

Collaboration 4 Students Success

Lisa Lambert
Jing Xu
ELMS

Syracuse City School District

CNY SLS, 10/26/2016, llambert@scsd.us, jxu@scsd.us

A Quest for Change



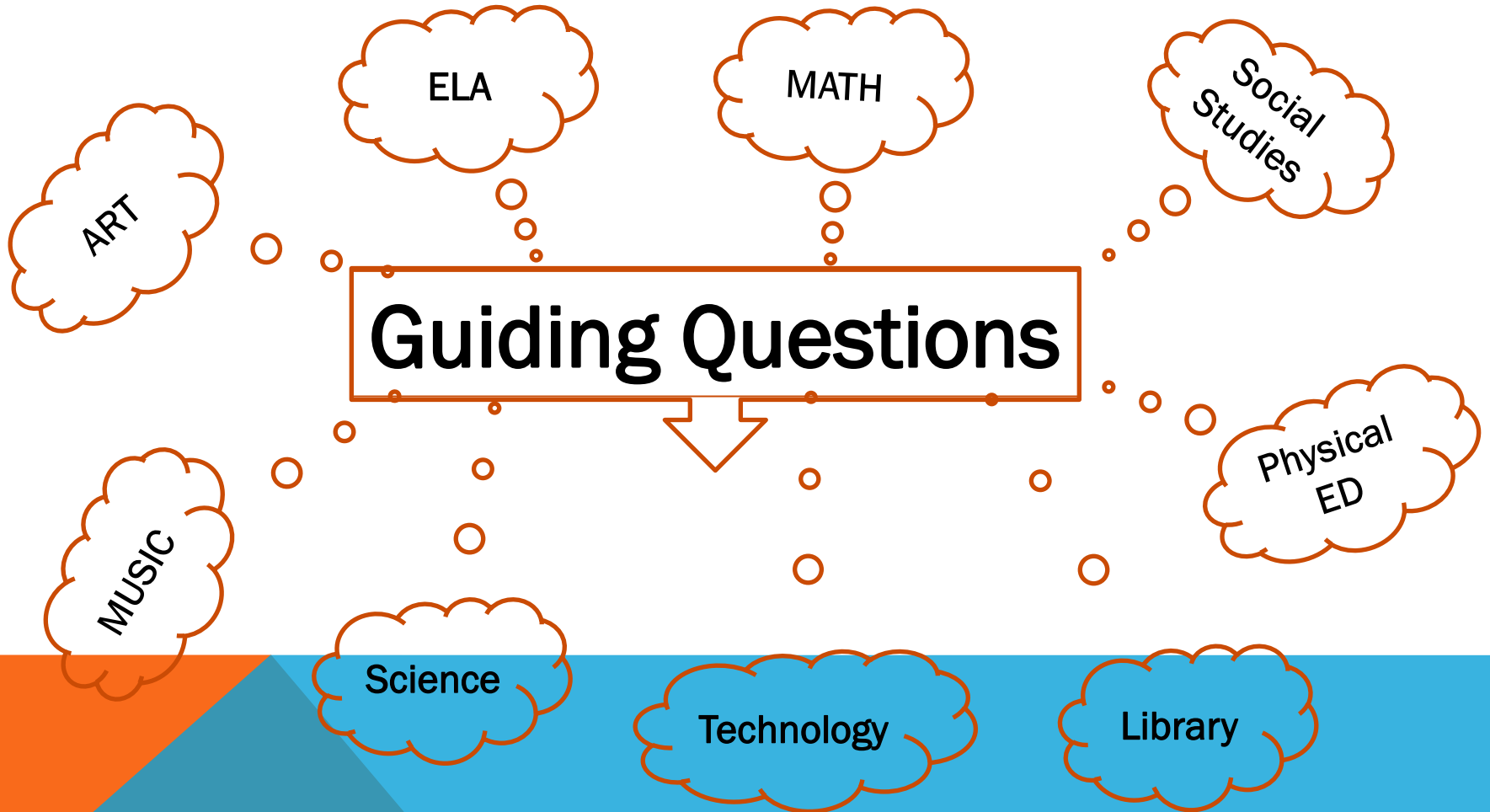
Warm Up

- Balloon Pop Activity

Planning Activities

- Role Play
- Collaborating
- Debriefing

Collaboration in Learning Expedition



Expeditionary Learning Process

A large black umbrella is centered at the top of the image. Below the umbrella, five orange-outlined circles are arranged in a horizontal row. Each circle is connected to the umbrella's canopy by a thin orange line. The circles contain the following text from left to right: 'Focused Topic', 'Learning Targets', 'Guiding Questions', 'Fieldwork, Experts, Service Learning, Product', and 'Culminating Event'. The background is white at the top and transitions into a blue and orange geometric pattern at the bottom.

**Focused
Topic**

**Learning
Targets**

**Guiding
Questions**

**Fieldwork,
Experts,
