

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE			
INFUSION POINT	BENCHMARKS	REFERENCES	SUNSHINE STATE STANDARDS
American Diversity (1900 – 1992)	<p>LA.A.1.4.1 Selects and uses pre-reading strategies that are appropriate to the text.</p> <p>LA.A.2.4.1 Determines the main idea and identifies relevant details...</p> <p>LA.B.2.4.1 Writes notes, text, outlines, comments, and observations that demonstrate comprehension and synthesis of content.</p>	<p>Bass, George Huston and Henry Louis Gates, eds. <u>Mule Bone, a Comedy of Negro Life. Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston. Critical Perspective Past and Present</u>, New York, New York: Amistad Literary Series, 1993.</p> <p>Bloom, Harold, ed. <u>Modern Critical Interpretation Zora Neale Hurston's Their Eyes Were Watching God</u>. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Chelsea House Publishers.</p> <p>Browne, Patricia, Asa G. Hilliard, III, and Mary McFarland, eds. <u>Centuries of Black Life: African American</u>. New York, New York: Scholastic, Inc. 1990.</p> <p>Gates, Henry G. Jr. and K. A. Appiah, eds. <u>Zora Neale Hurston Critical Perspectives Past and Present</u>. New York, New York: Amistad Literary Series, 1993.</p>	<p>LA.A.1.4.1 LA.A.2.4.1 LA.B.2.4.1 LA.C.1.4.1 LA.C.1.4.2 LA.C.1.4.3</p> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">GOAL 3 STANDARDS</div> <p>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 3.10 Multiculturally Sensitive Citizens</p>

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

GOAL: Students will develop an appreciation of the early life of Zora Neale Hurston's family in an African American town.

INFUSION POINT	OBJECTIVES
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> describe cultural, social, political, and/or historical perspectives in written texts. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> compare and contrast the style and structure in written texts including the use of formal and informal vocabularies. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> adjust writing for audiences with different characteristics/expectations. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> locate and interpret information from historical sources, and analyze the effects of historic events on African American literature.



AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<p>Zora Neale Hurston was known for her colorful and flamboyant personality in the 1920's and 1930's. She created controversy whenever and wherever she appeared. She also created a remarkable body of writing-folklore, anthropological studies, plays, short stories, essays, novels, and an autobiography, <u>Dust Tracks on a Road</u>. This biography provides a rich and inclusive look at this woman of genius and contradiction.</p> <p>Zora's birth place and birth date are in question. There are those who offer her birth dates as 1896, 1901, 1902, and 1903. The most commonly accepted birth year is 1901.</p> <p><i>The Early Years</i></p> <p>Zora Neale Hurston and her family moved to Eatonville, Florida from Alabama. Zora was the fifth of six children born to John Hurst and Mary Potts. Her mother Lucy Potts, a former school teacher, had a strong personality and was devoted to her husband and children. She instilled in her children a strong affinity for education and encouraged them to "Jump at de' Sun". She wanted them to aim high and know that anything and everything was possible. Zora "adored" her mother and embraced this philosophy without trepidation, envisioning great accomplishments in her future. She was a spirited, curious, and restless child whose sense of self was undaunting.</p> <p>Zora's father, John Hurst, was a Baptist preacher who had little tolerance for Zora's boldness and was quite critical. He tried to discourage her by saying "the world's gon' to hit you like a slap in de' face! Don't you go round tellin' people them fool stories." They argued constantly. John Hurst's mother was a slave and it was perhaps those "past memories and</p>



AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION Continued
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<p>expectations ” that caused strain and conflict between the father and daughter. Zora was certainly not her papa’s favorite daughter. It was her sister, Sara, who received the gifts and pretty clothes from John Hurst. Mary Potts continued to encourage Zora to “reach for de’ sun” and perhaps it was the all “Black” town of Eatonville that confirmed her sense of self-worth.</p> <p>Eatonville, Florida, where Zora Neale spent her early years, had an interesting history. The founder of this town was Joe Clark. He was a progressive thinker who believed that Black people could govern themselves without help from White people. He enlisted the help of Captain Eaton, a European American man from Maitland, to purchase land. He named the town “Eatonville” in appreciation of Captain Eaton’s support. It became the only all Black township incorporated in North America when Florida granted its charter in 1886.</p> <p>Joe Clark was the mayor of Eatonville and operated the country store, which was the town’s gathering place. On the “Story Porch”, the men and sometimes women would swap stories. Talking was a favorite past time all over the South. Sometimes the men would have a contest to see who was the best storyteller. “Exaggeration” was the key to the success of the storyteller. They used great imagination for their storytelling. It was in this climate that Zora grew up and began her thirst for “storytelling”. The town's people certainly influenced her writing.</p>



AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION Continued
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<p>Zora’s mother died when she was thirteen years old. She was shattered. She felt hurt and alone. Almost immediately, her father sent her to Jacksonville, Florida, to attend an all Black school. She was the youngest student at school and missed her mom. Consequently, she did not acclimate to the new environment or the new school. Nevertheless, she persisted with her studies. Compared to Eatonville, the city of Jacksonville was an unfriendly place. The situation was compounded when her father abandoned her and refused to pay her tuition. Eventually, the director of the school gave Zora the \$1.50 fare to return to Eatonville.</p> <p>At home, she found that she could not get along with her stepmother. Zora began what would soon become a way of life: living with relatives and strangers, going from job to job and from home to home. In spite of these circumstances, her hunger to learn was still present and she attended school whenever it was possible.</p> <p><i>The Middle Years</i></p> <p>As fate would have it, Zora met someone who became instrumental in securing her a job as a maid and wardrobe assistant to a traveling group called, the Gilbert and Sullivan Theater Company. While working as a maid and manicurist, Zora completed her high school education at Morgan Academy in Baltimore, Maryland. Zora entered Howard University in Washington, D.C. and earned an associate degree in 1920. Zora funded her education at Howard by working as a maid and manicurist. Zora’s work (as a maid for wealthy Black families in the city and as a manicurist in a Washington D.C.</p>



AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION <i>Continued</i>
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<p>barbershop) proved to be as educational as Howard University.</p> <p>Zora’s writing began at Howard University, which led to her joining STYLUS, the campus club for students with the ability to write well. Allan Lock, a philosophy instructor at Howard University was one of the club’s sponsors. He took a personal interest in Zora, and encouraged her to write and gain confidence as a writer. It was Charles S. Johnson, publisher of a magazine called “Opportunity,” who lived in New York, who encouraged Zora Neale Hurston to think of a permanent move north.</p> <p>Zora Neale Hurston arrived in Harlem in 1925, with one dollar and fifty cents. She was only one of over one million Black men and women (artists, laborers, tradesmen, etc.) who fled North to escape poverty, prejudice, and violence. Black culture, literature, visual, and performing arts flourished during this era. A rebirth of ideas and feelings were expressed in a variety of mediums. Zora was very much a part of this “Harlem Renaissance.”</p> <p>Charles S. Johnson played a crucial role in the success of Zora Neale and the promotion of the Renaissance movement. Johnson organized what was called the Civic Club, designed to lure Black artists to Harlem to participate in competitive art activities. Prize winners received public accolades and writers had their work published. Zora’s prize winning short stories, “Drenched in Light”, “Spunk”, and “Mutts” were published in “Opportunity”, thus launching her career.</p> <p>Charles Johnson knew Zora Neale in Washington D. C., and had encouraged her to move to New York. He and his wife did much to support and encourage Hurston. He introduced her to Fanny Hurt, the prize-winning author of <u>Imitation of</u></p>

