



Black Wall Street & the Tulsa Race Massacre

Standards & Learning Objectives

AP US History

American and Regional Culture (ARC)

Politics and Power (PCE)

Social Structures (SOC)

Migration and Settlement (MIG)

Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT)

Unit 7: Learning Objective A - Explain the context in which America grew into its role as a world power.

KC-7.1.I The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.

KC-7.2 Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

KC-7.2.II Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.

Unit 7: Learning Objective G - Explain the causes and effects of international and internal migration patterns over time.

KC-7.1.I.B By 1920, a majority of the U.S. population lived in urban centers, which offered new economic opportunities for women, international migrants, and internal migrants.

KC-7.2.II.B.i The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.

KC-7.2.II.C In the Great Migration during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination.

Unit 7: Learning Objective H - Explain the causes and effects of the innovations in communication and technology in the United States over time.

KC-7.1.I.A New technologies and manufacturing techniques helped focus the U.S. economy on the



production of consumer goods, contributing to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems.

Unit 7: Learning Objective I - Explain the causes and effects of developments in popular culture in the United States over time.

KC-7.2.I.B Migration gave rise to new forms of art and literature that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such as the Harlem Renaissance movement.

KC-7.2.I.D In the 1920s, cultural and political controversies emerged as Americans debated gender roles, modernism, science, religion, and issues related to race and immigration.

NCSS

1 CULTURE

2 TIME, CONTINUITY, AND CHANGE

3 PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS

6 POWER, AUTHORITY, AND GOVERNANCE

5 INDIVIDUALS, GROUPS, AND INSTITUTIONS

7 PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION

8 SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SOCIETY

10 CIVIC IDEALS AND PRACTICES

Learning Objectives:

At the end of this lesson:

Students will explain accurate historical facts about the peopling of Oklahoma and tensions between different communities living and moving there.

Students will describe the different political movements that influenced the development of the American frontier as new states were added.

Students will describe economic and cultural factors that characterized Oklahoma during the time leading up to the Tulsa riot and massacre.

Students will explain 2 reasons why different groups would support or oppose adding new states to the union during westward expansion.

Students will identify realities about racial superiority beliefs, the KKK, and how these influenced local and state governance in OK during the early 20th century.

Students will define vocabulary words listed as follows:



Vocabulary

Affluent

Livelihood

Expulsion

Resurgent

Hierarchy

Explicitly

Vigilante

Guerrilla

Unsubstantiated

Incendiaries

Martial Law

Exemplify

Restitution

Pretense

Contradiction

Denigrating

Immolation

Centenary