

# Highlighting Other Stories in the AP US History Curriculum-A Multi-Modal Text Set

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**Purpose:** This text set is designed to provide a range of text options highlighting groups that are often invisible in the traditional curriculum. The AP US History Curriculum is divided into nine sections and covers a time period of over 500 years. Having time to engage students with different perspectives on history is challenging. This text set attempts to provide an overlooked or ignored perspective or story for each time period in the curriculum.

## Annotated Bibliography

**Websites:** These sources are websites that can be explored to find enrichment information or primary sources. YouTube videos and podcasts are not included here.

1. National Park Service US Department of the Interior (nps.gov)-Park Ethnography Program

<https://www.nps.gov/ethnography/aah/aaheritage/spanishamb.htm>

This webpage is part of the National Park Service website and is a resource for discovering how both free and enslaved Africans came with the Spanish to the Americas.

2. The Library of Congress (loc.gov) is always an excellent resource for exploring American history. This digital collection explores the early history of Virginia, and the timeline provides context for how the colony developed.

<https://www.loc.gov/collections/thomas-jefferson-papers/articles-and-essays/virginia-records-timeline-1553-to-1743/1640-to-1699/>

3. The Indian Pueblo Cultural Center (indianpueblo.org) has an excellent site that helps visitors familiarize themselves with the 19 Pueblos of New Mexico. The link provided here explains the successful Pueblo Revolt of 1680.

<https://indianpueblo.org/a-brief-history-of-the-pueblo-revolt/#:~:text=Po%27pay%20of%20Ohkay%20Owingeh,until%20the%20day%20of%20uprising.>

4. The National Women's History Museum ([womenshistory.org](http://womenshistory.org)) is a great resource for learning about the accomplishments and contributions of women in the United States. This link provides the background of Phillis Wheatley

<https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/phillis-wheatley#:~:text=Despite%20spending%20much%20of%20her,brought%20to%20America%20in%201761.>

5. St. Augustine Florida is home to the Castillo de San Marcos. This fort is part of the National Park Service ([nps.gov/casa](http://nps.gov/casa)). The website provides a history of the fort and is an excellent resource for exploring the impact of the Seminole Tribe.

<https://www.nps.gov/casa/learn/historyculture/seminole.htm>

6. This is a PBS website ([PBS.org](http://PBS.org)) about the effect of peonage in the post-Civil War era. Explore the site for an interactive timeline, videos, and lesson plans.

<https://www.pbs.org/tpt/slavery-by-another-name/themes/peonage/>

7. This website is also from PBS. It is part of the PBS Learning Media ([pbs.learningmedia.org](http://pbs.learningmedia.org)). This site explores the Chinese experience after the Chinese Exclusion Act. This specific video tells one family's story of Angel Island. There are links to teaching resources and all of the videos can be assigned through Google Classroom. You may have to identify your local PBS station when accessing the site.

<https://scetv.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/angel-island/asian-americans-video/>

8. If you have never used the Stanford History Education Group's website ([sheg.stanford.edu](http://sheg.stanford.edu)), it is a free resource with over 100 lessons based on primary documents. This particular lesson was based on the Kyoto Protocol from 1997 and explores why the US decided not to sign on (a comparison to refusing to join the League of Nations is relevant historical comparison for you history teachers out there.) You may not be able to see the lesson without setting up your free account.

<https://sheg.stanford.edu/history-lessons/kyoto-protocol>

**YouTube Videos:** This section is videos that can be found on YouTube. It doesn't include the read alouds for the children's books. Those links will be included with the entries for the books themselves.

9. "PBS Egalite for All: Toussaint Louverture and the Haitian Revolution" (2009)

This video tells the story of the Haitian Revolution. This successful slave revolt led to harsher conditions for enslaved people throughout the Americas, including the United States. It also explains why Haiti is such a poor country even to this day.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IOGVgQYX6SU>

10. "Birth of a Nation" was released in 1915 and led to a revival of the KKK in the United States. Perhaps the most frightening part of the movie is that several critics still consider it a masterpiece and Rotten Tomatoes gives it a positive review. It is filled with racist images and stereotypes and glaring examples of blackface. However, it does help explain (perhaps reflects) so much of the racial animosity of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GgRnoHlzfQ0>

11. "Jackie Robinson's Effect on the Negro Leagues & MLB | 'Field of Dreams...Deferred'" Sometimes, the first step of progress is seen as an accomplishment for everyone in an oppressed group. This video is part of a lesson that explores the challenges African Americans took the first step towards equality in the US. The irony of how Jackie Robinson actually limited opportunities for other African Americans in baseball is part of a larger pattern also explored in the podcast on the *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k7nMSskECZs&t=6s>

**Podcasts:** Most of these podcasts are imbedded within other websites. Many of them can be found on other platforms like Apple or Spotify.

