Public Input Template–2020 Ethnic Studies Model Curriculum May 2019 Draft

(Download and use to provide specific recommendations)

Include the chapter of the model curriculum, the page number, and line number(s) to ensure that the California Department of Education and Instructional Quality Commission can reference the content of the document when reviewing your comments. Please email this document as a Word document to ethnicstudies@cde.ca.gov. You may contact Kenneth McDonald, Education Programs Consultant, at kmcdonal@cde.ca.gov with any questions regarding this template or the public input process.

Chapter of Model Curriculum	Your Name and Affiliation	Comment (include page and line numbers where applicable)
Page 2 of Glossary and Bibliography ESMC (attached), and Pages 234, 237, 242, 256, and 264-269 of Sample Course Models ESMC (also attached)	Rochelle Angel, concerned citizen	I'm writing to respectfully request the removal of BDS and other anti-Israel bias from the model curriculum. This unfairly targets a minority religious group in the United States, as well as the entire country of Israel, which is an ally of the United States. Other countries with potential civil rights violations are not treated in this same discriminatory manner. It is harmful to American Jews who would feel unwelcome in California schools. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration.

California Department of Education, June 2019

26 Assimilation- the process whereby a historically marginalized person or group 27 voluntarily or involuntarily adopts the social, psychological, cultural, and political 28 characteristics of a dominant group. 29 В 30 Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS)- is a global social movement that currently 31 aims to establish freedom for Palestinians living under apartheid conditions. Inspired by 32 tactics employed during the South African anti-apartheid movement, the Palestinian-led 33 movement calls for the boycott, divestment, and sanctioning of the Israeli government 34 until it complies with International law. BDS proponents and organizers have called for 35 the global community to boycott or withdraw support from Israel and companies 36 associated with it. The second component of BDS calls for governments, banks, 37 universities, and other institutions to withdraw monetary support (divestment) from Israel 38 and its companies. And finally, the third component—sanctions—asks international 39 governments to hold Israel accountable for its actions through legislation, trade and 40 military agreements, among other measures. 41 C 42 Capitalism- an economic and political system in which industry and trade are based on 43 a "free market" and largely controlled by private companies instead of the government. 44 Within Ethnic Studies, scholars are often very critical of the system of capitalism as 45 research has shown that Native people and people of color are disproportionately 46 exploited within the system. In a capitalist economy, surplus value (profit) is generated 47 from human labor and everything is commodified. 48 Character- A combination of qualities (i.e. mental, moral, ethical, etc.) that render a 49 person distinctly unique. 50 Chicana/o/x- A contested social and political identity chosen by people living in the 51 United States with Mexican and indigenous ancestry. The term with the 'x' is

pronounced with an '-ex' sound at the end of the word.

52

4947	Arab immigration to the United States	
4948	Dow v. United States (1915)	
4949	Race and the Arab-American Experience	
4950	The history of Anti-Arab Immigration Policies	
4951	The Muslim Ban Executive Order 13769	
4952	Terrorism Against Arabs: Arab American and Civil Liberties post-9/11	
4953	Orientalism and Arab Representations in the Media	
4954	Arab and Muslim Women in the United States	
4955	Anti-Arab and Muslim Violence	
4956	Direct Action Front for Palestine and Black Lives Matter	
4957	Call to Boycott, Divest, and Sanction Israel	
4958	Comparative Border Studies: Palestine and Mexico	
4959	Potential Significant Figures to Cover (this list is in no way exhaustive):	
4960	Mustafa az-Zammouri	
4961	Kahlil Gibran	
4962	Philip Hitti	
4963	Nagi Daifullah	
4964	Edward Wadie Said	
4965	Ralph Nader	

- 5011 1. What are the similarities and differences between the immigration patterns5012 among Arabs throughout US history?
- 5013 2. What are the similarities and differences in the experiences of Arab groups after immigrating to America?
- 3. How are the experiences of Arab immigrants connected to those of other communities?
- 5017 Lesson Steps/Activities:

- 5018 Time Required: 100-150 minutes
 - Teacher distributes the "History of Arab Immigration to the United States"
 handout to students the day before the lesson. Depending on time, teacher can
 either have students read the handout for homework or as a warm up. Students
 are assigned to mark three points that surprised them and write out three
 questions they have after reading the handout.
 - Teacher distributes a blank map of North Africa and the Middle East. Students write in the names of any countries they recognize and mark each Arab country with a star. When student have finished, the teacher projects the same map and fills it in along with the students. To wrap up the exercise, students identify the ways that one might identify a country as "Arab," (e.g. predominantly Arabic-speaking, member of the Arab League). If time permits, students highlight Lebanon, Syria, Israel-Palestine, and Iraq, and for each country teacher explains what time periods saw significant immigration from each of those countries to the US. (10 min)
 - Teacher has students take out the handout that they read for homework along with their questions. Teacher asks students to share what points surprised them.
 Teacher collects their questions and uses them to inform the next day of teaching. (5-10 min)

5145 The influx of immigrants from outside Western Europe in the late nineteenth century 5146 provoked a backlash in the US from some among the white majority of European origin. 5147 who believed that these immigrants would negatively influence the character of 5148 American society. This nativist trend resulted in restrictive immigration policy and legal 5149 and institutionalized discrimination against groups that did not fit the white, Western 5150 European, Protestant profile. This first wave of Arab immigration ended with the 5151 passage of the Immigration Act of 1924 (the Johnson-Reed Act), which sharply 5152 restricted the number of immigrants through a quota system. Only one hundred Arabs 5153 were allowed to immigrate each year. 5154 The second wave of immigrants, in the middle of the twentieth century, arrived more 5155 slowly because of these restrictions in immigration law. This wave was smaller (less 5156 than 100,000) and much less homogeneous than the first. Immigrants both Christian 5157 and Muslim arrived from all over the Arab world, not just Syria. The largest single group 5158 was Palestinian, as hundreds of thousands of Palestinians had been displaced in the 5159 Nakba (Arabic for "Catastrophe," the term used to describe the dispossession and 5160 dispersal of many Palestinian Arabs from the new state of Israel in the 1948 Palestine 5161 War). Most of the Arab immigrants to the US in this period, Palestinian and otherwise, 5162 were well-educated professionals because restrictive immigration laws kept out those 5163 without wealth or a trade. 5164 Second wave immigrants left the Arab world at a time when Arab nationalism was rising 5165 as a powerful ideological force. Many of these new immigrants identified as Arabs and 5166 considered their Arab identity politically central. The term "Arab" is generally used to 5167 mean someone who speaks Arabic, but as with other ethnic terms, an Arab is anyone 5168 who identifies with Arab culture and history and the Arabic language. 5169 The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 loosened the restrictions that had kept out 5170 many immigrants, ushering in a massive third wave of Arab immigration. Many Arabs in 5171 the third wave, which continues today, were fleeing violence at home. The Lebanese 5172 Civil War from 1975 to 1990 prompted thousands of Lebanese to seek security in the 5173 West. Iraqi refugees fled the Gulf War, the abuses of the regime of Saddam Hussein,

5473 Students read the article, Busta Apologizes for Releasing Arab Money where 5474 Busta apologizes for being racist. Afterwards, students reflect on whether or not 5475 artists should be held solely responsible for reinforcing stereotypes. If not, who 5476 and/or what should be? (10-15 min) 5477 Day 2: Teacher distributes song lyrics to the song, "Somos Sur" by Ana Tijoux and Shadia Mansour. Teacher introduces the song by explaining that: 5478 5479 "Somos Sur" is a song off Ana Tijoux's latest album "Vengo". She 5480 collaborated on this song with Shadia Mansour, who is an Arab hip-hop 5481 artist from Palestine. Ana is from Chile, where her parents were exiled 5482 under the dictatorship of Pinochet a few years before she was born in 5483 France. 5484 Students listen to the song and are instructed to do the following: 5485 While the video plays, try and follow along with the lyrics 5486 Underline 3 lines that stand out to you-either in English, Spanish, or Arabic 5487 Ana Tijoux is quoted as saying, "I feel that music is an amazing weapon, 5488 an amazing tool, like to have this reflection with the world. It's a 5489 conversation, a dialogue with the world." 5490 Using this song and your own personal experience with music, explain 5491 how music can be used as a weapon and how it can be used to give 5492 people agency? 5493 Students share their responses to the lyrics. Teacher specifically focuses on their 5494 responses to the quote by Ana Tijoux. 5495 Teacher distributes the assignment titled, Soundtrack of Hegemony. Students will 5496 explore their own experiences with hegemony. They will use the information they 5497 have used in the unit to create a cover for a CD that includes songs about