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION Continued
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<p><u>Life</u>, and Annie Nathan Meter, founder of Barnard College. These two women were responsible for Zora’s rapid rise in literary circles. Fannie Hurst hired Zora as a secretary, chauffeur, and companion, but allowed her time and opportunity to write. Annie Nathan Meyer offered Zora a scholarship to Barnard College, the women’s division of Columbia University. Hurston accepted the scholarship, went to Barnard, and studied anthropology under Professor Franz Boas. Hurston was greatly influenced by “Papa” Franz Boas, the anthropologist who studied and taught racial and cultural differences and sought to discover the internal logic of culture. Hurston was fascinated by his work and soon began to do field work and research for Boas. In 1926, upon recommendation from Boas, Hurston received a \$1,400.00 grant for the “Study of Negro Life in History.” The grant was provided by Carter G. Woodson, the father of Negro History week. Zora loved traveling and collecting folklore about her people.</p> <p>Zora eventually organized her field notes and wrote <u>Mules and Men</u>, a humorous and informative collection of conversations, sermons, joke-telling as well as cultural behavior, religious customs, and local characters in Florida and Louisiana. <u>Mules and Men</u> was followed by <u>Jonah’s Gourd Vine</u>, loosely based on the life of her parents. In 1936, she was awarded a Guggenheim Award to study “West Indian Obeah” practices in Jamaica. In 1937 in Haiti, she wrote her masterpiece, <u>Their Eyes Were Watching God</u> in seven weeks.</p> <p>Despite her literary success, financial security continued to be allusive. Strapped for cash, and with much reservation, she agreed to J. B. Lippincot’s request to write her autobiography, <u>Dust Tracks on a Road</u>. It received mixed</p>

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION Continued
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<p>reviews and some challenged the truthfulness of its content.</p> <p>Zora’s style of writing was not mainstream and was often at odds with the Black community. She created characters that dealt with gender in the African American rural, middle-class world and the struggle for an internal sense of freedom of spirit and the body. She searched for freedom as an artist. She searched for how to be Black without limitation, and how to be a woman without constraints. Her literary work established her as a keen observer of African Americans and the world in which they lived. Hurston challenged and contested the notion that the integrity of the African American race needed defending and that Black people were deficient and had to be uplifted for approval by the dominant society. These views were developed and shaped to a considerable extent by her anthropological training under Franz Boas. They both believed in the value and legitimacy of all cultures. This defiance is embedded in her artistic and autobiographical writing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Twilight Years</i></p> <p>The decades of the 1940’s and 1950’s were very difficult for Zora Neale Hurston. In spite of literary success, she continued to be plagued by financial problems. She left New York and returned to Florida, where she wrote articles for various newspapers and magazines. She was also a substitute teacher at Lincoln Park Academy in Fort Pierce, Florida. Hurston suffered a stroke in 1959 and was forced to enter a county welfare home. She died in obscurity on January 28, 1960, and was buried in an unmarked grave in Fort Pierce, Florida.</p>

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION Continued
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<p>It is ironic that since her death, her work has received widespread acceptance and acclaim. Alice Walker, author of <u>The Color Purple</u>, was the catalyst for this resurgence, when she wrote <u>In Search of Zora Neale Hurston</u>, published in <u>MS</u> magazine. Alice Walker paints a penetrating portrait of Hurston and her talent. This has contributed greatly to the revival and reprinting of much of Hurston’s work. Alice Walker found Hurston’s grave and along with other notables, had the body exhumed and transported to Eatonville for burial. A headstone marker befitting a woman of her literary stature was placed on her gravesite.</p>