12. "Ted DeGrazia Cabeza de Vaca Art Collection on Big Blend Radio" appears on the site [nationalparktraveling.com](http://nationalparktraveling.com). The interview discusses the journey of Cabeza de Vaca in the 1500s and his companion Esteban the Moor. Analyzed critically, it shows how certain stories are left out of history and how others have been self-serving to those who told them.

<https://nationalparktraveling.com/listing/artist-ted-degrazias-cabeza-de-vaca-collection/>

13. “Miss Buchanan’s Period of Adjustment” tells how African American educators found themselves unemployed after the *Brown vs The Board of Education* decision and how African American children suddenly had teachers who only saw their deficits rather than their strengths. It is part of Malcolm Gladwell’s “Revisionist History” series. This episode can be found here

<https://www.pushkin.fm/podcasts/revisionist-history/miss-buchanans-period-of-adjustment>

14. “Floating Freedom School” is a podcast that appears on the Atlas Obscura format. It discusses how a free African American man renovated an old steamboat so that he could teach African American children how to read in the middle of the Mississippi River since it was illegal to do so in the Southern states. The rivers that served as state borders were not subject to these laws because of the Commerce Clause in the US Constitution.

<https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/podcast-floating-freedom-school>

**Books:** Most of these books are children’s books. A few are for older readers. If there is read aloud in the presentation, then the link for it is here also.

15. Goble P. (1993). *Death of the iron horse* (1st Aladdin books). Aladdin Books ; Maxwell Macmillan Canada ; Maxwell Macmillan International.

The story of how a group of Native Americans derailed a train on the Great Plains. The illustration pay homage to illustrations done by Native Americans of the period.

16. Hannah-Jones N. Watson Renée Smith N. & 1619 Project. (2021). *The 1619 project : born on the water*. Kokila.

*Born on the Water* is a children’s book version of the 1619 project. It is an effective way to introduce the impact of slavery to older readers in a school setting. Here is the video link-

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0nDLp7u26cl&t=3s>

16. Hopkinson D. & Husband R. (2016). *Steamboat school : inspired by a true story : st. louis missouri: 1847* (First). Disney Hyperion.

The incredible story of a school created on a steamboat to avoid breaking state laws about teaching African American children how to read in Missouri. The read aloud video is here

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bs85OuvXa-A&t=1s>

17. James H. F. Loh V. S.-M. & Ong W. (2013). *Paper son: lee's journey to america*. Sleeping Bear Press.

To come to the US, Chinese children were “adopted” by families in the US. These adoptions were disguised as legitimate parental relations. In order to get into the US, Chinese children had to memorize the details of their adopted families as though they were the actual children in the household. One mistake, and the child would be returned to China and the money the families spent to send them to the US was wasted.

18. Myers W. D. & Lawrence J. (1996). *Toussaint l'ouverture : the fight for haiti's freedom* (1st ed.). Simon & Schuster Books for Young Readers.

Tells the story of Haiti’s fight for independence.

19. Nelson S. R. & Aronson M. (2008). *Ain't nothing but a man : my quest to find the real john henry*. National Geographic.

The story of John Henry becomes less heroic when the historians make a compelling argument for him being wrongly imprisoned and forced to work until he died and was buried in the prison yard. This is a post-Reconstruction tale and it takes a legend and makes it real.

20. Skrypuch M. F. Deines B. & Ho T. (2016). *Adrift at sea : a vietnamese boy's story of survival* (First). Pajama Press.

The story of how Vietnamese refugees struggled to leave their country and come to the US following the Vietnam War.

21. Tonatiuh D. (2014). *Separate is never equal : sylvia mendez & her family's fight for desegregation*. Abrams Books for Young Readers.

The often-unknown court case that led to the famous *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision.

22. Turner G. T. (2021). *A man called horse : john horse and the black seminole underground railroad*. Abrams Books for Young Readers.

Most students don't know that the Underground Railroad also travelled south. This is an easy-to-read book that will engage young readers and develop their knowledge on the Seminole tribe and the experiences of the African Americans who became a part of this community.