a loyal slave governess in Gone With the Wind.ne cell experiment.n president in U.S. history. He occupied the White House for two consecutive terms, serving from 2009 to 2017.

- ❖ **Self-Made Millionaire:** Madam C.J. Walker was born on a cotton plantation in Louisiana and became wealthy after inventing a line of African-American hair care products. She established Madame C.J. Walker Laboratories and was also known for her philanthropy. He occupied the White House for two consecutive terms, serving from 2009 to 2017.

- ❖ **Heavyweight Champ:** Jack Johnson became the first African-American man to hold the World Heavyweight Champion boxing title in 1908. He held onto the belt until 1915.

- ❖ **Black History Month:** The celebration of Black History Month began as "Negro History Week," which was created in 1926 by Carter G. Woodson, a noted African American historian, scholar, educator, and publisher. It became a month-long celebration in 1976. The month of February was chosen to coincide with the birthdays of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln.

Important Dates to Share Out in February

February 1

- ❖ 1920 b. - Langston Hughes, World renowned Harlem Renaissance writer
- ❖ 1929 - Roland Hayes, Acclaimed tenor performed at Florida A&M College (FAMC)
- ❖ 1960 - Greensboro, NC, First "Sit-in" protest initiated by four North Carolina A&T students
- ❖ 1865 – The 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which abolished slavery, was adopted by the 38th Congress.

February 2

- ❖ 1776 - General George Washington, Answered letter from famous Negro poetess Phillis Wheatley, who wrote a tributary poem to him
- ❖ 1862 - District of Columbia abolishes slavery
- ❖ 1914 - Ernest Just, genetic biologist, wins the Spingarn Medal. He received this same medal on this day in 1915 for his pioneering in cell division and fertilization.

February 3

- ❖ 1903 - Jack Johnson, Boxing pioneer became the first heavyweight champion
- ❖ 1920 - Negro Baseball League, Founded

- ❖ 1965 - Geraldine McCullough, sculptor, wins the Widener Gold Medal Award.

February 4

- ❖ 1913 b. - Rosa Parks, Mother of the Civil Rights Movement
- ❖ 1947 - Dr. Charles Drew, Internationally famous Negro surgeon, served as chief consultant for the Annual FAMC Medical and Dental Clinics
- ❖ 1996 - J. C. Watts becomes the first Black selected to respond to a State of the Union Address.

February 5

- ❖ 1934 b. Hank Aaron, Baseball sensation and home run king (755 career home runs), known as "Hammering Hank"
- ❖ 1964 - 24th Amendment, Eliminated the poll tax in federal elections

February 6

- ❖ 1867 - Peabody Fund, Established to support African American education in the South
- ❖ 1993 d. - Arthur Ashe, Tennis player, activist, humanitarian
- ❖ 1867 - Robert Tanner Jackson becomes first African American to receive a degree in dentistry.

February 7

- ❖ 1923-1979 d. - Gwendolyn Cherry, FAMU alumna, lawyer, author, educator, and first African-American woman to serve in the Florida House of Representatives
- ❖ 1951 - FAMU Hospital, Officially dedicated

February 8

- ❖ 1863 - 54th Massachusetts Regiment, Organized
- ❖ 1986 - Oprah Winfrey, Became the first African American woman to host a nationally syndicated television talk show

February 9

- ❖ 1906 d. - Paul Lawrence Dunbar, One of America's greatest poets
- ❖ 1944 b. - Alice Walker, Author of prize winning novel The Color Purple
- ❖ 1995 – Bernard Harris Jr. becomes first African American to walk in space.

February 10

- ❖ 1927 b. - Leontyne Price, Internationally famous opera singer
- ❖ 1989 - Ronald H. Brown, Elected chairperson of the Democratic National Committee

February 11

- ❖ 1920 b. - General Daniel "Chappie" James, Pensacola, Florida native, first African-American

four star general and at one time the highest ranking African-American officer in the U.S. military

- ❖ 1990- Nelson Mandela, Released from a South African prison after serving twenty-seven years

February 12

- ❖ 1809 b. - Abraham Lincoln, "The Great Emancipator" and the 16th President of the United States
- ❖ 1909 - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Founded in New York

February 13

- ❖ 1926 - Negro History Week, Initial celebration started by noted historian and author Dr. Carter G. Woodson, "The Father of Black History"
- ❖ 1960 - Beginning of FAMU Student Sit-Ins, First sit-in protests held in Florida. Initiated by FAMU and local high school students and other community members
- ❖ 1970 - The New York Stock Exchange admits its first black member, Joseph Searles.

