### Wow! Juneteenth

**Author**
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**Grade Level**
1-2

**Duration**
1-4 class periods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Standards</th>
<th>AZ Standards</th>
<th>Arizona Social Science Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GEOGRAPHY</strong></td>
<td><strong>ELA</strong></td>
<td><strong>Geography</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element 1: The World in Spatial Terms</td>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>The use of geographic representations and tools help individuals understand their world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information</td>
<td>Key Ideas and Details</td>
<td>1.G1.1 Use, explore and construct maps, graphs, and other geographical representations to support content focus. Key concepts include but are not limited to physical features (rivers, lakes, mountains, landforms, desert) and human features (dams, cities, parks, hospitals, schools, railroad tracks, farms, factories, houses).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Element 2: Places and Regions</strong></td>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>2.G1.2 Use maps, globes, and other simple geographic models to identify and explain cultural and environmental characteristics of places in the world based on stories shared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The physical and human characteristics of places</td>
<td>Research to Build and Present Knowledge</td>
<td><strong>History</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MATHEMATICS</strong></td>
<td>2.W.8 Recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.</td>
<td>The development of civilizations, societies, cultures, and innovations have influenced history and continue to impact the modern world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operations and Algebraic Thinking</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>2.H1.1 Explain how individuals can make contributions to a civilization and/or culture in place or region studied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.OA.B.2 Fluently add and subtract within 20. By the end of Grade 2, know from memory all sums of two one-digit numbers.</td>
<td>Knowledge of Language</td>
<td><strong>Patterns of social and political interactions have shaped people, places, and events throughout history and continue to shape the modern world.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number and Operations in Base Ten</strong></td>
<td>2.L.3 Use knowledge of language and its conventions when writing, speaking, reading, or listening.</td>
<td>1.H4.1 Explain and explore origins of key American symbols, documents, landmarks, holidays, and leaders as well as their importance from the past to the present in our country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.NBT.B.5 Fluently add and subtract within 100 using strategies based on place value, properties of operations, and/or the relationship between addition and subtraction.</td>
<td><strong>Civics</strong></td>
<td><strong>Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Civics</strong></td>
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<td>1.C1.1 Apply values of respect, responsibility, equality, and fairness as a member of a community.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Civic virtues and democratic principles are key components of the American political system.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.C1.2 Follow agreed upon rules for discussions when responding to others and making decisions including consensus building procedures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wow! Juneteenth

1.C1.3 Compare one’s own thoughts and opinions with others’ perspectives. Citizens have individual rights, roles, and responsibilities.
2.C2.1 Describe roles and responsibilities of people in authority within our country and world.
2.C2.2 Explain how all people, not just official leaders, play important roles in the world.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIOP Elements</th>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Scaffolding</th>
<th>Grouping Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adapting content</td>
<td>Modeling</td>
<td>Whole class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linking to background</td>
<td>Guided practice</td>
<td>Small groups</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linking to past learning</td>
<td>Independent practice</td>
<td>Partners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategies used</td>
<td>Comprehensible input</td>
<td>Independent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integrating Processes</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>Hands on</td>
<td>Individual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>Meaningful</td>
<td>Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speaking</td>
<td>Linked to objectives</td>
<td>Written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listening</td>
<td>Promotes engagement</td>
<td>Oral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arizona English Language Proficiency Standards
Grade 1
Basic
Listening and Reading
Standard 1 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade appropriate listening, reading, and viewing.
B-1: ask and answer questions such as who, what, where, why, when, and how about key details in a text.
Standard 2 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text.
B-1: determine the meaning of general academic, and content-specific words and phrases, and some common expressions.

Speaking and Writing
Standard 3 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can speak and write about grade appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics.
B-1: communicate simple messages about a variety of topics, experiences, or events.
B-2: add appropriate drawings or other visual displays to clarify thoughts and feelings about a variety of topics, experiences, or events.
B-3: compose short written texts using appropriate conventions (narrative and informational).

Grade 2
Basic
Listening and Reading
Standard 1 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can construct meaning from oral presentations and literary and informational text through grade appropriate listening, reading, and viewing.
B-1: ask and answer questions by using evidence from a text.
B-2: determine the central topic or message.
B-3: identify key details that support the main idea or message.
Standard 2 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can determine the meaning of words and phrases in oral presentations and literary and informational text.
Wow! Juneteenth

B-1: determine the meaning of frequently occurring academic and content-specific words and phrases

Speaking and Writing
Standard 3 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can speak and write about grade appropriate complex literary and informational texts and topics.
B-1: deliver short oral presentations that include some details to develop a topic.
B-2: compose written narratives using appropriate conventions that include details to develop a topic.
B-4: produce writing with appropriate organization on a variety of topics, experiences, or events using sentence frames.