Service
Learning,
Product**

**Culminating
Event**

INTRODUCTION TO EXPEDITIONARY LEARNING

- Expeditionary Learning is a comprehensive school reform model that emphasizes high achievement through active learning, character growth, and teamwork.
- This is achieved through Learning Expeditions- in depth studies of a single topic or theme, Learning Expeditions are interdisciplinary and align with state and district standards.
- learning adventures, guided, "taught to", deeper understanding, self-discovery, character

GLOBAL LEARNING TARGETS

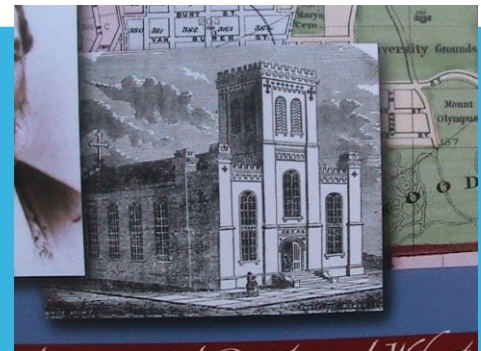
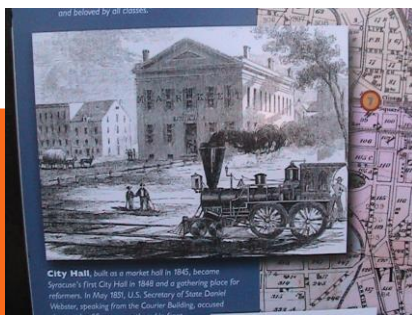
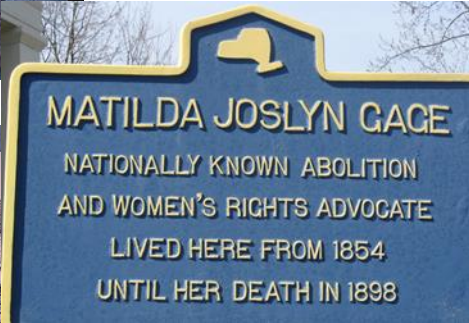
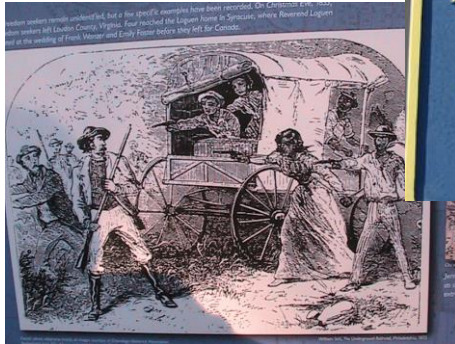
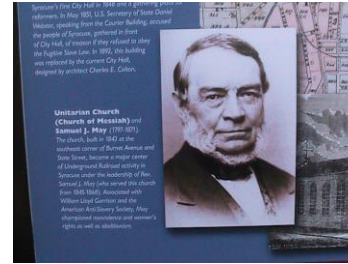
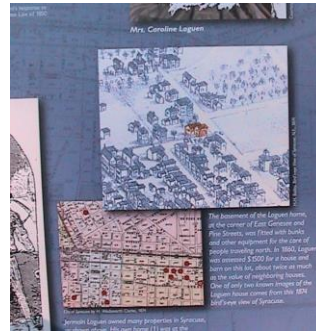
- **I can explain various perspectives of change**
- **I can analyze the role sacrifice plays in the quest for change**
- **I can demonstrate how actions make a difference.**