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST, AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1885 - Renaissance developments are realized among the African American population in 1885 and continue through 1993. ➤ 1901 - Zora Neale Hurston is born. ➤ 1903 - DuBois publishes <i>The Souls of Black Folk</i>. ➤ 1903 - James Weldon Johnson and James Rosamond Johnson collaborate and write the Negro National Anthem “Lift Every Voice and Sing.” ➤ 1904 - Bethune-Cookman College is established in Daytona Beach. ➤ 1905 - First Niagara Women’s Conference is held. ➤ 1909 - NAACP is founded to secure equal rights for Blacks. ➤ 1910 - The Great Migration of African Americans to the North Central region of America begins and continues through 1935. ➤ 1911 - National Urban League is founded. ➤ 1912 - Workers lay rails for Henry Flagler overseas. ➤ 1914 - Floridians serve as soldiers and pilots in World War I. ➤ 1914 - World War I begins and continues through 1918. ➤ 1917 - Thirty-nine (39) African Americans are killed in riots in East St. Louis. ➤ 1917 - Harlem Renaissance period is recognized and continues through 1933. ➤ 1919 - Red Summer Riots take place. ➤ 1920 - Women receive the right to vote. ➤ 1921 - During the Roaring Twenties, Floridians take to the roads in their automobiles. ➤ 1925 - A. Phillip Randolph organizes the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (B.S.C.P.)

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY: Continued
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1929 - The Great Depression impacts the United States of America from 1926 – 1942. ➤ 1934 - Charles H. Houston is named Director of NAACP. He starts the Road to Brown. ➤ 1935 - Blacks are accepted into the Unions. ➤ 1936 - Mary McLeod Bethune is named Director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration. ➤ 1939 - World War II begins and continues through to 1945. ➤ 1941 - Japan bombs Pearl Harbor. ➤ 1941 - Urban Renewal programs begin to enhance the physical and economic well being of the Black Community and the cities therein. ➤ 1939 - German submarines attack American ships off the coast of Florida from 1939 – 1945. ➤ 1945 - Franklin D. Roosevelt dies. ➤ 1949 - Ralph Bunche receives the Noble Peace Prize. ➤ 1950 - Paul Robeson’s passport is seized. ➤ 1951 - NAACP President, Harry T. Moore, is killed by a bomb in his home. ➤ 1950 - The period of the Korean War, 1950 – 1953. ➤ 1954 - Modern Civil Rights Movement spurs from the victory in Brown vs. Board of Education decision. ➤ 1954 - Rosa Parks refuses to sit at the back of the bus. ➤ 1955 - Death of Mary McLeod Bethune. ➤ 1957 - The Civil Rights Act of 1957 is the first Civil Rights Act since 1875. ➤ 1964 - The Civil Rights Act is voted by United States Congress.

