

Appendix 1

This curriculum unit integrates with the North Carolina Career and Technical Education – Family and Consumer Sciences blueprint.

Essential Standards for Apparel and Textile Production I

Remember the apparel industry.

This objective reaches into the history of the apparel industry, which includes North Carolina's textile history. State resources also stress the influence of the French fashion industry on American designers. "Africa in the Global Fashion Industry: Beyond masks, safari coats, and romance" explores the many influences Africa has had on the French fashion industry.

Understand apparel design.

Apparel design includes basic art design elements and principles. The Apparel and Textile Production student learns to apply these artistic elements and principles to fashion. "Africa in the Global Fashion Industry: Beyond masks, safari coats, and romance" includes opportunities for the student to design a collection using not only elements and principles of design, but also inspiration from traditional garments from various regions of Africa.

Understand fibers, fabrics, and finishes.

Upon learning the basic scientific knowledge of textiles, students can further understand the complexities of African textiles. Examples of fabrics or textiles studied are kente cloth, adinkra, boubous, and batik.

Essential Standards for Apparel and Textile Production II

Understand textile science.

Entering Apparel and Textile Production II, have a basic understanding of textile science. This curriculum in African studies can challenge the student to design a textile repeat that could be printed by a local custom printing company. In the Charlotte, N.C. area, Advanced Digital Textiles has not only given level two students a tour of their facilities, but they have also offered to print any student created work. This gives the student an opportunity for work-based learning.

Understand global production and manufacturing.

Understand the marketing mix.

Areas of entrepreneurship studied include a business plan, pricing, packaging, and marketing. Africa has great stories of entrepreneurship, showing that in spite of political and economic roadblocks, small businesses are continuing to boost Africa's economy.

Understand the global markets.

Focusing on the many aspects of the garment industry, students come to realize that production, promotion, and designing are often a collaborative effort involving more than one country or continent.

An interdisciplinary approach with World History teachers and classes benefit, considering the following **World History Essential Standards**:

WHH4

Analyze the political, economic, social and cultural factors that lead to the development of the first age of global interaction.

4.4 Analyze the effects of increased global trade on the interactions between nations in Europe, Southwest Asia, the Americas and Africa (e.g., exploration, mercantilism, inflation, rise of capitalism, etc.).

WHH5

Analyze exploration and expansion in terms of its motivations and impact.

5.1 Explain how and why the motivations for exploration and conquest resulted in increased global interactions, differing patterns of trade, colonization, and conflict among nations.

5.2 Explain the causes and effects of exploration and expansion (e.g., technological innovations and advances, forces that allowed the acquisition of colonial possessions and trading privileges in Africa, Asia, the Americas and the Columbian exchange).

5.3 Analyze colonization in terms of the desire for access to resources and markets as well as the consequences on indigenous cultures, population, and environment (e.g., commercial revolution, Columbian exchange, religious conversion, spread of Christianity, spread of disease, spread of technology, conquistadors, slave trade, encomienda system, enslavement of indigenous people, mixing of populations, etc.).

WHH7

Understand how national, regional, and ethnic interests have contributed to conflict among groups and nations in the modern era.

7.4 Explain how social and economic conditions of colonial rule contributed to the rise of nationalistic movements (e.g., India, Africa, Southeast Asia).

7.5 Analyze the emergence of capitalism as a dominant economic pattern and the responses to it from various nations and groups.

7.6 Explain how economic crisis contributed to the growth of various political and economic movements.

WHH8

Analyze global interdependence and shifts in power in terms of political, economic, social and environmental changes and conflicts since the last half of the twentieth century.

8.6 Explain how liberal democracy, private enterprise and human rights movements have reshaped political, economic and social life in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Europe, the Soviet Union and the United States (e.g., U.N. Declaration of Human Rights, end of Cold War, apartheid, perestroika, glasnost, etc.).