Lesson Plans

NEA Human and Civil Rights Awards Program

Lessons Learned from NEA's Social Justice Advocates

BLAINE KAMALANI KIA

Ellison S. Onizuka Memorial Award

About the NEA Human and Civil Rights Awards Program

The Human and Civil Rights Awards Program began as an activity of the American Teachers Association (ATA). In 1966, when the ATA merged with the National Education Association (NEA), the two organizations agreed that NEA would continue to sponsor the traditional awards dinner at the time of the NEA Representative Assembly.

As conceived by ATA, the awards program honors individuals who have expanded educational opportunities for minority students and educators and improved intergroup relations in the public schools.

As implemented by NEA, the awards program continues the ATA tradition and keeps it current. In homage to ATA, NEA presents awards named for two great Black educators: Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, who served as ATA's executive director from 1939-1960, and Dr. Carter G. Woodson, who founded the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History. And to keep the ATA tradition current, NEA periodically adds new awards to reflect contemporary rights issues.

About the NEA Human and Civil Rights Awards Program Lesson Plans

The purpose of the NEA Human and Civil Rights Awards Program Lesson Plans is to share the stories of the NEA Human and Civil Rights

Additional

lesson plans

written about other

NEA Human and Civil

Rights Awards Program

honorees can be

located at www.nea.

org/hcrawards.

Awards Recipients. Through the sharing of their stories educators can help students identify traits of these exemplary social justice leaders. Bigger questions in social justice education can be examined and reflected upon (e.g., What does a person who stands for social justice and human and civil rights do? What actions do the talk

rights do? What actions do the take? How do they feel and behave? What are their contributions to society? How did their childhood and background influence who they are and determine their path to being a leader and a advocate? How can I become a social justice and human and civil rights advocate? Why is it important and what does it mean to exhibit leadership for social justice? What does it look like when I do that? What are my influences and what lessons can I learn from this advocate that will help



About the NEA Human and Civil Rights Awards Programs Lesson Plans continued

me become a person who takes action on behalf of others to ensure social justice and human and civil rights?) Four anchor standards related to Social Justice Education identified by Teaching Tolerance, a project of The Southern Poverty Law Center (http://www.tolerance.org) will be addressed.

About the Award: Ellison S. Onizuka Memorial Award

Ellison S. Onizuka (1946-1986) was a Japanese American aerospace engineer. The first Asian/

Pacific Islander chosen by NASA for the astronaut program,

To learn
more about the
history and culture of
Hawaii go to www.kids.
usa.gov. To learn more
about Blaine Kamalania
Kia go to www.
blainekia.com.

Onizuka served as a mission specialist on the space shuttle Challenger, which exploded on January 28, 1986, killing all aboard. Onizuka credited Hawaii's public schools for steering him toward a career as an astronaut, and he often visited those schools to encourage students to set goals

and work hard to achieve them. NEA presents the Ellison S. Onizuka Memorial Award to a nominee whose activities in Asian and Pacific Islander affairs significantly impact education and the achievement of equal opportunity for Asians and Pacific Islanders.

About the Honoree: Blaine Kamalani Kia

The culture of politically and economically dominant people becomes the prevailing culture in a country, overwhelming native cultures. Over the last four centuries, this tragedy has been re-enacted in many lands. Indigenous people have had to struggle to preserve their culture—including their language, their religious practices, their core values, and their oral histories—or face

cultural extinction.

The Hawaiian Islands are no exception.

The Christian missionaries who came to the Hawaiian Islands in the early 1800s saw the hula, a dance central to the Native Hawaiian culture, as "an abomination" and preached against it. And the white merchants who came to Hawaii to make their fortunes also disapproved of the hula. They thought the hula and the celebration which accompanied it were a distraction that kept Native Hawaiians from fulfilling their duties as field hands on the merchant's plantations or as workers in their processing plants. And as the missionaries and merchants grew more powerful, they actually managed to pressure the Hawaiian government into issuing an edict that severely restricted the practice of the hula. These restrictions lasted for nearly half a century.

The other major assault on the Native Hawaiian culture came in the form of efforts to obliterate the Hawaiian language. Public schools in Hawaii were banned from teaching the Hawaiian language, and Native Hawaiian children who spoke their native tongue were punished.

For all of Blaine Kamalani Kia's accomplishments as an individual, his guiding principle remains very Hawaiian: "A'ohe hana nui ke alu 'ia"—No task is too big when done together by all.

It is against this historical backdrop that we celebrate Blaine Kamalani Kia. While the restrictions of the past have been lifted, the new obstacle to cultural survival is indifference. As a composer, performer, producer and director, Mr. Kia has been untiring in his efforts to promote and perpetuate the hula, the Hawaiian language

About the Honoree: Blaine Kamalani Kia continued

and music, and Hawaiian oral traditions. He has given freely of himself to the community to inspire children and adults to understand and enjoy the Hawaiian culture. Above all else, he is a great teacher who gratefully acknowledges the great hula teachers who taught him. What's more, Mr. Kia has established hula halau (schools) all over the world, including Hawaii, California, Japan, Canada, Tahiti and New Zealand.

As Laverne Fernandes Moore, Vice Chairperson of the NEA Asian and Pacific Islander Caucus has noted: "Blaine Kamalani Kia recognized early on that the fusion of the old with the new is at the heart of sovereignty." He has combined his deep knowledge of Hawaiian culture with expertise in modern society's business and finance to create economic opportunities for Native Hawaiians and other indigenous groups.

Meeting National Education Standards

Teaching Tolerance Project Framework
Southern Poverty Law Center
www.splcenter.org

Identity

- Students will develop positive social identities based on their membership in multiple groups in society.
- Students will develop language and historical and cultural knowledge that affirm and accurately describe their membership in multiple identity groups.
- Students will recognize that people's multiple identities interact and create unique and complex individuals.
- Students will express pride, confidence and healthy self-esteem without denying the value and dignity of other people.