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

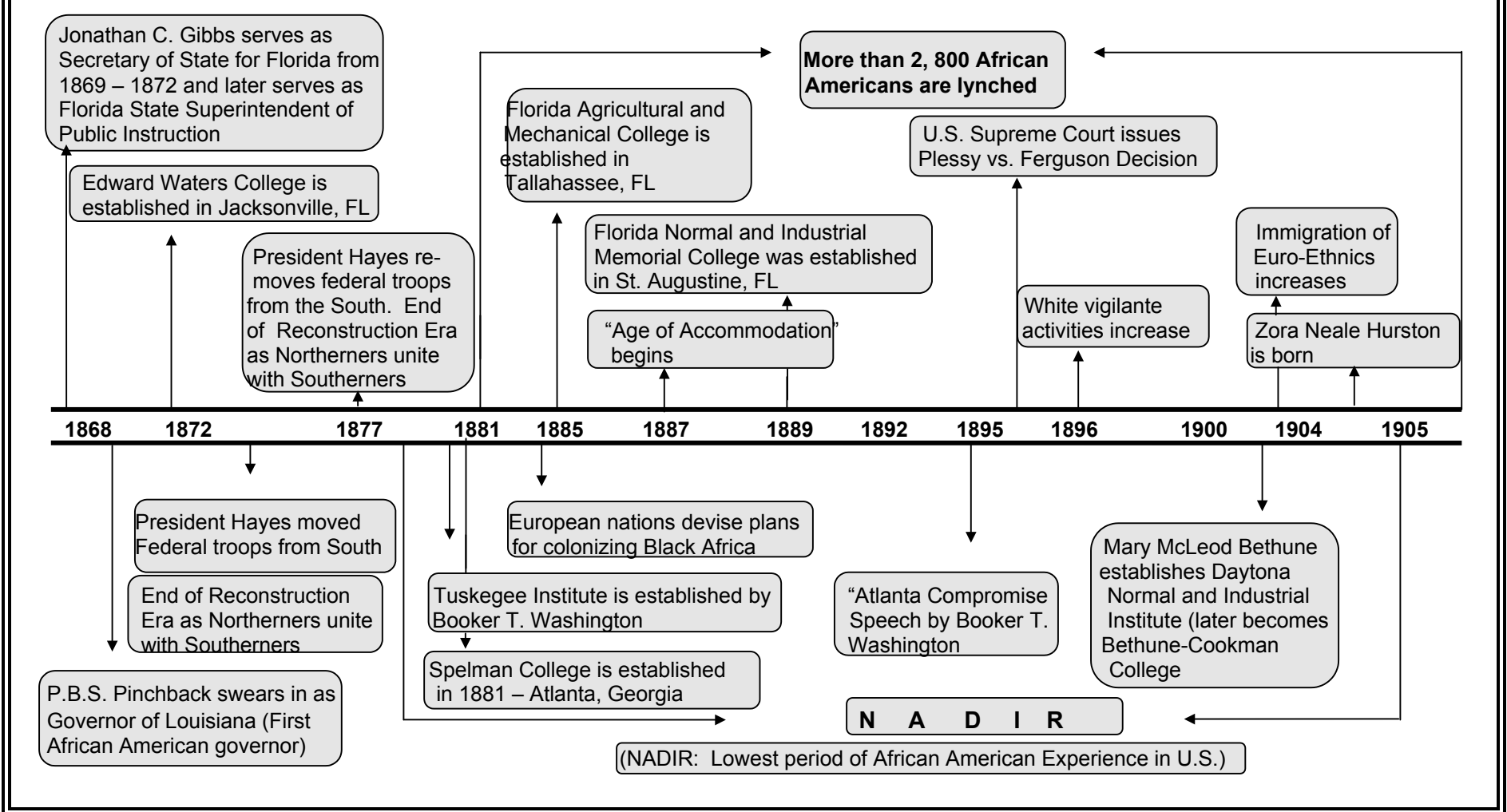
INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY: Continued
American Diversity (1900 – 1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1965 - President Johnson signs the Voting Rights Act. ➤ 1965 - Malcolm X dies. ➤ 1967 - Thurgood Marshall is named to the Supreme Court of the United States of America. ➤ 1968 - Death of Martin Luther King Jr. at the hands of an assassin. ➤ 1970 - Second Reconstruction period. ➤ 1972 - Amendment to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. ➤ 1975 - Rights of Handicapped Persons Law is passed by the Congress of the United States of America. ➤ 1980 - White Conservative movement gains influence in the United States of America. ➤ 1980 - Sexism emerges as a major Civil Rights issue. ➤ 1992 - White flight to the suburbs continues.