February 14

- ❖ 1817 b. - Frederick Douglass, World renowned abolitionist, statesman and orator
- ❖ 1914 - John Hope, President of Morehouse College, lectured at FAMU
- ❖ 1949 - John Hope Franklin, Famous historian and author spoke at Lee Hall at 10 am as a part of Lyceum Series

February 15

- ❖ 1820-1906 b. - Susan B. Anthony, Abolitionist and leader of the women's suffrage movement, among the first white Americans advocating Negro suffrage after the Civil War
- ❖ 1935 - FAMC Federal Credit Union, Founded
- ❖ 1957 - Southern Leadership Conference (SCLC), Founded
- ❖ 1968 - Henry Lewis becomes the first black to lead a symphony orchestra in the United States.

February 16

- ❖ 1897 - P. Walker, Negro inventor patents machine for cleaning seeds from cotton
- ❖ 1940 - Augusta Savage, Famous African-American sculptor

February 17

- ❖ 1942-1989 b. - Huey P. Newton, Co-founder of the Black Panther Party

- ❖ 1963 b. Michael Jordan, NBA superstar, sports icon and one of the greatest athletes to ever play the game of basketball

February 18

- ❖ 1688 - Quakers in Germantown, PA, Staged the first formal protest against slavery in Colonial America
- ❖ 1931 b. - Toni Morrison, First black woman to win Nobel Prize in Literature
- ❖ 1947 - Dr. William E. B. DuBois, Author, historian and sociologist, spoke at FAMC during a special on-campus lecture series

February 19

- ❖ 1887-1983 d. - John Matheus, FAMC faculty member and administrator, author, educator, scholar and member of the Harlem Renaissance
- ❖ 1992 - Boyz n The Hood director John Singleton becomes first black director to be nominated for an Academy Award

February 20

- ❖ 1895 d. - Frederick Douglass, Editor of the abolitionist paper, The North Star
- ❖ 1960 - Tallahassee, FL, First "Jail-in" protest initiated by eight FAMU students who were arrested for boycotting segregated businesses in downtown Tallahassee

February 21

- ❖ 1965 d. - Malcolm X, Revered African-American leader assassinated in New York. Founder of the Organization of African-American Unity

February 22

- ❖ 1819 - Adams-onis Treaty, Signed as a result of Andrew Jackson's invasion of East Florida in his campaign against the Seminole Indians, who were close allies with runaway slaves

February 23

- ❖ 1868 b. - W.E.B. Dubois, Famous African-American educator, editor, philosopher and civil liberties leader

February 24

- ❖ 1811 b. - Daniel A. Payne, Reformer, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and first president of Wilberforce University
- ❖ 1864 - Rebecca Lee became the first black woman to receive an M.D. degree.

February 25

- ❖ 1870 - Hiram Revels, Took oath of office becoming the first African-American U.S. Senator
- ❖ 1948 - Martin Luther King was ordained as a Baptist minister.

February 26

- ❖ 1869 - 15th Amendment, Which gave African-American males suffrage, proposed in Congress
- ❖ 1928 b. Fats Domino, Rock and roll superstar
- ❖ 1930 - The Green Pastures, A pioneering play with an all-black cast, opened in New York City and ran continuously for 16 months

February 27

- ❖ 1897-1993 b. Marian Anderson, World famous African-American singer
- ❖ 1988 - **Debi** Thomas, Became the first African-American to win a medal in the Winter Olympics (figure skating)

February 28

- ❖ 1984 - Michael Jackson, Musical genius international entertainment icon, and "King of Pop" won eight Grammy Awards

Little Known Facts

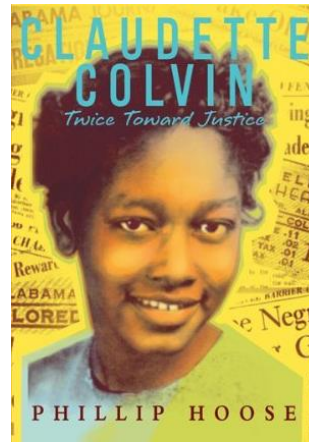
Taken From: <http://www.pbs.org/black-culture/explore/10-black-history-little-known-facts/#.WnSJWqinG70>

Before there was Rosa Parks, there was Claudette Colvin.