5676	And set the standard straight about the violent circuit
5677	From bomb makers stripping Islam Naked
5678	The strong face of the wrong fakers, in calm nature, see
5679	The truth in America's hip-hop is gone sacred
5680	Not to generalize, dawg, this song's racist
5681	
5682	[Outro]
5683	
5684	So don't get it twisted
5685	See not all Arabs are rich, my brothers and sisters
5686	Get your history right
5687	"Arab money' came from British colonialism
5688	So that means the slave master got you back
5689	So when you look at that money in your pocket
5690	Make sure you spend it right
5691	
5692	Letra de "Somos Sur" ft. Shadia Mansour
5693	
5694	Tú nos dices que debemos sentarnos
5695	Pero las ideas sólo pueden levantarnos
5696	Caminar, recorrer, no rendirse ni retroceder
5697	Ver, aprender como esponja absorbe
5698	Nadie sobra, todos faltan, todos suman
5699	Todos para todos, todo para nosotros
5700	Soñamos en grande que se caiga el imperio

5701	Lo gritamos alto, no queda más remedio
5702	Esto no es utopía, es alegre rebeldía
5703	Del baile de los que sobran, de la danza tuya y mía
5704	Levantarnos para decir "ya basta"
5705	Ni África, ni América Latina se subasta
5706	Con barro, con casco, con lápiz, zapatear el fiasco
5707	Provocar un social terremoto en este charco
5708	
5709	Chorus x2
5710	Todos los callados (todos)
5711	Todos los omitidos (todos)
5712	Todos los invisibles (todos)
5713	Todos, to, to, todos
5714	Todos, to, to, todos
5715	
5716	Nigeria, Bolivia, Chile, Angola, Puerto Rico y Tunisia, Argelia
5717 5718	Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Costa Rica, Camerún, Congo, Cuba, Somalia, México, República Dominicana, Tanzania, fuera yanquis de América latina
5719	Franceses, ingleses y holandeses, yo te quiero libre Palestina
5720	
5721	[Shadia Mansour]
5722	(أعطني الميكروفون)
5723	الموسيقى هي اللغة الأم في العالم
5724	انها تدعم وجودنا، وقالت انها تحمي جذورنا
5725	توحدنا من سوريا الكبرى، أفريقيا، إلى أمريكا اللاتينية
5726	هنا أنا مع أنيتا تيجوكس