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

TIME LINE: 1868 – 1905

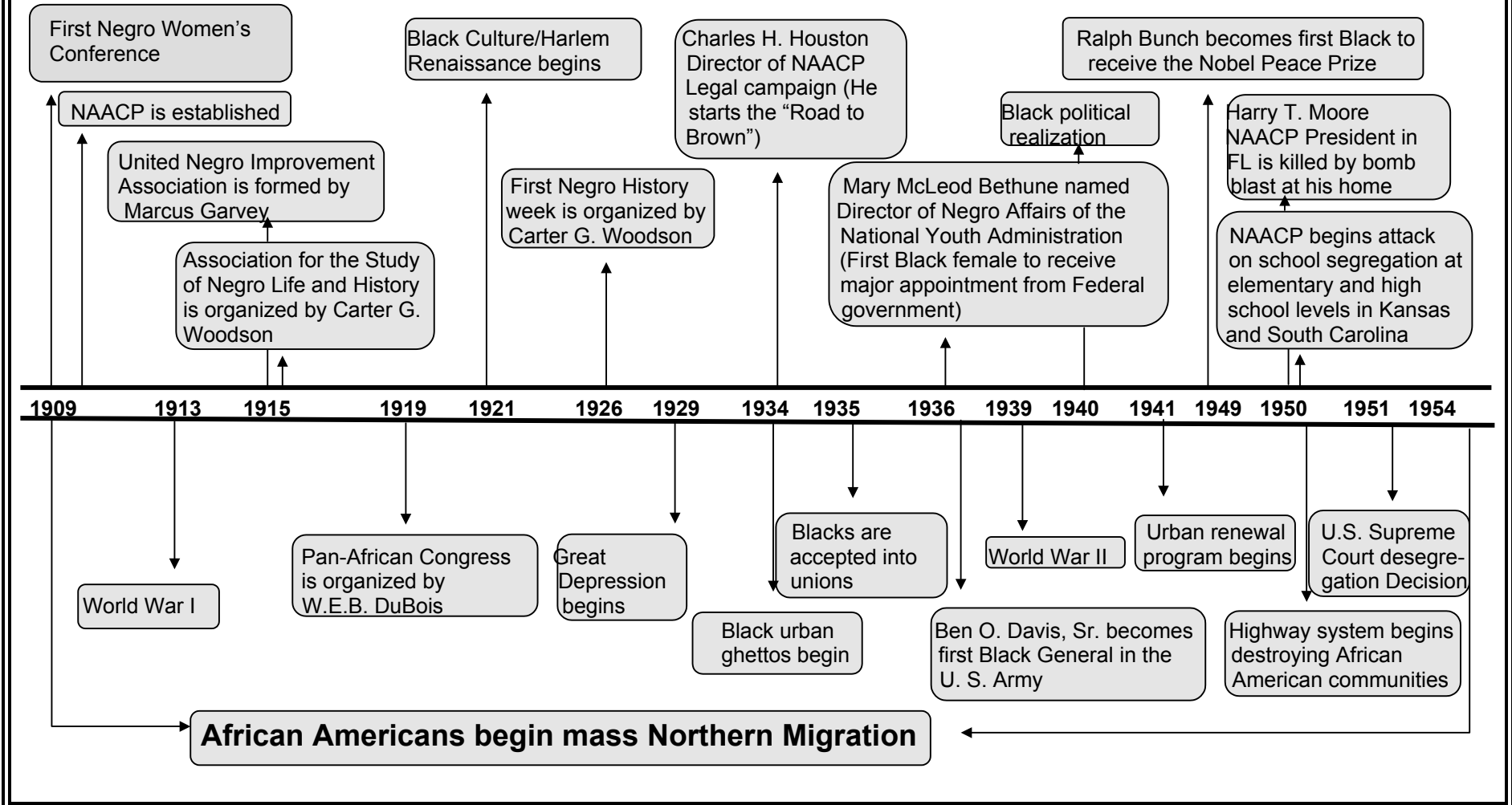


AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

TIME LINE: 1909 - 1954

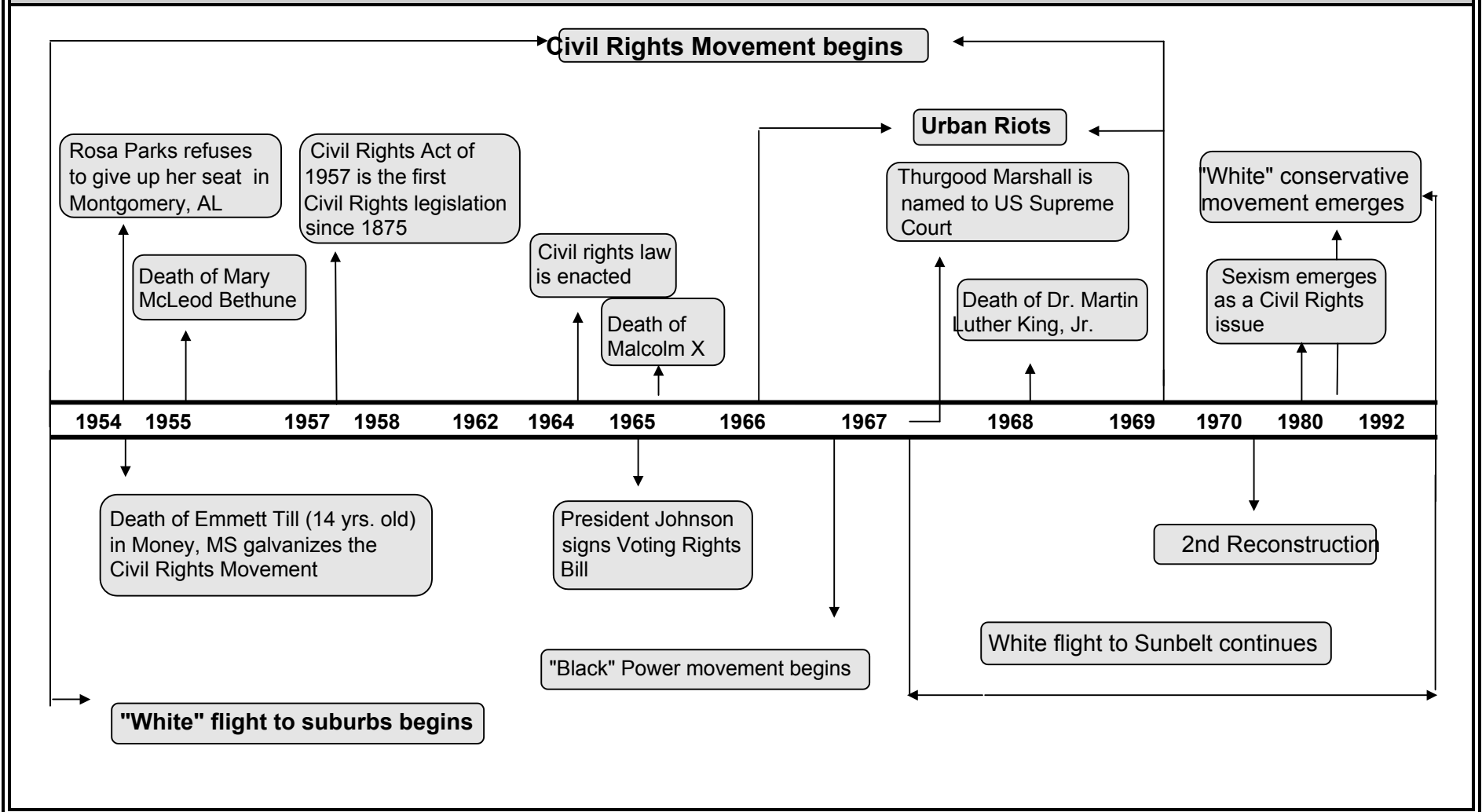


AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

TIME LINE: 1954 - 1992



AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE	
INFUSION POINT	DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS
American Diversity (1900 – 1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Anthology - Collection of thoughts in written form, such as a poem. ➤ Eatonville - Located in the State of Florida, the first and only existing predominantly African American city. ➤ Exaggeration - To expand information beyond its immediate meaning to provide emphasis. ➤ Lynching - Physical act of beating which culminates into hanging. ➤ Pastime - Activities performed during leisure time. ➤ Storyteller - A person who communicates oral traditions, values, and beliefs. ➤ The Great Migration - The movement of people of African descent from the South to the North.

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Science

- Analyze the concept of race. Present your findings in the form of a panel discussion.
- Examine the role that melanin plays in determining a person's racial characteristics.
- Study the connection between "nature vs. nurture" as it applies to the behavior of people. Present your findings in the form of a chart: "Nature vs. Nurture"
- Create a collage that depicts the different roles of an anthropologist. Display your collage.