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. **Why do people seek change?**
2. **Why are people willing to make sacrifices for change?**
3. **How do environmental variables influence the quest for change?**
4. **Why do some people lead and others follow?**

LEARNING EXPEDITION

- **Participating in Kick-off Event:** Onondaga County Historical Association (Sound and light show)
- **Working With Experts:** Case Study of the Jerry Rescue (Scott Peal), Barnes Home (Karen Howe), Gage Home (Expert Guides), Former Wesleyan Methodist Church (Manager)
- **Conducting Authentic Fieldwork:** Onondaga Historical Association, Jerry Rescue Historic Sites, Home of Jermain Loguen, Barnes Home, Matilda Joslyn Gage's home in Fayetteville, Wesleyan Methodist Church (now the Mission)
- **Creating Products:** Book, Film, Robots, Mask, Billboards, PSA
- **Multiple Revision**
- **Learning Expedition Nights**



1774

Two escaped slaves from the Hudson Valley are producing salt on the shore of Onondaga Lake under an agreement with the Onondagas.



1779

An attack by American soldiers on an Onondaga Village kills several natives including, "a Negro who was their doctor."

1810

Harry Docksteder, a slave in Skaneateles, escapes but after fleeing 125 miles is recaptured in Western NY.

1814

A state census lists 49 slaves in Onondaga County and another 187 free non-whites in a total population of 50,801. One named "Pomp," works at M. Furnace which makes cannon balls for the US Navy.

1827

James DeGroat, a "mulatto" farmer on Onondaga Hill, loses his barn and 400 bushels of wheat in a fire started by lightning.

community, hampered by illiteracy. Loguen opens a private school.

1843

Frederick Douglass makes his first visit to Syracuse to speak against slavery. Forced to lecture outside, he draws 500 listeners to Fayette Park.

1835

Concerned about the area's growing anti-slavery activity, several prominent Onondaga County men, including Daniel Kellogg of Skaneateles, meet at the courthouse in October to adopt resolutions supporting Southern

1850

Syracuse's black community meets in September to protest the Fugitive Slave Law, calling its sponsors anti-American "pirates." The city is home to several former fugitives, many of whom now consider fleeing to Canada.

1840

The black population

Syracuse reaches 185 and in the county.

1848

Syracuse increasingly is the site for anti-slavery meetings and conventions. Several black and white citizens are quietly involved with Underground Railroad activities.

1851

Black and white citizens use force to free a fugitive named "Jerry" from jail. The event brings both praise and scorn from across the nation. Federal authorities indict and prosecute several participants.

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\$150 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 2d instant, a negro man, who calls himself **Henry May**, about 22 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, ordinary color, rather chunky built, bushy head, and has it divided mostly on one side, and keeps it very nicely combed; has been raised in the house, and is first rate dining-room servant, and was in a tavern in Louisville for 18 months. I expect he is now in Louisville, trying to make his escape to a free state, (in all probability to Cincinnati, Ohio). He is a good cook, and hopes he may try to get employment on a steamboat. He is a good cook, and is handy in many capacities as a house servant. Had on when he left a dark cassinet, center, and dark striped cassinet pantaloons, new—he had other clothing. I will give \$50 reward if taken in Louisville, \$100 dollars if taken out of Louisville.

Underground Railroad

Slavery or Freedom... Syracuse Joins a National Confrontation

"Slavery is the greatest curse on earth. Nothing stands in its way. I close to the South office back many times before to the U.S."

