

## SOCIAL JUSTICE: MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE - BIOGRAPHY OF FLORIDA'S NATIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER

<b>STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE</b>			
INFUSION POINT	BENCHMARKS	REFERENCES	SUNSHINE STATE STANDARDS
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1955)</p>	<p>SS.A.1.3 Evaluates conflicting sources and materials in the interpretation of a historical event or episode.</p> <p>SS.A.1.4 Uses chronology, sequencing, patterns, and periodization to examine interpretations of an event.</p>	<p>Dees, Jr., Jesse Walter. <u>The College Built on Prayer: Mary McLeod Bethune</u>. New York, New York: Gaines and Harris, 1953.</p> <p>Greenfield, Eloise. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune</u>. New York, New York: Thomas Y. Crowell, 1997.</p> <p>Halasa, Malu. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune</u>. New York, New York: Chelsea House, 1993.</p> <p>Hughes, Langston, Milton Meltzer and Eric Lincoln. eds. <u>A Pictorial History of Black Americans</u>. New York, New York: Croton Publishers, Inc., 1963.</p> <p>Hughes, Langston and Milton Meltzer. <u>African American History: Four Centuries of Black Life</u>. Scholastic, 1990.</p> <p>Jones, Maxine D. and Kevin M. McCarthy. <u>African Americans in Florida</u>. Sarasota, Florida: Pineapple Press, Inc., 1993.</p> <p>Landers, Jane Gilmer. <u>Florida: The World Around Us</u>. New York, New York: MacMillan McGraw Hill, 1995.</p> <p>Mason, Lorna C., Jesus Garcia, Frances Powell, and Frederick C. Risinger. <u>America's Past and Promise</u>. Evanston, Illinois: McDougal &amp; Littell, 1977.</p> <p>Meltzer, Milton. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune: Voice of Black Hope</u>. New York: Viking Penguines, 1978.</p>	<p>SS.A.1.3 SS.A.1.4</p>
			<b>GOAL 3 STANDARDS</b>

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<b>INFUSION POINT</b>	<b>BENCHMARKS CONTINUED</b>	<b>REFERENCES CONTINUED</b>	<b>SUNSHINE STATE STANDARDS CONTINUED</b>										
American Diversity (1875 - 1955)	SS.A.1.3 Evaluates conflicting sources and materials in the interpretation of a historical event or episode.	McKissack, Patricia C. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune: A Great American Educator</u> . Chicago, Illinois: Children's Press, 1985.	SS.A.1.3 SS.A.1.4										
	SS.A.1.4 Uses chronology, sequencing, patterns, and periodization to examine interpretations of an event.	Neyland, Leedell W. <u>12 Black Floridians</u> . Tallahassee, Florida: Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University Foundation, 1970.  Plowden, Martha Ward. <u>Famous Firsts of Black Women</u> . Gretna, LA: Pelican Publishing, 1993.  Wolfe, Rinna Evelyn. <u>Mary McLeod Bethune</u> . New York, New York: Franklin Watts, 1992.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">GOAL 3 STANDARDS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>3.1 Information Managers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.2 Effective Communicators</td></tr> <tr><td>3.3 Numeric Problem Solvers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.4 Creative and Critical Thinkers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.5 Responsible and Ethical Workers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.6 Resource Managers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.7 Systems Managers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.8 Cooperative Workers</td></tr> <tr><td>3.9 Effective Leaders</td></tr> <tr><td>3.10 Multiculturally Sensitive Citizens</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	GOAL 3 STANDARDS	3.1 Information Managers	3.2 Effective Communicators	3.3 Numeric Problem Solvers	3.4 Creative and Critical Thinkers	3.5 Responsible and Ethical Workers	3.6 Resource Managers	3.7 Systems Managers	3.8 Cooperative Workers	3.9 Effective Leaders
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**GOAL:** Students will draw conclusions about the life of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune and her impact on today's ideas of leadership.