Standard 4 By the end of each language proficiency level, an English learner can construct grade appropriate oral and written claims and support them with reasoning and evidence.

B-1 express an opinion on a topic or text.

B-2: supply a reason that supports the opinion and is based on some textual evidence.

Overview

On June 15, 2021, the U.S. Senate unanimously approved the bill to make Juneteenth a legal public holiday. Juneteenth will now be an annual federal holiday which commemorates the abolishment of slavery in the United States. Students should know that holidays are rooted in commemorating people, historical events, and/or values of a society.

Purpose

In this lesson, students will learn about Juneteenth and the celebration of freedom. Students will gain information from charts and maps, as well as explain how symbols apply to holidays. This lesson contains adaptations for diverse learners (ELLs).

Key Vocabulary

freedom - the power to do what you want to do
liberty - able to act or speak freely
celebrate - to do something special or enjoyable for an important event
symbol - an object that represents a particular idea
holiday – a special day of celebration

Materials

• Vocabulary Practice worksheet
• Computer, Internet, Projection Device
• Vocabulary Cards
• Juneteenth YouTube video (2.04 min) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LLfRjW6RuDY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LLfRjW6RuDY)
• Wow! Juneteenth PowerPoint
• The United States During the Civil War map [https://geoalliance.asu.edu/sites/default/files/maps/CivilWar.pdf](https://geoalliance.asu.edu/sites/default/files/maps/CivilWar.pdf)
• Colored pencils or crayons
• Stick on stars
• Activity 1 worksheet
• Activity 2 chant
• Math Activity 1 worksheet and Answer Keys
• School Calendar
• Math Activity 2 worksheet
• Juneteenth Flag, U.S. Flag, and My Own Flag coloring book pages
• A New Holiday worksheet
• Optional: Make Your Own Freedom Chant
• Optional: Celebrating Juneteenth

Objectives

The student will be able to:

• Explain the origin of Juneteenth and symbols associated with the holiday.
• Add and subtract numbers used in word problems.
• Define and illustrate freedom as it applies to them.
• Locate places on a map.
• Gain information from a map.
• Participate appropriately in class discussions.
• Synthesize the concept of holidays and use of symbols for representing holidays.

Procedures

Prior to the lesson: Teachers should know the history of Juneteenth in order to answer questions.
**Wow! Juneteenth**

A good summary can be found by watching What is Juneteenth? YouTube Video (3.37 min) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C6ybD2-BaE or listening to other lectures or videos.

Arizona Social Science Standards apply to teaching of Juneteenth in several grade levels. This lesson is for first or second grade and will apply to the teaching of American symbols and holidays. Juneteenth could also be taught in the fifth grade after a study of the Civil War.

Before having students share their ideas, remind students of the etiquette of good classroom discussions and respect for the opinions of others.

**SESSION ONE**

Engage:

1. Begin the lesson by asking the students the question. “Do you know some holidays that we celebrate in the U.S? (Preparation: Linking to background and past knowledge)
2. Write the responses on the whiteboard. Then ask, “Do you think this is all of the holidays that Americans celebrate? No, it is not, but today we are going to focus on one holiday that has just become a federal holiday. But before I tell you the name of that holiday, let’s learn some vocabulary words associated with American holidays.”
3. Distribute the Vocabulary Practice sheet. Project the Vocabulary Cards and explain the words’ definitions and images. Have students draw an illustration that would be appropriate for the vocabulary words in the 3rd column. Post the Vocabulary Cards on the Word Wall. (Scaffolding: Comprehensible input)

Explore:

4. Ask, “Who knows what holiday we celebrate in July?” After students arrive at the answer: 4th of July, tell them that today we are going to learn about another holiday that is like 4th of July, but it happens in June. It is called Juneteenth. Write Juneteenth on the whiteboard.
5. Ask, “Who knows what this holiday celebrates?” Instruct students to pair/share their answers/ideas. Select some students to share their thoughts. (Application: Promotes Engagement, Grouping Option: Partners)
6. Project Juneteenth YouTube video (2.04 min) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=62ST0tFV16Y Have several students share what they learned from the video.

7. Project slide 1 and 2 of the Wow! Juneteenth PowerPoint. Discuss the word “enslaved” and write the date June 19 on the whiteboard.
8. Project slide 3 and discuss the practice of slavery.
9. Project slide 4 and discuss the Emancipation Proclamation. Distribute The United States During the Civil War map and colored pencils or crayons and stars. Model how to color in the Confederate states and have students color in their maps. Start with Virginia and then work west in coloring the map. End with Texas. Have students put a star on Texas. Ask, “Does it make sense that the last enslaved people didn’t know they were free until the end of the war?” (Scaffolding: Guided practice; Application: Hands on)
10. Project slide 5 and discuss how the 13th Amendment would state that no slavery shall exist in the U.S.

