

# SENATE BILL NO. 1045

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR MOSLEY.

3809S.011

KRISTINA MARTIN, Secretary

## AN ACT

To amend chapter 170, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to the history curriculum in public schools.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

Section A. Chapter 170, RSMo, is amended by adding thereto  
2 one new section, to be known as section 170.342, to read as  
3 follows:

170.342. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of section  
2 160.516 to the contrary, the state board of education shall  
3 adopt and require that the history curriculum taught in the  
4 seventh through twelfth grades include the following topics  
5 of Native American history:

6 (1) A detailed history of indigenous Native American  
7 society prior to the arrival of Christopher Columbus,  
8 including, but not limited to, the initial migrations of  
9 peoples from Australia, Mongolia, and the Pacific Islands  
10 into the Americas and the growth and development of various  
11 indigenous Native American civilizations, nations, and  
12 tribes;

13 (2) That Columbus did not discover America, did not  
14 travel farther west than the Caribbean Islands, and did not  
15 know that North and South America lay to the west of the  
16 Caribbean Islands;

17           (3) The murder, enslavement, and mutilation of  
18 indigenous persons by Columbus, as well as Columbus's  
19 stealing of gold and other property owned by such persons;

20           (4) That the three hundred thousand indigenous Native  
21 Americans who resided on the island of Hispaniola at the  
22 time of the arrival of Columbus were murdered, removed from  
23 Hispaniola, and enslaved in Spain, or died from contracting  
24 European diseases, resulting in the total genocidal  
25 extermination of the indigenous Native American population  
26 of Hispaniola within one hundred years of the arrival of  
27 Columbus, such that not a single descendant of the  
28 indigenous Native Americans who resided in Hispaniola at the  
29 time Columbus invaded the island is alive today;

30           (5) A map identifying the name and approximate  
31 geographic boundaries of each Native American nation and  
32 tribe located in the present-day territory of the United  
33 States at the time of the arrival of Columbus in the  
34 Americas, as well as the estimated population of each such  
35 nation and tribe at such time;

36           (6) That approximately ninety percent of the  
37 indigenous Native American population, approximately fifty-  
38 five million people, died as a result of the holocaust  
39 inflicted upon them by the European military invasion and  
40 colonization of the Americas, including a comparison between  
41 the number of indigenous Native Americans residing in the  
42 Americas at the time of the arrival of Columbus in the  
43 Americas and the number of such persons currently residing  
44 in the Americas;

45           (7) That approximately twelve million indigenous  
46 Native Americans located in the present-day territory of the  
47 United States died as a result of the holocaust inflicted

48 upon them upon the European military invasion and  
49 colonization of the lands that became such territory;

50 (8) Specifically identify the various causes of the  
51 deaths described in subdivisions (6) and (7) of this  
52 subsection, including, but not limited to, the number of  
53 such deaths resulting from contagious diseases contracted  
54 from Europeans and the number of such deaths resulting from  
55 military action against indigenous Native Americans by the  
56 European invaders and their descendants during their  
57 colonization of the Americas;

58 (9) A map identifying the name and approximate  
59 geographic boundaries of each Native American nation and  
60 tribe located in the present-day territories of the states  
61 of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North  
62 Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee prior to the  
63 forceful removal of such nations and tribes therefrom by the  
64 United States Army due to the passage of the Indian Removal  
65 Act of 1830;

66 (10) That forty-six thousand indigenous Native  
67 Americans of the Cherokee Nation were forcefully removed  
68 from Alabama and Georgia and relocated to Oklahoma, or  
69 "Indian Territory", as a result of the Indian Removal Act of  
70 1830, and that approximately ten percent or four thousand  
71 six hundred of such persons died in the "Trail of Tears" as  
72 a result of being forced by the United States Army to walk  
73 from Alabama and Georgia to Oklahoma;

74 (11) That twenty-five million acres of fertile,  
75 lucrative farmland were given away to white, illegal,  
76 European immigrants who settled in Alabama, Arkansas,  
77 Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South  
78 Carolina, and Tennessee when indigenous Native Americans  
79 lost their homelands as a result of the passage of the

80 Indian Removal Act of 1830, and that the United States Army  
81 forcefully removed those indigenous Native Americans from  
82 their homelands and herded those indigenous Native Americans  
83 into concentration camps in Oklahoma called reservations;