INFUSION POINT	OBJECTIVES
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1955)</p>	<p><b>Students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> analyze and identify the effects of social and sex discrimination on people of color, and how Mrs. Bethune responded to these challenges.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> analyze the concept of educational discrimination and how it affected the quality of life for African Americans.</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> present a play on the life and times of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.</li> </ul>

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INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1955)</p>	<p>Bethune-Cookman College, is the 4<sup>th</sup> largest of the 39-member UNCF (United Negro College Fund) colleges, is located in the Atlantic coast city of Daytona Beach, Florida. The college was founded by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune in 1904. Bethune-Cookman College is an historically Black United Methodist Church-related, liberal arts, career-oriented, coeducational and residential institution. The college offers the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degree in 39 major areas through six academic divisions. Today, the main campus has 35 buildings spanning over sixty acres of land.</p> <p>Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, a teacher in Palatka, Florida, always wanted to begin her own school. As a result of her desire, her pastor, the Rev. S. P. Pratt encouraged her to move to Daytona Beach, Florida, to fulfill her educational goal. Daytona Beach served as a vacation resort for rich European Americans and it was the place where Henry Flagler was using African American laborers to help build the new railroad. Dr. Bethune arrived in Daytona Beach in 1904 with only \$1.50, in her pocket and pride in her African heritage.</p> <p>The Rev. Pratt warned her that living conditions in Daytona Beach would be difficult to endure, therefore, he recommended someone with whom Dr. Bethune could reside. After settling in Daytona Beach, she immediately began looking for a building to house her school. She located a deteriorating two-story cottage on a lot littered with trash. John Williams, one of the few Black landowners in Daytona Beach, wanted \$11 a month for rent, the equivalent of more than \$1,000 today. She convinced him not to rent it to anyone else until she earned the money. Dr. Bethune visited Black families in the area and told them about her school. Many were afraid to help because the <b>Ku Klux Klan</b> terrorized and harmed African Americans who</p>

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INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION Continued
<p>American Diversity (1875 – 1955)</p>	<p>tried to improve their lives. She persevered and continued her quest to establish a school. As a result of limited financial assets, Dr. Bethune asked for donations from churches, labor camps, businesses and door-to-door residences. Dr. Bethune rode a bicycle around town and collected any donations, which also included fish, chickens, sweet potatoes, pots, pans and cooking utensils. Because of her efforts, the items she sold generated revenue to purchase the lot to build her school.</p> <p>On October 4, 1904, the “Daytona Literary and Industrial School for Training Negro Girls” opened its doors to the first students who were five girls and one boy, (her son). <b>Tuition</b> was 50 cents a week and those who could not afford to pay, cleaned and repaired the building as well as removed trash from the lot. They <b>salvaged</b> anything that could be used in the school. To help students who were unable to afford school supplies, logs were burned and the charcoal from the logs was used for pencils and squashed berries provided ink. Dr. Bethune asked storekeepers for wooden boxes, which were used as student chairs and desks. Her personal chair was made from a wooden barrel.</p> <p>Dr. Bethune discovered that many African American adults also desired to attend her school. Therefore, she began night classes teaching reading, writing, money management, childcare, nutrition, hygiene, civics and especially, civil rights. These efforts gave many African Americans the opportunity to improve their standard of living.</p> <p>The community responded with gratitude and worked with Dr. Bethune to raise additional funds for the daily operation of</p>