**SESSION TWO**

Explain:

11. Project slide 6 and distribute Activity 1 worksheet and colored pencils or crayons. Explain the directions. Have students illustrate the two prompts. Have students share their work. (Integrated Processes: Writing, Speaking)
12. Project slide 7 and have students stand up and say the chant. If you wish, play part of Happy by Pharrell Williams YouTube Video (4:00 min) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZbZSe6N8Xs or Freedom by Jon Baptiste YouTube Video (3.42 min) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3YHVC1DcHmo to inspire the students. (Application: Hands on, Promotes engagement)
13. Project Slide 8 and 9 and discuss how the 13th Amendment celebrations have been taking place since 1866 and then in 2021, the federal holiday was declared.
14. Distribute the Math Activity 1 worksheet and copies of your school calendar. Have students work in partners to complete the worksheet.
15. Distribute Math Activity 2 worksheet and project Slide 10. Explain the directions and have students work in partners to complete the worksheet. (Grouping Option: Partners; Application: Linked to objectives)

**SESSION THREE**

Elaborate:

16. Project Slide 11 and discuss how flags commemorate celebrations and nations.
Wow! Juneteenth

Discuss how the colors and symbols have meaning. For example: U.S. flag (red = hardiness and valor, white = purity or innocence, and blue = vigilance, perseverance, and justice. The stripes represent the 13 original colonies. The stars are for the 50 states. (Scaffolding: Comprehensible Input)

17. Project Slide 12 and explain that everyone has a choice of what flag to color (or make). Distribute the American or Juneteenth flag coloring page or blank template and art supplies to students. Remind them that at the bottom of the page, they should write why they picked that flag. (Application: Hands on)

18. When students are finished, have them share their reasons for coloring or designing the flag.

19. Project Slides 13 and 14 as a conclusion to this part of the lesson on Juneteenth.

SESSION FOUR

20. Project Slide 15 and distribute A New Holiday worksheet. Divide students into small groups and explain the assignment. Allow time for them to work. Have students share their ideas. (Integrating Processes: Writing, Speaking, Listening; Grouping Option: Small group)

21. Optional: Project an electronic calendar for a year. As groups suggest the new holidays, type them into the calendar. Do they want to re-think the time of year for this new holiday?

Assessment

Social Sciences and ELA
The Vocabulary Practice can be graded for completeness and appropriate illustrations. Mastery will be considered a score of 90% or higher.

The Vocabulary Test can be given to measure language acquisition. Mastery will be considered a score of 80% or higher.

Activity 1 can be graded for completeness and appropriate illustration. Mastery will be considered a score of 90% or higher.

The Juneteenth, U.S. or Own Flag worksheets can be graded for completeness. Mastery will be considered a score of 95% or higher.

A New Holiday worksheet can be graded for quality of ideas and completeness. Mastery will be considered a score of 80% or higher.

Mathematics
Math Activity 1 can be graded for accuracy. Mastery will be considered a score of 80% or higher.

Geography and Mathematics
Math Activity 2 can be graded for accuracy. Mastery will be considered a score of 80% or higher. (Assessment: Individual, Written, Group)

Extensions

Have students create their own freedom chant.

Have students write about celebrating Juneteenth.

Use a Venn Diagram to compare and contrast the 4th of July to Juneteenth.

Show the video: “4th of July Facts for kids/Fourth of July Video” https://youtu.be/32jRXh4BCC4 - Ask students: Why would we need to have Juneteenth if we already have the 4th of July?

Explore Juneteenth books. Here is a list of possible books:

- Juneteenth for Mazie by Floyd Cooper, Floyd
- Juneteenth Jamboree by Carole Boston
- Juneteenth by Koestler-Grack, Rachel
- Let’s celebrate Emancipation Day & Juneteenth by DeRubertis, Babara
- Juneteenth by Murray, Julie
- The Story of Juneteenth: An Interactive History Adventure by Otfinoski, Steven
- Traditional African American Arts and Activities by Kimble-Ellis, Sonya

Show the video Descendants of Black Seminoles celebrate Juneteenth in Mexico! | Radar 2021 https://YouTube/EbHFwGHKFGU

Sources

The United States During the Civil War map
https://geoalliance.asu.edu/sites/default/files/maps/CivilWar.pdf


Youtube- “We are different Now”- read aloud by Bethannee Witczak https://youtu.be/oFMxyeqrvk

Electronic Calendar
https://www.calendarlabs.com/online-calendar/monthly-calendar/

ARIZONA GEOGRAPHIC ALLIANCE
Wow! Juneteenth

Youtube - “Descendants of Black Semioles Celebrate Juneteenth in Mexico! “Radar 2021
https://youtu.be/EbHFwGKFGU
https://youtu.be/32jRXh4BCC4 - “4th of July Facts For Kids/ Fourth of July Video”
Quote - Bobyberk.com