

# SENATE BILL NO. 1103

102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR MOSLEY.

4075S.01H

KRISTINA MARTIN, Secretary

## AN ACT

To repeal section 160.516, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to the history curriculum in public schools.

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

Section A. Section 160.516, RSMo, is repealed and two new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 160.516 and 170.342, to read as follows:

160.516. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of [section] sections 160.514 and 170.342, the state board of education and the department of elementary and secondary education shall not be authorized to mandate and are expressly prohibited from mandating the curriculum, textbooks, or other instructional materials to be used in public schools. Each local school board shall be responsible for the approval and adoption of curriculum used by the school district. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to schools and instructional programs administered by the state board of education and the department of elementary and secondary education or to school districts that are classified as unaccredited.

2. The state board of education and the department of elementary and secondary education shall not require districts to use any appendix to the common core state standards.

**EXPLANATION-Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.**

170.342. 1. The state board of education shall adopt  
2 and require that the history curriculum taught in the  
3 seventh through twelfth grades include the following topics  
4 of Native American history:

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

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

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

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

29 (5) A map identifying the name and approximate  
30 geographic boundaries of each Native American nation and  
31 tribe located in the present-day territory of the United  
32 States at the time of the arrival of Columbus in the

33 Americas, as well as the estimated population of each such  
34 nation and tribe at such time;

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

44 (7) That approximately twelve million indigenous  
45 Native Americans located in the present-day territory of the  
46 United States died as a result of the holocaust inflicted  
47 upon them upon the European military invasion and  
48 colonization of the lands that became such territory;

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

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

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

73           (11) That twenty-five million acres of fertile,  
74 lucrative farmland was given away to white, illegal,  
75 European immigrants who settled in Alabama, Arkansas,  
76 Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South  
77 Carolina, and Tennessee when indigenous Native Americans  
78 lost their homelands as a result of the passage of the  
79 Indian Removal Act of 1830, and that the United States Army  
80 forcefully removed those indigenous Native Americans from  
81 their homelands and herded those indigenous Native Americans  
82 into concentration camps in Oklahoma called reservations;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

125           (3) The hypocrisy of the phrase "all men are created  
126 equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain  
127 unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and

128 the Pursuit of Happiness" in the Declaration of  
129 Independence, given the enslavement of millions of human  
130 beings in the United States;

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

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

135 (6) The economics of slavery;

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

138 (a) Slave breeding;

139 (b) Buck breaking;

140 (c) The rape of slaves;

141 (d) The mutilation of slaves;

142 (e) The castration of slaves;

143 (f) The murder of slaves;

144 (g) The starvation of slaves;

145 (h) The poor clothing of slaves;

146 (i) Destroying slave families through the selling of  
147 single members of slave families away from the family;

148 (j) Forcing slaves to work from sunup to sundown;

149 (k) The cruel and unusual punishment of slaves;

150 (l) The whipping of slaves;

151 (m) The shackling of slaves;

152 (n) A list of Presidents of the United States who  
153 owned slaves, to wit, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson,  
154 James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Martin Van  
155 Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk,  
156 Zachary Taylor, Andrew Johnson, and Ulysses S. Grant;

157 (o) Slave revolts;

158 (p) The burning and branding of slaves;

159 (q) The Fugitive Slave Act;

- 160           (r) The Underground Railroad;
- 161           (s) Prohibitions against teaching slaves how to read  
162 and write; and
- 163           (t) Laws providing that conversion to Christianity did  
164 not emancipate a slave;
- 165           (8) The participation of blacks in the Revolutionary  
166 War and broken promises of freedom if they fought on the  
167 side of the colonies;
- 168           (9) The participation of blacks in the Civil War;
- 169           (10) That as many as fifty million Africans lost their  
170 lives during the four-hundred-year slave trade;
- 171           (11) The fact that the Emancipation Proclamation did  
172 not free any slaves when issued by President Abraham Lincoln  
173 due to the fact that Lincoln did not apply it to the four  
174 slave states that did not secede from the Union,  
175 specifically Missouri, Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky, nor  
176 to the three slave states that seceded but were under Union  
177 control at the time of the Emancipation Proclamation,  
178 specifically Louisiana, Virginia, and Tennessee, and that  
179 the Emancipation Proclamation could not be enforced in the  
180 remaining eight slave states that made up the Confederacy  
181 since such states were under the control of the Confederacy;
- 182           (12) That over one million Africans remained enslaved  
183 in the United States on June 19, 1865, "Juneteenth", since  
184 the Emancipation Proclamation did not apply to all slaves in  
185 the United States;
- 186           (13) That the emancipation of all slaves in the United  
187 States occurred on December 6, 1865, the date the Thirteenth  
188 Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified  
189 abolishing slavery in the United States;
- 190           (14) That the Thirteenth Amendment allowed one to be  
191 enslaved for conviction of crime, which led to the former

192 Confederate slave states' passage of the "Black Codes",  
193 which allowed for conviction of black people for trumped-up  
194 crimes such as loitering and vagrancy, the imprisonment of  
195 black people for such crimes, and the government leasing of  
196 those black people to work, without pay, like slaves to  
197 white-owned businesses, farmers, and manufacturers;

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

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

207 (17) Black reconstruction of the South;

208 (18) The compromise ending reconstruction;

209 (19) Buffalo Soldiers;

210 (20) The participation of blacks in the Spanish-  
211 American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and  
212 the Vietnam War;

213 (21) Discrimination against black veterans;

214 (22) Discrimination against black West Point cadets;

215 (23) Discrimination against black soldiers and attacks  
216 against black soldiers coming home from wars;

217 (24) The forced retirement of the highest-ranking  
218 black Army officer, Colonel Charles Young, in order to avoid  
219 promoting him as the first black Brigadier General solely  
220 because he was black;

221 (25) Black inventions and inability of black inventors  
222 to get loans or investments to develop their inventions;



223           (26) President Woodrow Wilson's aid to the revival of  
224 the Ku Klux Klan and Wilson's ordering segregation of  
225 governmental facilities and employees during his term of  
226 office between 1913 and 1921;

227           (27) Laws mandating discrimination and segregation on  
228 the basis of race;

229           (28) The real estate practices of redlining and  
230 restrictive covenants;

231           (29) Prohibitions against black athletes in  
232 professional and amateur sports;

233           (30) Laws prohibiting interracial marriages;

234           (31) President Harry Truman's order to integrate the  
235 military;

236           (32) The Voting Rights Act, Public Accommodations Act,  
237 Fair Housing Act, Hate Crimes Act, and Equal Employment  
238 Opportunity Act;

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

243           (34) Significant African Americans in history;

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

246           (36) The Civil Rights Movement;

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

250           (38) The freedom riders;

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

253           (40) The black lives matter movement, and the police  
254 murders of unarmed black people;

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

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

260           (43) Historically black colleges and universities; and

261           (44) Such other African American history as shall  
262 fully detail and tell the history or story of Africans in  
263 Africa, both before and after the European military invasion  
264 and colonization of Africa and the enslavement of Africans,  
265 including the European invaders and colonizers' violent  
266 dispossession of Africans from their homelands, and of gold,  
267 diamonds, and other minerals and natural resources; the  
268 Europeans' deprivation of Africans of their human rights  
269 both in the United States and in Africa; the African lives  
270 and bodies lost as a result of the European invasion and  
271 colonization of the Americas and Africa; and African-  
272 Americans' history in the United States.

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