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INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION Continued
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1955)</p>	<p>the school. Wealthy European Americans gave generous donations to support Dr. Bethune's school. The continuous support allowed Dr. Bethune to open the school to the public on Sundays. Sunday classes offered African and African American history lessons designed to increase pride in their rich African and African American heritage. In addition, a <b>gospel</b> choir was organized wherein European Americans and others came to concerts to learn and enjoy the music. This activity provided an opportunity for many to meet people, gain trust, and solicit donations for the school.</p> <p>The enrollment increased as a result of African American servants returning north to the winter homes of their employers and leaving their daughters to be educated by Dr. Bethune. Two years after the opening of the school the enrollment increased to 250 students, resulting in the need to expand the school. In order to accommodate this expansion Dr. Bethune searched the area and located a garbage dump at the edge of town. The asking price for this property was \$250 -- equivalent to \$15,000 today.</p> <p>Again she lacked the funds to purchase the desired piece of property, but requested the landowner not to sell the property to anyone until she returned within a week with the down payment. Once again, Dr. Bethune began her fund raising efforts for the down payment. As the school's expansion plan progressed, Dr. Bethune organized an integrated Board of Trustees that included James Gamble (owner of Proctor &amp; Gamble), the mayor of Daytona Beach, a prominent realtor, and black ministers. This was quite an accomplishment in a city that had been steeped in <b>segregation</b> and Jim Crow laws.</p>

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<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1955)</p>	<p>Once the property was acquired, John Williams who was the designated contractor responsible for construction organized the clearing of the land and <b>salvaged</b> useful items. When the building was completed Dr. Bethune named it "Faith Hall" and hung a huge sign over the entrance that read, <i>"Enter to Learn. Depart to Serve."</i> Dr. Bethune continued her efforts of fund raising for the school and future expansions by allowing her student <b>Choral</b> choir to sing at hotels for vacationers. This generated large sums from James Gamble, John D. Rockefeller, the founder of Standard Oil, and Thomas H. White, the founder of the White Sewing Machine Company.</p> <p>The school thrived and was a major support system for the community. Dr. Bethune was a strong advocate for voting rights and understood that it was the key to exercising freedom. She taught families how to save money from their meager wages to pay the poll tax for Federal elections and they were taught strategies on how to pass Florida's literacy test, which was a requirement for voting. This was a major challenge for African Americans who had been barred from learning to read and write during slavery.</p> <p>The <b>Ku Klux Klan</b> (KKK) opposed the vote for African Americans and tried to discourage Dr. Bethune's efforts. One night before an election, Klansmen marched around the school in their hoods and robes carrying torches and threatening to burn down the school. Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune told the Klansmen that if they burned down the school she would just "rebuild, rebuild, and rebuild again". She invited them to return in the daylight without their hoods so they could meet face-to-face but</p>

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INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION Continued
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1955)</p>	<p>they never did. The next day, Dr. Bethune and approximately 100 African Americans arrived at 8:30 a.m. to vote. They were kept waiting in line all day long until finally, they cast their ballots and defeated the <b>KKK's</b> candidate.</p> <p>The laws of segregation in the South did not allow Blacks and Whites to be hospitalized in the same facilities. Therefore, Dr. Bethune felt that with the increasing enrollment of students there would be a need for medical care or hospitalization. To strengthen this belief a student from her school became ill, was diagnosed with appendicitis and required hospitalization. Dr. Bethune took the girl to the local hospital. She was refused treatment because she was African American. However, Dr. Bethune convinced the White doctors to treat the student. Upon returning the next day, Dr. Bethune was taken to the back of the hospital where the young girl was recuperating on a screened porch. This incident motivated her to purchase the building next to Faith Hall and open a hospital for her students. While it only had two beds, it became the first hospital for African Americans in Daytona Beach. Dr. Bethune named it McLeod Hospital in memory of her parents. This hospital expanded and was staffed by doctors of both races.</p> <p>Dr. Bethune was a visionary with incredible determination to provide an educational environment for African Americans. Her educational center soon became a high school and then a college that later merged with Cookman Institute for Boys in Jacksonville, Florida. In 1923, she became the first African American female president of a college in Florida. Today, Bethune-Cookman College is accredited and remains an outstanding school of higher education.</p>