— Isaac Griffin, former Kentucky slave, 1855

The history and impact of slavery has a long history in America's shores. Slavery became deeply woven into America's cultural and economic fabric. When the nation was born in 1776, the founders believed in human freedom on all its residents. Slavery existed in all 13 original states, including New York.

But in the North, the economic advantage of slavery quickly disappeared. Increasing moral awareness led many Northerners to oppose slavery. In the South, however, large quantities of cotton production increased the financial value and presence of slavery. To hold these millions of African Americans in bondage required tens of thousands of men and women, long distances of travel and harsh physical force.

As more voices in the North rose against slavery, the nation faced a growing dilemma. The actions of both sides of the war citizens in and around Syracuse would soon find themselves caught in the center of this monumental struggle.



A Portrait of Syracuse in the Mid-19th Century

This 1863 view of Syracuse shows the city much like it appeared, a few years earlier, when anti-slavery struggles and Underground Railroad activities impacted the lives of its citizens.

Open the various doors to discover people and places that played distinctive roles in these dramatic events.

Seeking True Freedom in Central New York

"Knowledge is power, and the only means whereby we shall be able effectively to contend for our rights or to enjoy them when secured."

— Jeremiah Loguen, 1841

Although technically free, black citizens in 19th century Central New York endured many restrictions on their liberties. Local African-Americans knew that ending Southern slavery would not directly improve their lives. Black leaders recognized that a sound education was still needed for African-Americans to reach for true freedom.

Jeremiah Loguen immediately began a school for black children when he arrived in Syracuse in 1841. In 1848, when Syracuse formed its first city school district, it created an integrated system, in part through the efforts of reform minded citizens.

George B. Vashon
 In 1855 George B. Vashon opened an attorney's office in Syracuse, above here by the city's abolitionist reputation. But he was torn about joining enough citizens. He eventually left town and moved to New York. Syracuse had many devoted anti-slavery citizens, but none were white. And they remained reluctant to accept a black lawyer.

AME Zion Church
 Loguen's first black church, the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church, began in 1841 in this building. It formed the social heart of the city's African-American community in the years before the Civil War. The church helped members find housing, work and education. The building was later used by the underground railroad.

Sarah Loguen
 Like her father, the 19th child of Jeremiah and Catherine Loguen created Syracuse city reform. Education was a priority in the household. In 1874, the AME's first female pastor became one of the first female graduates of Syracuse University's Teachers College.



FREEDOM TRAIL

Beginning in 1841, the American Anti-Slavery Society and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) established the Syracuse Branch of the Underground Railroad. The branch was led by Jeremiah Loguen, a prominent abolitionist and lawyer. The branch was active in helping fugitive slaves escape to freedom. The branch was also active in helping fugitive slaves find work and housing in the North. The branch was also active in helping fugitive slaves find education in the North. The branch was also active in helping fugitive slaves find citizenship in the North. The branch was also active in helping fugitive slaves find freedom in the North.