Most people think of [Rosa Parks](#) as the first person to refuse to give up their seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. There were actually several women who came before her; one of whom was Claudette Colvin.

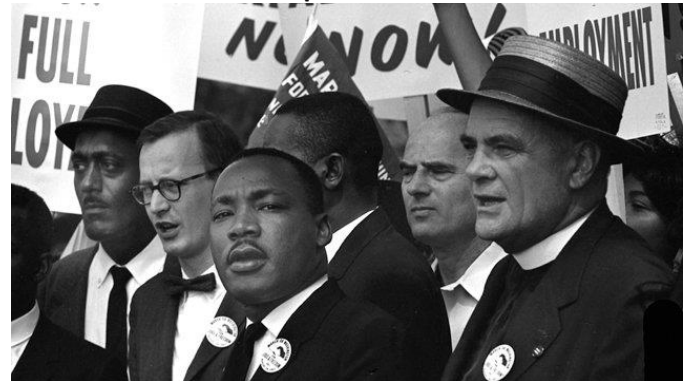
It was March 2, 1955, when the fifteen-year-old student refused to move to the back of the bus, nine months *before* Rosa Parks' stand that launched the Montgomery bus boycott. Claudette had been studying Black leaders like Harriet Tubman in her segregated school, those conversations had led to discussions around the current day Jim Crow laws they were all experiencing. When the bus driver ordered Claudette to get up, she refused, "It felt like Sojourner Truth was on one side pushing me down, and Harriet Tubman was on the other side of me pushing me down. I couldn't get up."

Claudette Colvin's stand did not stop there. Arrested and thrown in jail, she was one of four women who challenged the segregation law in court. If *Browder v.*



Gayle became the court case that successfully overturned bus segregation laws in both Montgomery and Alabama, why has Claudette's story been largely forgotten? At the time, the NAACP and other Black organizations felt Rosa Parks made a better icon for the movement than a teenager did. As an adult with the right look, Rosa Parks was also the secretary of the NAACP, and was both well known and respected – people would associate her with the middle class and that would attract support for the cause. But the struggle to end segregation was often fought by young people, more than half of which were women.

Martin Luther King Jr. improvised the most iconic part of his "I Have a Dream Speech."



On Wednesday, August 28, 1963, 250,000 Americans united at the Lincoln Memorial for the final speech of the March on Washington. As Martin Luther King Jr. stood at the podium, he eventually pushed his notes aside.

The night before the march, Dr. King began working on his speech with a small group of advisers in the lobby of the Willard Hotel. The original speech was more political and less historic, according to Clarence B. Jones, and it did not include any reference to dreams. After delivering the now famous line, "we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and

righteousness like a mighty stream,” Dr. King transformed his speech into a sermon.

Onstage near Dr. King, singer Mahalia Jackson reportedly kept saying, “Tell ‘em about the dream, Martin,” and while no one will know if he heard her, it could likely have been the inspiration he needed. Dr. King then continued, “Even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream....” And then the famous Baptist preacher preached on, adding repetition and outlining the specifics of his dream. And while this improvised speech given on that hot August day in 1963 was not considered a universal success immediately, it is now recognized as one of the greatest speeches in American history. For more information on the 1963 March on Washington, visit [pbs.org/marchonwashington](https://www.pbs.org/marchonwashington).

Image: National Archives and Records Administration

Inoculation was introduced to America by a slave.



Few details are known about the birth of Onesimus, but it is assumed he was born in Africa in the late seventeenth century before eventually landing in Boston. One of a

thousand people of African descent living in the Massachusetts colony, Onesimus was a gift to the Puritan church minister Cotton Mather from his congregation in 1706.

Onesimus told Mather about the centuries old tradition of inoculation practiced in Africa. By extracting the material from an infected person and scratching it into the skin of an uninfected person, you could deliberately introduce smallpox to the healthy individual making them immune. Considered extremely dangerous at the time, Cotton Mather convinced Dr. Zabdiel Boylston to experiment with the procedure when a smallpox

epidemic hit Boston in 1721 and over 240 people were inoculated. Opposed politically, religiously and medically in the United States and abroad, public reaction to the experiment put Mather and Boylston’s lives in danger despite records indicating that only 2% of patients requesting inoculation died compared to the 15% of people not inoculated who contracted smallpox.