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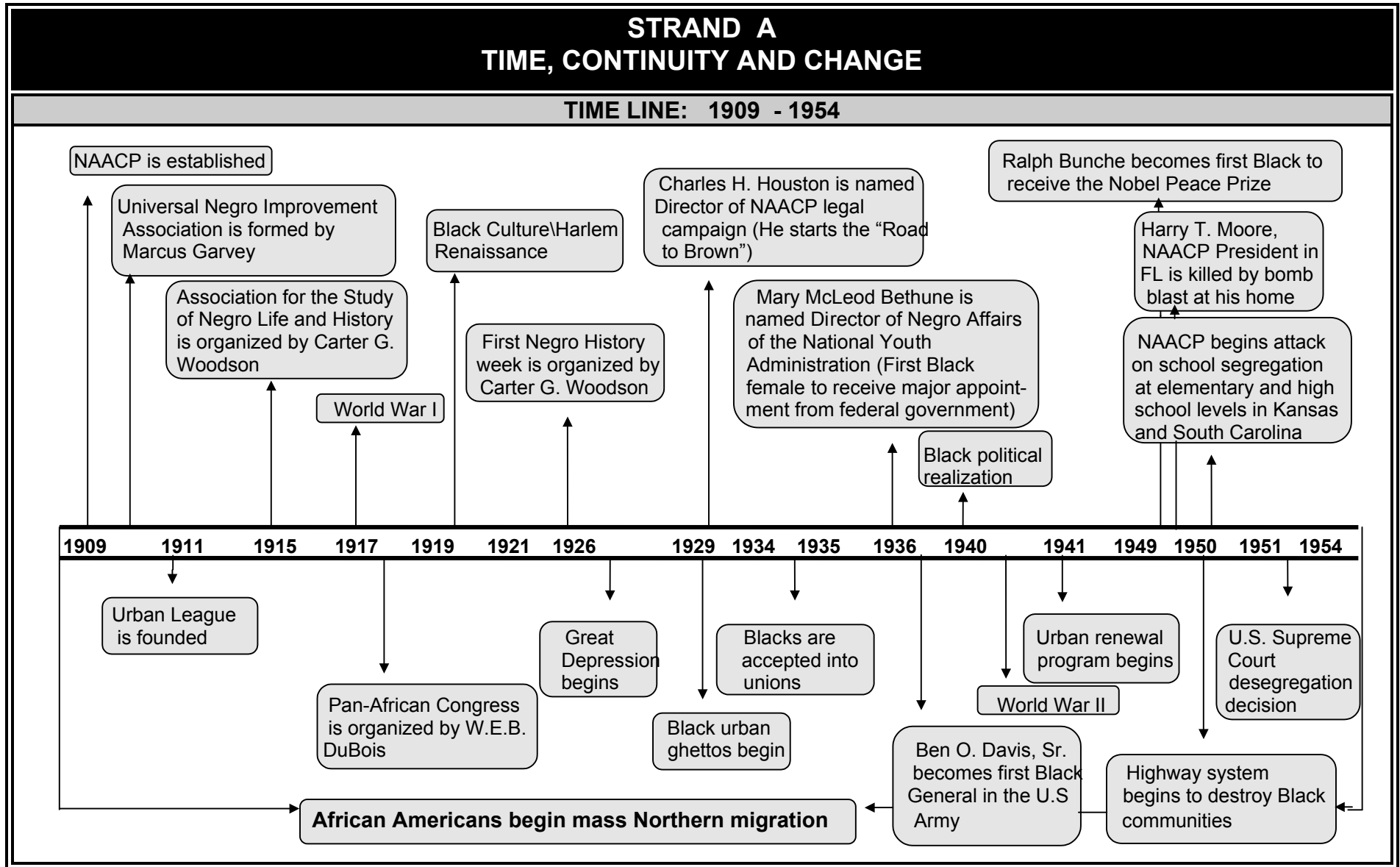
INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1955)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1875 - Mary McLeod is born on July 10, 1875 to parents Samuel and Patsy McLeod, in Mayesville, South Carolina.</li> <li>➤ 1882 - Mary McLeod begins her education in the Presbyterian Church related school.</li> <li>➤ 1887 - Mary McLeod graduates from school and attends the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, Illinois.</li> <li>➤ 1909 - The NAACP is founded as an advocacy for justice and civil rights for African Americans.</li> <li>➤ 1910 - United Negro Improvement Association is formed by Marcus Garvey.</li> <li>➤ 1911 - The Urban League is founded.</li> <li>➤ 1914 - World War I continues to impact on “Blacks” and “Whites” in the United States of America.</li> <li>➤ 1915 - The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is organized by Carter G. Woodson.</li> <li>➤ 1918 - Pan African Congress is organized by W.E.B. DuBois.</li> <li>➤ 1919 - The Harlem Renaissance begins to enhance understanding of the Black Culture.</li> <li>➤ 1926 - The first Negro History Week is organized by Carter G. Woodson.</li> <li>➤ 1926 - The Great Depression begins.</li> <li>➤ 1935 - Charles H. Houston is named Director of NAACP legal campaign for equal rights. He starts the legal battles leading to the “Road to Brown”.</li> <li>➤ 1935 - “Blacks” are accepted into the unions.</li> <li>➤ 1936 - Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune is named Director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration.</li> <li>➤ 1938 - Benjamin Oliver Davis, Sr. becomes the first African American General in the U.S. Army.</li> <li>➤ 1940 - World War II begins and continues until 1945.</li> <li>➤ 1945 - Highway system begins to destroy the African American communities.</li> </ul>