A Quest for Change



Photo Story3 –work with pictures

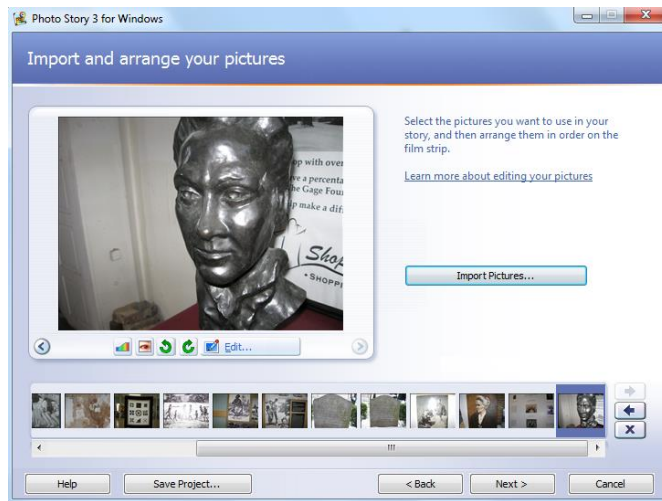


Photo Story3 –work with text

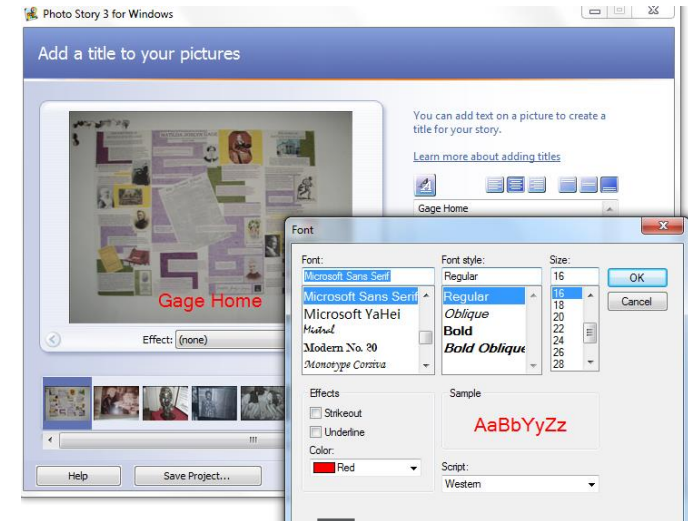


Photo Story3 – insert music

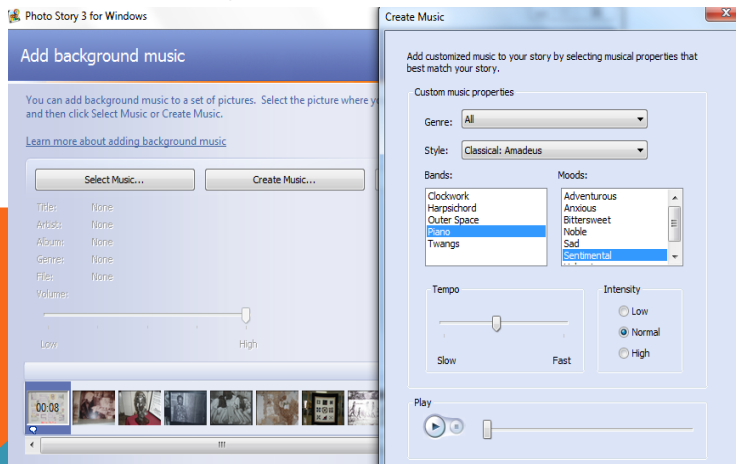


Photo Story3–work with sound

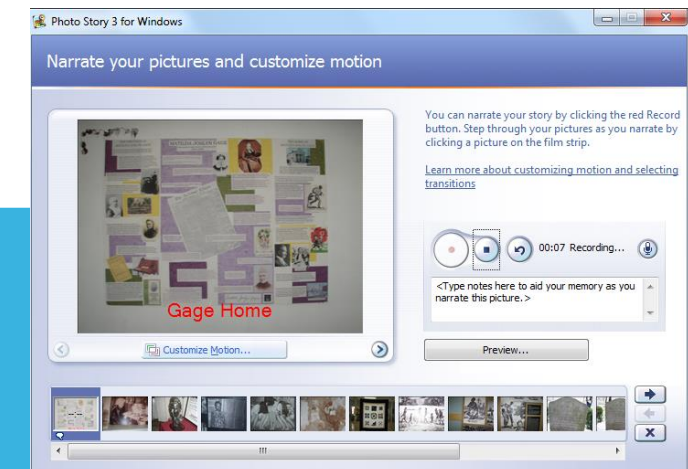


