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| **Lesson Title:** | **The Fight for Equal Education** |
| **Estimated Time  (Class Period/s):** | One Class Period (40-50 minutes) |
| **Grade Level(s):** | Grades 4-5 |
| **State Standards:** | **Social Studies**  ***Fourth Grade:***  **H.12.4.4:**Analyze the impact of individuals and events on the past, present and future  **H.13.4.6:**Examine current or historical events in Arkansas, the United States, or the world in terms of cause and effect  ***Fifth Grade***  **C.3.5.2:** Evaluate ways rules and laws change society and reasons why people change rules and laws at the local, state, and federal levels  **Library Media**  **K-12.** Strand: Information Literacy, Content Standard 2. Students will apply critical thinking skills and organize information to obtain knowledge.  **K-12**. Strand: Personal Growth, Content Standard 8. Students will convey understanding of information and express ideas in a variety of formats. |
| **Learning Objective(s):** | The student will analyze secondary source accounts of education in Arkansas in order to determine its meaning and purpose.  The student will analyze the roles of individuals, groups, and government in securing equal education for all students. |
| **Essential Question:** | How does the struggle for equality affect people, groups, and communities? |
| **Materials and Resources:** | [Says/Means/Matters Chart](http://dese.ade.arkansas.gov/public/userfiles/Learning_Services/Curriculum%20Support/Humanities/Resources/AR%20Hist/Integration/Mitchell_CM_ELA_Says-Means-Matters_copy.pdf)  Article: Leon Hatch. [“Some Arkansas Schools May End Segregation Before Being Forced,”](http://dese.ade.arkansas.gov/public/userfiles/Learning_Services/Curriculum%20Support/Humanities/Resources/AR%20Hist/Integration/Some_AR_Schools_May_End_Seg_May1954.pdf) Arkansas Democrat, May 19, 1954.  Pens of different colors, highlighters |
| **Lesson Plan Details *(Substitute Teacher Proof)*:** | 1. Students will be given a Says/Means/Matters chart for each article to be read. 2. Pass out the article (Democrat). 3. Teacher should read article aloud, slowly, while students follow along. As teacher reads, students should underline words they need to define and phrases they find interesting. 4. When they read a second time **(silently to themselves),** have them fill in the “says” portion of the chart. 5. In a class discussion (roundtable works well), have each student present their “says.” The class will then discuss its meaning and matters, and students will fill in the information as they go. 6. This activity will likely result in more questions, such as:    1. What court case does this article refer to? ([This Kiddle article may help](https://kids.kiddle.co/Brown_v._Board_of_Education))    2. If Central High/the Little Rock Nine took place in 1957, and this article is from 1954, which schools in Arkansas integrated before Little Rock High? (Charleston, Fayetteville, and Hoxie)    3. What did the author mean by “danger spots”?    4. The author notes that some schools had already been working to “improve education facilities” and had “been dealing with the problem of Negro education for a decade.” Where? How do we know? (These articles from the Arkansas State Archives may help-)       1. [“Equal Negro, White Education Facilities State’s Big Problem,” Blytheville Courier News, August 18, 1952.](http://ahc.digital-ar.org/cdm/printview/collection/p16790coll11/id/610/type/singleitem)       2. [“Improved Negro Schools Ordered,” Blytheville Courier News, July 8, 1949.](http://ahc.digital-ar.org/cdm/printview/collection/p16790coll11/id/638/type/singleitem)   These (and other) student-generated questions could guide an inquiry research project to deepen student learning. |
| **Formative Assessment(s):** | -Class discussion  -Says/Means/Matters chart  -Exit ticket  If this leads to a larger student inquiry project, students could show what they have learned through a class presentation, creation of an informative video, or, a larger writing project based on the document(s) read. |
| **Additional Notes:** | It may be beneficial to tie this with another lesson, such as “Equal Justice Under Law,” to build additional background knowledge on Hoxie and school integration. |

**Sources:**

**ELAchieve. 2010. Constructing Meaning: Explicit Language for Content Instruction. Analytical Notetaking: Says-Means-Matters. Levy.** [**www.elachieve.org**](http://www.elachieve.org)**.**

**“Equal Negro, White Education Facilities State’s Big Problem,” Blytheville Courier News, August 18, 1952.** <http://ahc.digital-ar.org/cdm/printview/collection/p16790coll11/id/610/type/singleitem>

**“Improved Negro Schools Ordered,” Blytheville Courier News, July 8, 1949.** <http://ahc.digital-ar.org/cdm/printview/collection/p16790coll11/id/638/type/singleitem>

**“Brown v. Board of Education facts for kids,” Kids Encyclopedia Facts. *Kiddle*.** [**https://kids.kiddle.co/Brown\_v.\_Board\_of\_Education**](https://kids.kiddle.co/Brown_v._Board_of_Education)

**Leon Hatch. “Some Arkansas Schools May End Segregation Before Being Forced,” Arkansas Democrat, May 19, 1954. As retrieved from ahc.digital-ar.org/cdm/printview/collection/p16790coll11/id/641/type/singleitem**