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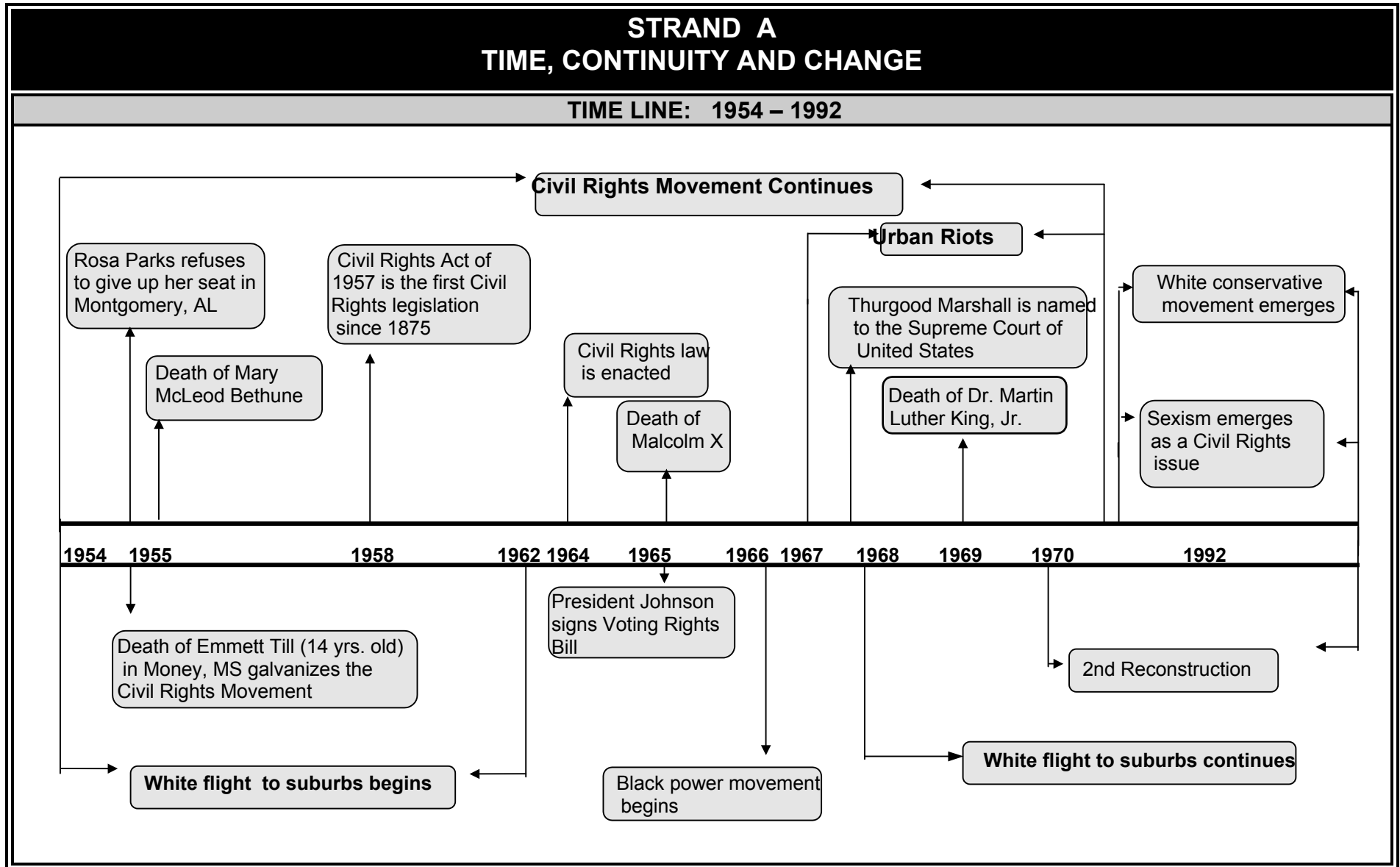
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INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY: Continued
American Diversity (1875 - 1955)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1950 - Ralph Bunche becomes first African American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.</li> <li>➤ 1951 - Harry T. Moore, NAACP President in Florida, was killed by a bomb blast in his home.</li> <li>➤ 1954 - Brown vs Topeka, Kansas Board of Education decision. The Supreme Court rules that separate is not equal and recommends ways to stop rampant segregation.</li> <li>➤ 1955 - Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on the bus in Montgomery, Alabama to a White person.</li> <li>➤ 1955 - Mary McLeod Bethune dies.</li> <li>➤ 1955 - Death of Emmett Till (14 years old) in Money, Mississippi. The death galvanized the Civil Rights Movement.</li> <li>➤ 1957 - Civil Rights Act of 1957 becomes the first Civil Rights legislation since 1875.</li> <li>➤ 1964 - Title VII of the Civil Rights Act is enacted to give equal rights to African Americans.</li> <li>➤ 1966 - Urban Riots occur throughout the United States of America.</li> <li>➤ 1967 - Thurgood Marshall is named to the Supreme Court of the United States of America.</li> <li>➤ 1968 - Dr. Martin Luther King is assassinated.</li> <li>➤ 1970 - Women's equal rights issues continue to be a critical part of the national political agenda.</li> <li>➤ 1992 - White conservative political movement begins.</li> <li>➤ 1992 - Whites continue to flee to the suburbs.</li> </ul>

