Plan
The Course at a Glance provides a useful visual organization of the AP African American Studies curricular components, including:

- Sequence of units, along with approximate weighting and suggested pacing. Please note, pacing is based on 45-minute class periods, meeting five days each week for a full academic year.
- Progression of topics within each unit.
- Spiraling of the skills across the unit.

Teach

COURSE SKILLS
The skills are embedded and spiraled throughout the course, providing recurring opportunities for students to develop and practice these skills and then transfer and apply the skills in the Individual Student Project and on the AP Exam.

1 Applying Disciplinary Practices
2 Source Analysis
3 Argumentation

Individual Student Project
To deepen student understanding of content and skills within the discipline of African American Studies, students will embark on a three-week individual project. Students must define a research topic and line of inquiry, conduct independent research to analyze authentic sources, and develop and deliver a presentation about their selected topic. The Individual Student Project will contribute to the student’s AP score.

Further Explorations in African American Studies
The AP African American Studies course should include a Further Explorations week focused on a topic of the teacher’s choice. This week offers students and teachers an opportunity to study more deeply a topic of classroom interest and/or contemporary relevance. The Further Explorations week can cover the equivalent of 1 week/5 class periods. Suggestions for further explorations are included on some topic pages and in a separate section after the required framework content.
### UNIT 2

#### Freedom, Enslavement and Resistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Periods</th>
<th>AP Exam Weighting</th>
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<td>~39</td>
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<th>African Explorers in the Americas</th>
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<td>Departure Zones in Africa and the Slave Trade to the United States</td>
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<td>Capture and the Impact of the Slave Trade on West African Societies</td>
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<td>African Resistance on Slave Ships and the Antislavery Movement</td>
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<td>Slave Auctions and the Domestic Slave Trade</td>
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<td>Labor, Culture, and Economy</td>
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<td>Slavery and American Law: Slave Codes and Landmark Cases</td>
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<td>The Social Construction of Race and the Reproduction of Status</td>
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<td>Creating African American Culture</td>
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<td>2.10</td>
<td>Black Pride, Identity, and the Question of Naming</td>
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<td>The Stono Rebellion and Fort Mose</td>
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<td>Legacies of the Haitian Revolution</td>
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<td>Resistance and Revolts in the United States</td>
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<td>Black Organizing in the North: Freedom, Women's Rights, and Education</td>
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<td>Maroon Societies and Autonomous Black Communities</td>
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<td>Diasporic Connections: Slavery and Freedom in Brazil</td>
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<td>African Americans in Indigenous Territory</td>
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<td>2.18</td>
<td>Debates About Emigration, Colonization, and Belonging in America</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>Black Political Thought: Radical Resistance</td>
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<td>Race to the Promised Land: Abolitionism and the Underground Railroad</td>
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<td>Legacies of Resistance in African American Art and Photography</td>
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<td>Gender and Resistance in Slave Narratives</td>
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<td>The Civil War and Black Communities</td>
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<td>Freedom Days: Commemorating the Ongoing Struggle for Freedom</td>
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### UNIT 3

**The Practice of Freedom**

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<th>Class Periods</th>
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<tr>
<th>3.1 The Reconstruction Amendments</th>
<th>3.10 HBCUs, Black Greek Letter Organizations, and Black Education</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Social Life: Reuniting Black Families and the Freedmen's Bureau</td>
<td>3.11 The New Negro Movement and the Harlem Renaissance</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3 Black Codes, Land, and Labor</td>
<td>3.12 Photography and Social Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4 The Defeat of Reconstruction</td>
<td>3.13 Envisioning Africa in Harlem Renaissance Poetry</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5 Disenfranchisement and Jim Crow Laws</td>
<td>3.14 Symphony in Black: Black Performance in Music, Theater, and Film</td>
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<td>3.6 White Supremacist Violence and the Red Summer</td>
<td>3.15 Black History Education and African American Studies</td>
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<td>3.7 The Color Line and Double Consciousness in American Society</td>
<td>3.16 The Great Migration</td>
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<td>3.8 Lifting as We Climb: Uplift Ideologies and Black Women's Rights and Leadership</td>
<td>3.17 Afro-Caribbean Migration</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.9 Black Organizations and Institutions</td>
<td>3.18 The Universal Negro Improvement Association</td>
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# UNIT 4: Movements and Debates

## AP Exam Weighting

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<td>The Négritude and Negrismo Movements</td>
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<td>Anticolonialism and Black Political Thought</td>
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<td>African Americans and the Second World War: The Double V Campaign and the G.I. Bill</td>
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<td>Discrimination, Segregation, and the Origins of the Civil Rights Movement</td>
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<td>Redlining and Housing Discrimination</td>
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<td>Black Women's Leadership and Grassroots Organizing in the Civil Rights Movement</td>
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<td>The Arts, Music, and the Politics of Freedom</td>
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<td>Black Religious Nationalism and the Black Power Movement</td>
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<td>The Black Arts Movement</td>
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<td>The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense</td>
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<td>Black Is Beautiful and Afrocentricity</td>
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<td>The Black Feminist Movement, Womanism, and Intersectionality</td>
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<td>Interlocking Systems of Oppression</td>
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<td>Economic Growth and Black Political Representation</td>
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<td>Demographic and Religious Diversity in Contemporary Black Communities</td>
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<td>The Evolution of African American Music: From Spirituals to Hip-Hop</td>
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<td>Black Life in Theater, TV, and Film</td>
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<td>Black Studies, Black Futures, and Afrofuturism</td>
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