Hoxie Integration Lesson Plan

	Actions Speak Louder Than Words
Lesson Title:	
Estimated Time (Class Period/s):	One Class Period (40-50 minutes)
(Class I ellou/s).	
Grade Level(s):	Grades 7-12
Grade Devel(s).	
	Social Studies
	United States History Since 1890
	Era9.6.USH.4: Examine domestic policies of the federal government
	between 1945 and 1970 and the outcomes from multiple perspectives (e.g.,
	New Frontier, Great Society, civil rights, social issues)
	Era9.6.USH.1: Analyze the roles of individuals, groups, and the
	government in securing civil rights during the mid-20th century using a
State Standards:	variety of primary and secondary sources (e.g., minorities, women, NAACP, federal court cases, legislation, Twenty-fourth Amendment)
	**Also consider middle school courses such as Arkansas History 7-8, and
	high school courses such as African-American History, Arkansas History,
	Civics, United States Government, and Sociology.
	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.
	The student will analyze a secondary source account of the 1957 Central
Learning Objective(s):	High School integration and a primary source account of the 1954
	integration of Fayetteville High School in order to compare the effects of
	different approaches to integration.
	The student will analyze the roles of individuals, groups, and government
	in securing civil rights.

Hoxie Integration Lesson Plan

Essential Question:	How can young people influence change on a national level?
	Says/Means/Matters Chart
	Article: Jerry Dhonau, "Negro Girl Turned Back, Ignores Hooting
Materials and Resources:	Crowd." Arkansas Gazette 5 September 1957.*
Materials and Resources.	Transfer of the state of the st
	Interview from: Adams, Julianne Lewis, and Thomas A. DeBlack.
	<u>Civil Obedience: An Oral History of School Desegregation in</u> <u>Fayetteville, Arkansas: 1954-1965</u> . Fayetteville: UA Press, 1994.
	<u>rayettevine, Arkansas. 1754-1705</u> . rayettevine. OA riess, 1754.
	Pens of different colors, highlighters
	1. Students will be given a Says/Means/Matter chart for each article
Lesson Plan Details	to be read.
(Substitute Teacher Proof):	2. Pass out the article (Gazette). Instruct students to read once,
, (a, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	silently, underlining words they need to define and phrases they find interesting. When they read a second time (silently to
	themselves), have them fill in the "says" portion of the chart.
	3. 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.
	4. Pass out the article (Lackey). Instruct students to read once,
	silently, underlining words they need to define and phrases they
	find interesting. 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. In the next portion of the roundtable discussion, students will
	compare and contrast the first day experiences of the students.
	7. As discussion continues, bring students back to the essential
	question- how can young people influence change on a national
	level?
	a. This may result in additional questions, such as:
	i. Did media presence have an effect?
	ii. Why was one more peaceful than the other?
	These (and other) student-generated questions could guide an inquiry
	research project to deepen student learning.

Hoxie Integration Lesson Plan

	-Class discussion
Formative Assessment(s):	-Says/Means/Matters chart(s)
	-Exit ticket
	-LAIL HEREL
	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.
	*DI
	*Please note: teacher should pre-read the article and note the language
Additional Notes:	used.
110011011111111111111111111111111111111	If more background information is needed, the following sites may prove
	helpful:
	•
	"Fayetteville Vote Set Integration in Motion Across South"-
	https://www.fayettevillehistory.org/1950s/
	"Desegregation of Fayetteville Schools," CALS Encyclopedia of
	Arkansas-
	https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/desegregation-of-
	fayetteville-schools-5278/
	"Desegregation of Central High School," CALS Encyclopedia of
	Arkansas-
	https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/desegregation-of-
	central-high-school-718/

Sources:

Adams, Julianne Lewis, and Thomas A. DeBlack. Civil Obedience: An Oral History of School Desegregation in Fayetteville, Arkansas: 1954-1965. Fayetteville: UA Press, 1994.

ELAchieve. 2010. Constructing Meaning: Explicit Language for Content Instruction. Analytical Notetaking: Says-Means-Matters. Levy. www.elachieve.org.

Jerry Dhonau, "Negro Girl Turned Back, Ignores Hooting Crowd." Arkansas Gazette 5 September 1957.

"National Park Service, Central High School National Historic Site, s.v. "Desegregation of Central High School." CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas. https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/desegregation-of-central-high-school-718/ (accessed August 27, 2019).

Prater, David, s.v. "Desegregation of Fayetteville Schools." CALS Encyclopedia of Arkansas. https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/desegregation-of-fayetteville-schools-5278/ (accessed August 27, 2019).