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INFUSION POINT	DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS
<p>American Diversity (1875 - 1955)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>European-Americans</b> - Residents of the U.S. who trace their ancestry to the continent of Europe.</li> <li>➤ <b>Choral – Harmonic group singing.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Gospel songs</b> - Religious music and songs rooted in the slavery experience.</li> <li>➤ <b>Ku Klux Klan</b> – Old secret society of United States dedicated to the intimidation, oppression and annihilation of African Americans and Jews (They were known for lynching and cross burning).</li> <li>➤ <b>Poll Tax</b> - A fee a person had to pay in order to vote. This was initiated in the South to prevent African Americans from voting.</li> <li>➤ <b>Salvage</b> - To save from loss or destruction.</li> <li>➤ <b>Segregation</b> – The act of keeping people of different races apart.</li> <li>➤ <b>Tuition</b> - The fee paid for education and training.</li> </ul>

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### RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

#### *Language Arts*

- Compose and perform a dialogue or monologue that will communicate the thoughts of Mrs. Bethune at any given point in her story.
- Write a poem on the theme "determination!"
- Define the term "sex discrimination." Make a chart that shows at least ten forms of sex discrimination in America today...in sports, in employment, and in school.
- Construct a literacy test that you know your classmates cannot pass. Analyze the reasons for constructing a test you know most people will fail.