Onesimus’ traditional African practice was used to inoculate American soldiers during the Revolutionary War and introduced the concept of inoculation to the United States.

The earliest recorded protest against slavery was by the Quakers in 1688.



Quakers, also known as “The Society of Friends,” have a long history of abolition. But it was four Pennsylvania Friends from

Germantown who wrote the initial protest in the 17th century. They saw the slave trade as a grave injustice against their fellow man and used the Golden Rule to argue against such inhumane treatment; regardless of skin color, “we should do unto others as we would have done onto ourselves.” In their protest they stated, “Pray, what thing in the world can be done worse towards us, then if men should rob or steal us away, & sell us for slaves to strange Countries, separating husband from their wife and children....”

Their protest against slavery and human trafficking was presented at a “Monthly Meeting at Dublin” in Philadelphia. The Dublin Monthly Meeting reviewed the protest but sent it to the Quarterly Meeting, feeling it to be too serious an issue for their own meeting to decide. The four Friends continued their efforts and presented at the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, but it was not until 88 years later that the Society of Friends officially denounced slavery.

Over the centuries, this rare document has been considered lost twice. Most recently it was rediscovered in 2005 and is now at Haverford College Special Collections.

Photo: 1688 Germantown Quaker Petition against Slavery

Of the 12.5 million Africans shipped to the New World during the Transatlantic Slave Trade, fewer than 388,000 arrived in the United States.



In the late 15th century, the advancement of seafaring technologies created a new Atlantic that would change the world forever. As ships began connecting West Africa with Europe and the Americas, new fortunes were sought and native

populations were decimated. With the native labor force dwindling and demand for plantation and mining labor growing, the transatlantic slave trade began.

The Transatlantic Slave Trade was underway from 1500-1866, shipping more than 12 million African slaves across the world. Of those slaves, only 10.7 million survived the dreaded Middle Passage. Over 400 years, the majority of slaves (4.9 million) found their way to Brazil where they suffered incredibly high mortality rates due to terrible working conditions. Brazil was also the last country to ban slavery in 1888.

By the time the United States became involved in the slave trade, it had been underway for two hundred years. The majority of its 388,000 slaves arrived between 1700 and 1866, representing a much smaller percentage than most Americans realize.

Image: African Renaissance Monument, Senegal

The diverse history of Historically Black Colleges and Universities.



While Jewish and African American communities have a tumultuous shared history when it comes to the pursuit of civil

rights, there is a chapter that is often overlooked. In the 1930s when Jewish academics from Germany and Austria were dismissed from their teaching positions, many came to the United States looking for jobs. Due to the Depression, xenophobia and rising anti-Semitism, many found it difficult to find work, but more than 50 found positions at HBCUs in the segregated South.

Originally established to educate freed slaves to read and write, the first of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities was Cheyney University in Pennsylvania, established in 1837. By the time Jewish professors arrived, the number of HBCUs had grown to 78. At a time when both Jews and African Americans were persecuted, Jewish professors in the Black colleges found the environment comfortable and accepting, often creating special programs to provide opportunities to engage Blacks and whites in meaningful conversation, often for the first time.

In the years that followed, the interests of Jewish and African American communities increasingly diverged, but this once-shared experience of discrimination and interracial cooperation remains a key part of the Civil Rights Movement.

Image: Melrose Cottage, built in 1805, Cheyney University of Pennsylvania.

One in four cowboys was Black, despite the stories told in popular books and movies.



In fact, it is believed that the real “Lone Ranger” was inspired by an African American man named Bass Reeves. Reeves had been born a slave but escaped West during the Civil War where he lived in what was then known as Indian Territory. He eventually became a Deputy U.S. Marshal, was a master of disguise, an expert marksman, had a Native American companion, and rode a silver horse. His story was not unique however.

In the 19th century, the Wild West drew enslaved Blacks with the hope of freedom and wages. When the Civil War ended, freedmen came West with the hope of a better life where the demand for skilled labor was high. These African Americans made up at least a quarter of the legendary cowboys who lived dangerous lives facing weather, rattlesnakes, and outlaws while they slept under the stars driving cattle herds to market.