Photo Story3



Photo Story3–save as a movie

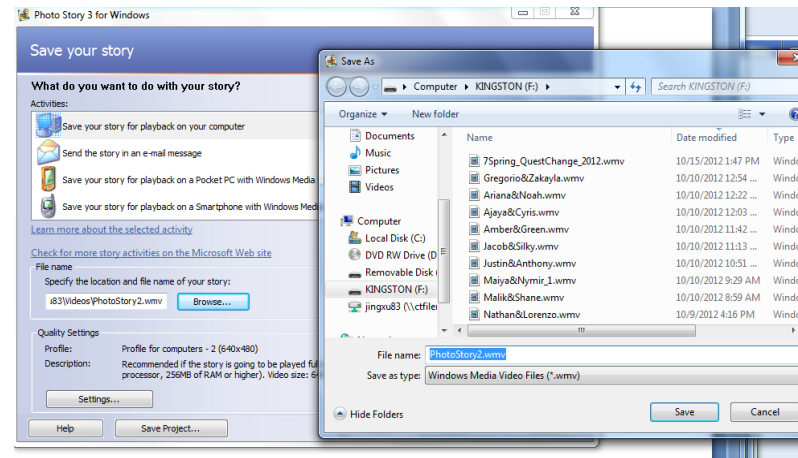


Photo Story3–save project

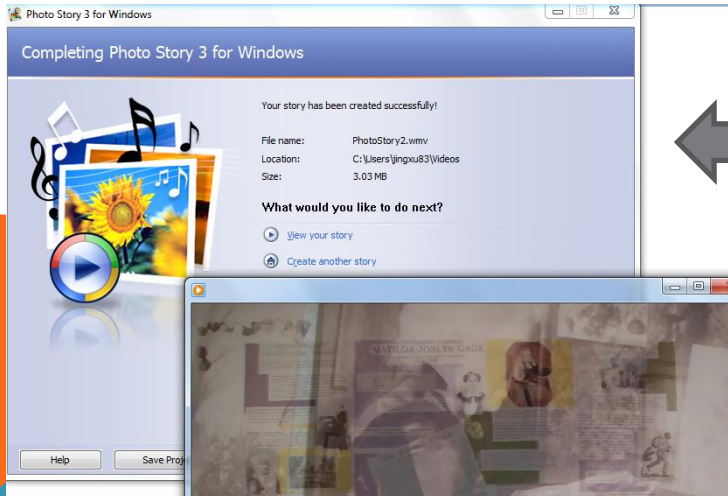
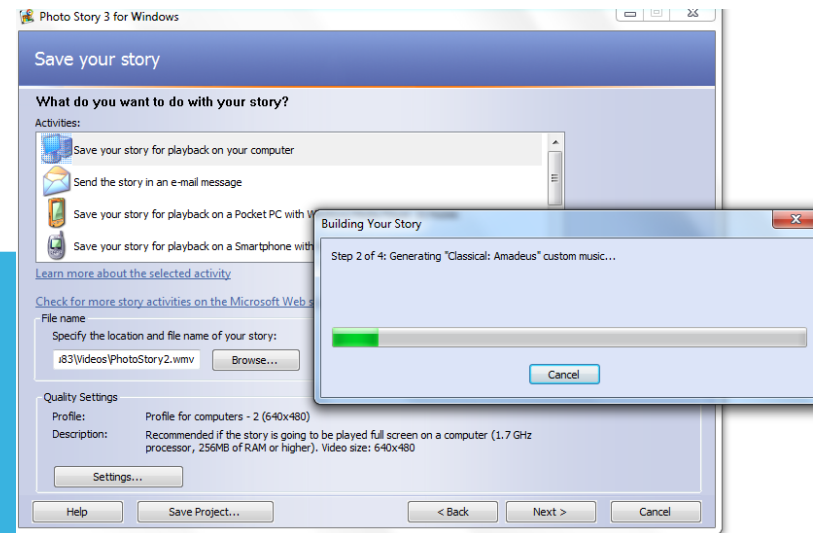


Photo Story3–creating movie



A Quest for Change



A QUEST FOR CHANGE FILMS