#### *Science*

- Design a hospital. Determine the different services that the hospital will offer and design a building that will perform all of these functions.
- Analyze the disease called appendicitis. Determine the necessity of an accurate diagnosis of the disease in order to treat it.
- Study a replica of the human body. What are some of the physical differences between the various racial groups on earth today.
- Evaluate the adage "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

#### Curriculum infusion

#### *Mathematics*

- Construct a timeline of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune's life.
- Document the distances traveled by Mary McLeod Bethune.
- Explain why \$11.00 in 1904 is equal to \$1,000.00 today.
- Determine the price of a sweet potato pie today.

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### RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

#### Research Skills

- Prepare an advertisement for the following needs of Mrs. Bethune's students:
  - a. a building that could be used as a boarding school
  - b. a structure that could be turned into a two-bed hospital
  - c. sewing machines needed to teach sewing and tailoring skills
  - d. volunteers needed to teach others how to pass a literacy test
  - e. student desks and chairs
- Investigate the history of the poll tax in America. Explain its purpose and how it was used to block the civil rights of Americans of African ancestry.

**Curriculum  
infusion**

#### Critical Thinking Skills

- Use visuals to orally present the findings from the data researched, e.g., comparing the contributions of Mary McLeod Bethune to a contemporary African American female civil rights leader or educator.
- Use role play techniques to formulate and present the collaborative work between Mary McLeod Bethune and Eleanor Roosevelt.
- Debate the scenario around the strategies used to gain equity for women in Mary McLeod Bethune's time and those used today.

#### Social Studies

- Examine the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution. "Rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."
- Explain how the tactics of the KKK violated the rights of African American citizens.
- Construct a chart that diagrams your civil rights.
- Analyze and discuss Mrs. Bethune's ability to open doors that were generally closed to African Americans and other minorities.
- Creatively restructure the role of Mrs. Bethune to generate new outcomes in her life.

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INFUSION POINT	RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION
<p>American Diversity (1875 – 1955)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Students will be assessed on their writing of an essay about race and gender discrimination experienced by Mary McLeod Bethune. (Florida Writes rubric)</li> <li>2. Students will be assessed on their dramatization about the life of Mary McLeod Bethune.</li> <li>3. Students will be assessed on their creation of a timeline describing the significant events in Mrs. Bethune's life.</li> </ol> <p><b><i>Pre/Post Assessment</i></b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>K. CURRENT KNOWLEDGE - FORMATIVE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use a teacher made assessment instrument to assess students' knowledge of Mary McLeod Bethune and other African American women who contributed to the positive civil rights of African Americans.</li> </ul> <p><b>W. WHAT IS TO BE LEARNED? PROCESS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use unit content and formulate assessment items.</li> <li>➤ Use journals, presentations, and portfolios in the process.</li> <li>➤ Assess students on dramatization of life of Mary McLeod Bethune.</li> <li>➤ Assess completeness of students' timelines.</li> </ul> <p><b>L. WHAT WAS LEARNED? SUMMATIVE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Use journals and portfolios to assess gains.</li> <li>➤ Use multiple choice exams and essays on the unit content.</li> <li>➤ Use product evaluation.</li> <li>➤ Use a multiple choice exam to assess students' knowledge of the life of Mary McLeod Bethune.</li> <li>➤ Using Florida Writes! Rubric, students will be assessed on race and gender discrimination experienced by Mary McLeod Bethune.</li> </ul> </div>