5727	هنا أنا مع أولئك الذين يعانون، وليس مع أولئك الذين باعوا لك
5728	هنا أنا مع المقاومة الثقافية
5729	إمن البداية، إلى النصر دائما
5730	أنا مع أولئك الذين ضد، مع أولئك الذين تعاونوا، مع أولئك الذين ليسوا إلى جانبنا
5731	منذ بعض الوقت، وأنا حساب، لذلك قررت أن الاستثمار في بانكسي بعد بان-كي اندلعت
5732	"وكما يقول المثل "يجب أن تكون الحالة مهددة ولكن في الواقع يجب أن يتوقف الوضع
5733	وبالنسبة لكل سجين سياسي حر، يتم توسيع مستعمرة إسرائيلية
5734	ولكل تحية، هدمت ألف منزل
5735	أنها تستخدم الصحافة حتى يتمكنوا من تصنيعولكن عندما يتم الحكم على عقوبتي، الواقع يقدم نفسه
5736	
5737	Chorus x2
5738	Todos los callados (todos)
5739	Todos los omitidos (todos)
5740	Todos los invisibles (todos)
5741	Todos, to, to, todos
5742	Todos, to, to, todos
5743	
5744	Saqueo, pisoteo, colonización, Matías Catrileo, Wallmapu
5745	Mil veces venceremos, del cielo al suelo, y del suelo al cielo
5746	Vamos, sa, sa, sa, sa, sa, sa, saltando
5747	Caballito Blanco, vuelve pa' tu pueblo, no te tenemos miedo
5748	Tenemos vida y fuego, fuego nuestras manos, fuego nuestros ojos
5749	Tenemos tanta vida, y hasta fuerza color rojo
5750	La niña María no quiere tu castigo, se va a liberar con el suelo Palestino
5751	Somos Africanos I atinoamericanos somos este sur y juntamos nuestras manos

5752	
5753	Chorus x2
5754	Todos los callados (todos)
5755	Todos los omitidos (todos)
5756	Todos los invisibles (todos)
5757	Todos, to, todos
5758	Todos, to, todos
5759	
5760	
5761	Lyrics of "Somos Sur"
5762	
5763	You tell us we should sit down
5764	But ideas can only rise us
5765	Walk, march, don't surrender or retreat
5766	See, learn like a sponge absorbs
5767	No one is surplus, all fall short, all add up
5768	All for all, all for us
5769	We dream big that the empire may fall
5770	We shout out loud, there is no other remedy left
5771	This is not utopia, this is a joyful dancing rebellion
5772	Of those who are overrun, this dance is yours and mine
5773	Let's rise to say "enough is enough"
5774	Neither Africa or Latin America are for auction
5775	With mud, with a helmet, with a pencil, drum the fiasco
5776	To provoke a social earthquake in this puddle

5777	
5778	
5779	Chorus X2
5780	All the silenced (all)
5781	All the neglected (all)
5782	All the invisible (all)
5783	All, All
5784	All, All
5785	
5786	Nigeria, Bolivia, Chile, Angola, Puerto Rico and Tunisia
5787	Algeria, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mozambique
5788	Costa Rica, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Somalia, Mexico
5789	Dominican Republic, Tanzania
5790	Get out Yankees from Latin America
5791	French, English and Dutch
5792	I love you Free Palestine
5793	
5794	Arabic Verse Rapped by Shadia Mansour
5795	(Give me the microphone) Music is the mother tongue of the world It supports our
5796	existence, and it protects our roots We unite from Greater Syria, Africa, to Latin America
5797	Here I am with Anita Tegucas Here I am with those who suffer, not with those who sold
5798	you Here I am with cultural resistance From the beginning, to victory always! I am with
5799	those who are against, with those who have cooperated, with those who are not on our
5800	side Some time ago, I calculated, so I decided to invest in Panxi after Pan-Ki broke up
5801	As the saying goes, "the situation must be threatened but in reality the situation must
5802	stop" For every free political prisoner, an Israeli colony is expanded For each greeting, a

5803	thousand houses were demolished They use the press so they can manufacture, but
5804	when my sentence is judged, reality presents itself
5805	
5806	Chorus X2
5807	All the silenced (all)
5808	All the neglected (all)
5809	All the invisible (all)
5810	All, All
5811	All, All
5812	
5813	Looting, trampling, colonization, Matias Catrileo, Gualmapu
5814	A thousand times we will overcome, from the sky to the ground, and from the ground to
5815	the sky
5816	Let's go, jumping
5817	White Knight, go back to your city, we are not afraid
5818	We have life and fire, fire in our hands, fire in our eyes
5819	We have so much life, and strength up to the color red
5820	The child (divine) Mary doesn't want your punishment, she is going to free the
5821	Palestinian soil
5822	We are Africans, Latin Americans, we are the south and we join our hands together
5823	