

New York State Education Department Office of Special Education Educational Partnership







CED .



What Does it Mean to be Culturally Responsive?

Developed by the Technical Assistance Partnership for Equity at Bank Street College of Education. November 2021



Disclaimer

The resources shown are designed to provide helpful information. Resources are provided for instructional use purposes only and do not constitute NYSED endorsement of any vendor, author, or other sources. To the best of our knowledge, the resources provided are true and complete.



Staff Information

Today's Facilitators

Introductions

- Name
- Role
- District
- School
- Population Served



Opening Reflection

"CRT (Culturally Responsive Teaching) is not a set of" of 'best practices' but a practice that recognizes the mind-body connection involved in learning. (Hammond, 2013)



Session Objectives

- Review a resource titled *What Does it Mean to be Culturally Responsive?* (Hammond, 2013)
- Reflect on Connections to Practice
- Deepen Learning
- Close Out and Commitments

Meeting Norms

- Respect who has the mic
- Be respectful of each other's needs and various learning styles
- Commit to experiencing discomfort and acknowledge different feelings that may arise
- Respect confidentiality of the stories and experiences shared but encourage one another to share the content and learnings we acquire

Handout Review

What Does it Mean to be Culturally Responsive?

- What are your initial reactions to the information presented in the one-pager
- Are there areas of the resource that stand out? (Refer to specific numbers/elements)
- Are there components of Culturally Responsive Teaching where you already feel strong in your practice? What examples do you have?
- Are there areas of Culturally Responsive Practice where you feel you need to grow?
- What questions or wonderings do you have?

1. The educational organization keeps in mind the social-emotional impact of living in a racialized society

Key Concepts

- Achievement (opportunity) gap
- Student mistrust
- Learned Helplessness
- Disengagement
- Implicit Bias
- Deficit thinking
- Victim/Student blaming





Strategies to Highlight

- Validate student perspectives, lived experiences and entry points
- Build learning partnerships between students and teachers
- Ask for permission to push for deeper learning
- The teacher doesn't become reactionary to student mistrust, learned helplessness, and disengagement



2. The EO recognizes use of cultural capital and tools (soft-wired)

Key Vocabulary and Concepts

- Verve
- Cultural capital
- Familial capital
- Aspirational capital
- Linguistic capital
- Resistant capital
- Navigational capital
- Social capital



Cultural Capital

- What are common cultural tools used by students in your educational contexts?
- How can you make space for these tools in your practice?



3. The teacher responds positively (non-verbally and verbally)

Key Vocabulary and Concepts

- Cultural tools
- Affirmation
- Zone of proximal development

How do you affirm and validate students? What are ways to respond positively, verbally and non-verbally?



4. Teacher is constructive (helpful) in facilitating learning tools by building cultural tools

Key Vocabulary and Concepts

- Accountable talk
- The Brain's 5 r's (ritual, repetition, recitation, relationship, rhythm)
- Culturally responsive processing tools, contrastive analysis
- Alliances/allyship
- Build learning partnerships



Closing Reflection and Commitments

- How deeply have I engaged as a culturally responsive practitioner?
- What have I really internalized and where do I need to grow?
- What is one commitment I want to make in growing as a culturally responsive educator?

Closing Reflection and Commitments, continued

• Use the sentence stem below to write a commitment to grow in your practice as a culturally responsive practitioner.

I commit to ______ in order to grown in my practice as a culturally responsive practitioner

References

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Yosso *, T. J. (2005). Whose culture has capital? A critical race theory discussion of community cultural wealth. *Race Ethnicity and Education*, 8(1), 69–91. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/1361332052000341006</u>





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