Curriculum Infusion

Mathematics

- Examine a map of Florida. Locate Eatonville, Florida. Find and write the co-ordinates, (latitude and longitude) of this African American township.
- Write the name of the century for each of the following dates:
1886 1519 1607 2000
1066 1957 1763 1109
- Document the distances traveled by Zora Neale Hurston during the time she was a recognized artist.
- Discuss the theory of supply and demand. Determine what prices Ms. Hurston should have charged for Mules and Men, Jonah's Gourd Vine, and Their Eyes Were Watching God.

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Social Studies

- Draw a map of Florida. Label Eatonville on the map. Include the major physical features of Eatonville, FL.
- Develop a historical timeline that lists all of the important events in African American History from the birth of Zora Neale Hurston to her death.
- Create a mural that shows the people of Eatonville, FL in the year 1886.
- Write an obituary for Zora Neale Hurston. Discuss how an anthropologist could use the obituary you wrote as a source of information on the life of Ms. Hurston and on the Harlem Renaissance.

Humanities/Arts

- Write a play depicting the life Zora Neale Hurston.
- Create a collage of Zora Neale Hurston and other women writers. This collage should include the works of African American women and other minorities.
- Prepare a show for the school and for parents on African American female writers and artists. Students will work in pairs to prepare the display.

Curriculum Infusion

Language Arts

- Read works by Zora Neale Hurston such as A Storytellers Life or Their Eyes Were Watching God. Report to your fellow classmates on what you have read.
- Construct a pictorial timeline on the life of Zora Neale Hurston
- Write a five paragraph essay on "How I would Feel Being Born and Reared in an African American Town".
- Compose a tale that you would like to tell your class.
- Write a critique on the language used by Hurston in expressing her ideas and feelings.

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Research Skills

- Using the Internet, investigate the role that the Griot had in transmitting a culture's history. Determine whether or not Zora Neale Hurston was the "Griot" for Americans of African Ancestry.
- Examine the Harlem Renaissance. Report your findings to the class.
- Using all types of media, investigate the role of the NAACP in the quest for equal rights for all people. NAACP stands for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.



**Curriculum
Infusion**

Critical Thinking Skills

- Use an interactive journal to explore critical thinking issues about Zora Neale Hurston's life.
- Use visuals and orally present the findings from the data researched.
- Use role plays to depict the struggles Zora Neale Hurston encountered in being accepted as author/writer.

AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students will be assessed on their creation of a time line which depicts the life, work, and achievements of Zora Neale Hurston. 2. Students will be assessed on their researched oral presentation and essay on “The Life of Zora Neale Hurston.” 3. Students will be assessed on their ability to write an essay which compares and contrasts the life and work of Zora Neale Hurston to two contemporary African American women writers (e.g. Toni Morrison and Maya Angelou). 4. Students will develop a scrapbook that includes pictures and stories about the life of authors and individuals who played important roles in the artistic career of Zora Neale Hurston. 5. Students will complete a multiple choice assessment on the content in the Harlem Renaissance Era of African American Culture.



AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMAN WRITER: ZORA NEALE HURSTON - AUTHOR, ANTHROPOLOGIST AND FOLKLORIST

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION
<p>American Diversity (1900 – 1992)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Pre/Post Assessment</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>K. CURRENT KNOWLEDGE - FORMATIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use a teacher made assessment instrument to determine students' knowledge of the life and work of Zora Neale Hurston and other African American women writers. <p>W. WHAT IS TO BE LEARNED? PROCESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use unit content and formulate assessment items. ➤ Use journals, presentations, and portfolios in the process. ➤ Assess completeness of a timeline on life of Hurston. ➤ Compare life of Hurston and modern writers such as, Toni Morrison and Maya Angelou. <p>L. WHAT WAS LEARNED? SUMMATIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use journals and portfolios to assess gains. ➤ Use multiple choice exams on the unit content. ➤ Use product evaluation to assess students' preparation. ➤ Use a multiple-choice exam to assess the life and contributions of Hurston. ➤ Use a matrix to assess scrapbook that includes pictures and stories of African American authors; males and females. </div>