Students will recognize traits of the dominant culture, their home culture and other cultures and understand how they negotiate their own identity in multiple spaces.

Diversity

- > Students will express comfort with people who are both similar to and different from them and engage respectfully with all people.
- Students will develop language and knowledge to accurately and respectfully describe how people (including themselves) are both similar to and different from each other and others in their identity groups.
- Students will respectfully express curiosity about the history and lived experiences of others and will exchange ideas and beliefs an open-minded way.
- Students will respond to diversity by building empathy, respect, understanding and connection.
- examine diversity in social, cultural, political and historical contexts rather than in ways that are superficial or oversimplified.

The NEA Human and Civil Rights
Awards Program lesson plans support curriculum standards across all content areas. The standards listed reference anchor standards (or broader "umbrella" K-12 concepts) for Social Justice and English Language Arts.

Justice

- Students will recognize stereotypes and relate to people as individuals rather than representatives of groups.
- Students will recognize unfairness on the individual level (e.g., biased speech) and injustice at the institutional or systemic level (e.g., discrimination).

Justice continued

- Students will analyze the harmful impact of bias and injustice on the world, historically and today.
- Students will recognize that power and privilege influence relationships on interpersonal, intergroup and institutional levels and consider how they have been affected by those dynamics.
- Students will identify key figures and groups, seminal events and a variety of strategies and philosophies relevant to the history of social justice action around the world.

Action

- Students will express empathy when people are excluded or mistreated because of their identities and concern when they themselves experience bias.
- Students will recognize their own responsibility to stand up to exclusion, prejudice and injustice.
- Students will speak up with courage and respect when they or someone else has been hurt or wronged by bias.
- Students will make principled decisions about when and how to take a stand against bias and injustice in their everyday lives and will do so despite negative peer or group pressure.
- Students will plan and carry out collective action against bias and injustice in the world and will evaluate what strategies are most effective.

Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts & Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects

National Governors Association Center for Best Practices and the Council of Chief State School Officers

www.corestandards.org

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading

Key Ideas and Details

- Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.
- Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.
- Analyze how and why individuals, events, and ideas develop and interact over the course of a text.

Craft and Structure

- Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone.
- Analyze the structure of texts, including how specific sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text (e.g., a section, chapter, scene, or stanza) relate to each other and the whole.
- Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.

Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

Integrate and evaluate content presented in diverse media and formats, including visually and quantitatively, as well as in words.

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Writing

Text Types and Purposes

- Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts, using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.
- Write informative/explanatory texts to examine and convey complex ideas and information clearly and accurately through the effective selection, organization, and analysis of content.
- Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, well-chosen details, and well-structured event sequences.

Production and Distribution of Writing

- Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
- Use technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and to interact and collaborate with others.

Research to Build and Present Knowledge

- Conduct short as well as more sustained research projects based on focused questions, demonstrating understanding of the subject under investigation.
- Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources, assess the credibility and accuracy of each source, and integrate the information while avoiding plagiarism.
- Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

Range of Writing

Write routinely over extended time frames (time for research, reflection, and revision) and shorter time frames (a single sitting or a day or two) for a range of tasks, purposes, and audiences.

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Speaking and Listening

Comprehension and Collaboration

- Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.
- Integrate and evaluate information presented in diverse media and formats, including visually, quantitatively, and orally.
- ▶ Evaluate a speaker's point of view, reasoning, and use of evidence and rhetoric.

Presentation of Knowledge and Ideas

- Present information, findings, and supporting evidence such that listeners can follow the line of reasoning and the organization, development, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- Make strategic use of digital media and visual displays of data to express information and enhance understanding of presentations.
- Adapt speech to a variety of contexts and communicative tasks, demonstrating command of formal English when indicated or appropriate.

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Language

Conventions of Standard English

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English grammar and usage when writing or speaking.

Language Anchor Standards continued

Demonstrate command of the conventions of standard English capitalization, punctuation, and spelling when writing.

Knowledge of Language

Apply knowledge of language to understand how language functions in different contexts, to make effective choices for meaning or style, and to comprehend more fully when reading or listening.

Vocabulary Acquisition and Use

Determine or clarify the meaning of unknown and multiple-meaning words and phrases by

- using context clues, analyzing meaningful word parts, and consulting general and specialized reference materials, as appropriate.
- Demonstrate understanding of figurative language, word relationships, and nuances in word meanings.
- Acquire and use accurately a range of general academic and domain-specific words and phrases sufficient for reading, writing, speaking, and listening at the college and career readiness level; demonstrate independence in gathering vocabulary knowledge when encountering an unknown term important to comprehension or expression.

BLAINE KAMALANI KIA LESSON OVERVIEW (BY GRADE BAND)

	OPENING THE LESSON	LEADING THE LESSON	CLOSING THE LESSON
K-2	Hooping to Learn about the Hula: Introduction to the Hula Dance	Exploring the Importance of Cultural Traditions	Family Tradition Picture
3-5	Its Personal: What it Means to Have a Deep Interest in a Traditional Activity that is a Part of One's Culture	Hawaiian History Scenarios	The Story of Blaine Kia told Through Hula
6-8	Say Aloha to Hawaii and Blaine Kamalani Kia	A Social Justice Advocate's Values	A Social Justice Advocate's Goals and Actions
9-12	Understanding a Social Justice Advocate's, Commitments and Goals	Tellers and Travelers: Small Group Research and Sharing of Information	Travel Log Writing Assignment The lesson
			for each grade band can be found at

www.nea.org . hcrawards.