84 (12) The "Wounded Knee" massacre of indigenous Native  
85 Americans and other such massacres of those indigenous  
86 Native Americans by the United States Army;

87 (13) That two hundred and seventy million acres of  
88 indigenous Native Americans' land was taken from them and  
89 given to over one million white, illegal, European  
90 immigrants as a result of the passage of the Homestead Act  
91 of 1862 by the United States Congress;

92 (14) That, under the Homestead Act, each white,  
93 illegal, European immigrant family was given one hundred and  
94 sixty acres of indigenous Native Americans' farmland and  
95 allowed to go for free to a land grant college or university  
96 to learn agricultural techniques;

97 (15) That the Homestead Act resulted in the forceful  
98 removal by the United States Army of millions of indigenous  
99 Native Americans from their homelands in the "Northwest  
100 Territory" after which such persons were herded into  
101 concentration camps called reservations; and

102 (16) Such other topics of indigenous Native American  
103 history as shall fully detail and tell the history or story  
104 of indigenous Native Americans and the dispossession of  
105 their lands and lives as a result of the European military  
106 invasion, illegal immigration, and colonization of the  
107 Americas, and particularly by the United States.

108 2. The state board of education shall adopt and  
109 require that the history curriculum taught in the seventh  
110 through twelfth grades include the following topics of  
111 African American history:

112           (1) A detailed history of Africa, including, but not  
113           limited to, the birth of humanity in Africa, initial  
114           migrations of Africans out of Africa and into all continents  
115           and islands of the Earth, the development of black African  
116           civilizations, including, but not limited to, Egypt, Nubia,  
117           Kush, Ethiopia, Mali, Ghana, Songhay, Benin, Kanem-Bornu,  
118           and Great Zimbabwe; the effects of slavery and colonialism  
119           upon African societies; African independence movements; and  
120           modern-day Africa;

121           (2) Pre-Columbian contact between the indigenous  
122           Native Americans and Africans, including contact,  
123           visitation, interaction, and trade between Native Americans  
124           with Egypt and Mali, as well as settlements of Egyptians and  
125           Maliens in both North and South America;

126           (3) The hypocrisy of the phrase "all men are created  
127           equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain  
128           unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and  
129           the Pursuit of Happiness" in the Declaration of  
130           Independence, given the enslavement of millions of human  
131           beings in the United States;

132           (4) Slavery provisions in the United States  
133           Constitution;

134           (5) The distinction between lifetime chattel slavery  
135           instituted in the Americas and old-world slavery;

136           (6) The economics of slavery;

137           (7) The following topics related to slavery in the  
138           United States:

139           (a) Slave breeding;

140           (b) Buck breaking;

141           (c) The rape of slaves;

142           (d) The mutilation of slaves;

143           (e) The castration of slaves;

144           (f) The murder of slaves;  
145           (g) The starvation of slaves;  
146           (h) The poor clothing of slaves;  
147           (i) Destroying slave families through the selling of  
148 single members of slave families away from the family;  
149           (j) Forcing slaves to work from sunup to sundown;  
150           (k) The cruel and unusual punishment of slaves;  
151           (l) The whipping of slaves;  
152           (m) The shackling of slaves;  
153           (n) A list of Presidents of the United States who  
154 owned slaves, to wit, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson,  
155 James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van  
156 Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk,  
157 Zachary Taylor, Andrew Johnson, and Ulysses S. Grant;  
158           (o) Slave revolts;  
159           (p) The burning and branding of slaves;  
160           (q) The Fugitive Slave Act;  
161           (r) The Underground Railroad;  
162           (s) Prohibitions against teaching slaves how to read  
163 and write; and  
164           (t) Laws providing that conversion to Christianity did  
165 not emancipate a slave;  
166           (8) The participation of blacks in the Revolutionary  
167 War and broken promises of freedom if they fought on the  
168 side of the colonies;  
169           (9) The participation of blacks in the Civil War;  
170           (10) That as many as fifty million Africans lost their  
171 lives during the four-hundred-year slave trade;  
172           (11) The fact that the Emancipation Proclamation did  
173 not free any slaves when issued by President Abraham Lincoln  
174 due to the fact that Lincoln did not apply it to the four  
175 slave states that did not secede from the Union,

specifically Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, nor to the three slave states that seceded but were under Union control at the time of the Emancipation Proclamation, specifically Louisiana, Virginia, and Tennessee, and that the Emancipation Proclamation could not be enforced in the remaining eight slave states that made up the Confederacy since such states were under the control of the Confederacy;