While there was little formal segregation in frontier towns and a great deal of personal freedom, Black cowboys were often expected to do more of the work and the roughest jobs compared to their white counterparts. Loyalty did develop between the cowboys on a drive, but the Black cowboys were typically responsible for breaking the horses and being the first ones to cross-flooded streams during cattle drives. In fact, it is believed that the term “cowboy” originated as a derogatory term used to describe Black “cowhands.”

Image: Bass Reeves, The first African-American US Deputy Marshal

Esther Jones was the real Betty Boop!



The iconic cartoon character Betty Boop was inspired by a Black jazz singer in Harlem. Introduced by cartoonist Max Fleischer in 1930, the caricature of the jazz age flapper was the first and most famous sex symbol in animation. Betty Boop is best known for her revealing dress, curvaceous figure, and signature vocals

“Boop Oop A Doop!” While there has been controversy over the years, the inspiration has been traced back to Esther Jones who was known as “Baby Esther” and performed regularly in the Cotton Club during the 1920s.

Baby Esther’s trademark vocal style of using “boops” and other childlike scat sounds attracted the attention of actress Helen Kane during a performance in the late 1920s. After seeing Baby Esther, Helen Kane adopted her style and began using “boops” in her songs as well. Finding fame early on, Helen Kane often included this “baby style” into her music. When Betty Boop was introduced, Kane promptly sued Fleischer and Paramount Publix Corporation stating they were using her image and style. However video evidence came to light of Baby Esther performing in a nightclub and the courts ruled against Helen Kane stating she did not have exclusive rights to the “booping” style or image, and that the style, in fact, pre-dated her.

Baby Esther’s “baby style” did little to bring her mainstream fame and she died in relative obscurity but a piece of her lives on in the iconic character Betty Boop.

Image: Esther Jones (“Baby Esther”), late 1920s by James VanDerZee

The first licensed African American Female pilot was named Bessie Coleman.



Born in Atlanta, Texas in 1892, Bessie Coleman grew up in a world of harsh poverty, discrimination and

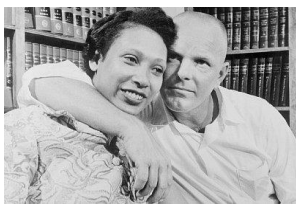
segregation. She moved to Chicago at 23 to seek her fortune, but found little opportunity there as well. Wild tales of flying exploits from returning WWI soldiers first inspired her to explore aviation, but she faced a double stigma in that dream being both African American and a woman.

She set her sights on France in order to reach her dreams and began studying French. In 1920, Coleman crossed the ocean with all of her savings and the financial support of Robert Abbott, one of the first African American millionaires. Over the next seven months, she learned to fly and in June of 1921, the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale awarded her an international pilot's license. Wildly celebrated upon her return to the United States, reporters turned out in droves to greet her.

Coleman performed at numerous airshows over the next five years, performing heart-thrilling stunts, encouraging other African Americans to pursue flying, and refusing to perform where Blacks were not admitted. When she tragically died in a plane accident in 1926, famous writer and equal rights advocate Ida B. Wells presided over her funeral. An editorial in the "Dallas Express" stated, "There is reason to believe that the general public did not completely sense the size of her contribution to the achievements of the race as such."

Image: Bessie Coleman and her plane in 1922, Monash University

Interracial marriage in the United States was banned in 1664 and not overturned until 1967.



During the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, the growing number of interracial marriages (also known as miscegenation) between

Blacks and whites led to the passage of this new law. The first anti-miscegenation law enacted was in the colony of Maryland in 1664 and additional colonies quickly followed suit. These marriages were prohibited and penalties included the enslavement, exile or

imprisonment of the white perpetrators. These laws grew and evolved over the years and attempts were even made to modify the Constitution to ban interracial marriage in all states.

It would take three hundred years for this law to be overturned. In 1967, Richard Loving, a white man, and Mildred Jeter, a Black woman, were married in the District of Columbia. When they returned home to Virginia, they were arrested and convicted of violating the state's anti-miscegenation law. They each faced a year in jail and their case went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court found in favor of the Lovings in the famous trial *Loving v. Virginia*. They ruled that prohibiting interracial marriage on state and local levels was unconstitutional; this meant that marriages between the races were legal in the country for the first time since 1664.

In 2000, Alabama became the last state to officially legalize interracial marriage by removing the unenforceable ban that was still contained in their state constitution. [Read more](#) famous cases about interracial relationships that changed history.