(12) That over one million Africans remained enslaved in the United States on June 19, 1865, "Juneteenth", since the Emancipation Proclamation did not apply to all slaves in the United States;

(13) That the emancipation of all slaves in the United States occurred on December 6, 1865, the date the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified abolishing slavery in the United States;

(14) That the Thirteenth Amendment allowed one to be enslaved for conviction of crime, which led to the former Confederate slave states' passage of the "Black Codes", which allowed for conviction of black people for trumped-up crimes such as loitering and vagrancy, the imprisonment of black people for such crimes, and the government leasing of those black people to work, without pay, like slaves to white-owned businesses, farmers, and manufacturers;

(15) The race massacres throughout the United States following the Civil War, and particularly the bombing and destruction of the black owned and occupied Rosewood business and residential district of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and East St. Louis, Illinois;

(16) The violent overthrow of elected black governmental officials of Wilmington, North Carolina, by a white seditionist mob with no response by the state or federal governments;

- 208           (17) Black reconstruction of the South;
- 209           (18) The compromise ending reconstruction;
- 210           (19) Buffalo Soldiers;
- 211           (20) The participation of blacks in the Spanish-
- 212 American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and
- 213 the Vietnam War;
- 214           (21) Discrimination against black veterans;
- 215           (22) Discrimination against black West Point cadets;
- 216           (23) Discrimination against black soldiers and attacks
- 217 against black soldiers coming home from wars;
- 218           (24) The forced retirement of the highest-ranking
- 219 black Army officer, Colonel Charles Young, in order to avoid
- 220 promoting him as the first black Brigadier General solely
- 221 because he was black;
- 222           (25) Black inventions and inability of black inventors
- 223 to get loans or investments to develop their inventions;
- 224           (26) President Woodrow Wilson's aid to the revival of
- 225 the Ku Klux Klan and Wilson's ordering segregation of
- 226 governmental facilities and employees during his term of
- 227 office between 1913 and 1921;
- 228           (27) Laws mandating discrimination and segregation on
- 229 the basis of race;
- 230           (28) The real estate practices of redlining and
- 231 restrictive covenants;
- 232           (29) Prohibitions against black athletes in
- 233 professional and amateur sports;
- 234           (30) Laws prohibiting interracial marriages;
- 235           (31) President Harry Truman's order to integrate the
- 236 military;
- 237           (32) The Voting Rights Act, Public Accommodations Act,
- 238 Fair Housing Act, Hate Crimes Act, and Equal Employment
- 239 Opportunity Act;

(33) The following Supreme Court cases: Dred Scott v. Sandford, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Shelley v. Kraemer, and Missouri ex rel. Gaines v. Canada;

(34) Significant African Americans in history;

(35) President Dwight Eisenhower's order for American troops to protect black students integrating public schools;

(36) The civil rights movement;

(37) The counter intelligence program, "COINTELPRO", the Federal Bureau of Investigation's conspiracy against black civil rights leaders and groups;

(38) The freedom riders;

(39) The lynching of over four thousand African Americans between 1877 and 1950;

(40) The Black Lives Matter movement, and the police murders of unarmed black people;

(41) The Tuskegee experiment on black men by failing to treat black men with syphilis to determine the effects of untreated syphilis upon human beings;

(42) Painful and crippling gynecological experiments on black women;

(43) Historically black colleges and universities; and

(44) Such other African American history as shall fully detail and tell the history or story of Africans in Africa, both before and after the European military invasion and colonization of Africa and the enslavement of Africans, including the European invaders and colonizers' violent dispossession of Africans from their homelands, and of gold, diamonds, and other minerals and natural resources; the Europeans' deprivation of Africans of their human rights both in the United States and in Africa; the African lives and bodies lost as a result of the European invasion and

272    colonization of the Americas and Africa; and African  
273    Americans' history in the United States.

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