



Journey to Responsiveness: Culturally Responsive Classroom Management

Dr. Sharroky Hollie

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Professor Sharroky Hollie is a national educator who provides professional development to thousands of educators in the area of cultural responsiveness. Since 2000, Dr. Hollie has trained over 150,000 educators and worked in nearly 2000 classrooms. Going back 25 years, he has been a classroom teacher at the middle and high school levels, a central office professional development coordinator in Los Angeles Unified School District, a school founder and administrator, and university professor in teacher education at the Cal State University. Sharroky has also been a visiting professor for Webster University in St. Louis and a guest lecturer at Stanford and UCLA.

In addition to his experience in education, he has authored several texts and journal articles. Most recently, he wrote Strategies for Culturally and Linguistically Responsive Teaching and Learning (2015) and contributed a chapter in the Oxford Handbook of African American Language (2015). Dr. Hollie's first book, Culturally and Linguistically Responsive Teaching and Learning: Classroom Practices for Student Success was published in 2011, followed soon thereafter by The Skill to Lead, The Will to Teach, co-written with Dr. Anthony Muhammad. Also, Dr. Hollie has been a contributing author with Pearson publishing in the Cornerstone and Keystone textbook series (2009), Prentice Hall Anthology (2012), and iLit e-series (2014). In 2003, he and two colleagues founded the Culture and Language Academy of Success, a laboratory school that demonstrated the principles of cultural responsiveness in an exemplary school wide model, which operated until 2013.





Let's Review

Mindset

Reflective

CLR

Skillset

Responsive

Three Ways To VABB

Talk To hily

Relate To Differently

Differently

Difference = Responsiveness



HERE!

Dr. Sharroky Hollie

Notes:





RESPONSIVE CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT

- Use of attention signals strategically
- Use of protocols for responding
- · Use of protocols for discussing
- Use of movement activities
- Use of extended collaboration activities



RESPONSIVE ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

- Tiering vocabulary words Level 2 and Level 3
- Use of vocabulary acquisition strategies
- · Use of reinforcement activities



RESPONSIVE ACADEMIC LITERACY

- Use of culturally responsive supplemental text
- Use of engaging read alouds
- Use of effective literacy strategies across content areas



RESPONSIVE ACADEMIC LANGUAGE

- Providing opportunities for situational appropriateness
- Use of sentence lifting for situational appropriateness Use of re-tellings for situational appropriateness
- Use of role-playing for situational appropriateness
- Using teachable moments for situational appropriateness



Mindset: Preferences/Biases

Embrace My First Thoughts - Race and Gender - Turn and Talk

- 1. Surgeon
- 2. Commercial Airline Pilot
- 3. National Basketball Association Player

Embrace My First Thoughts - Traits and Groups - Circle One

Men or Women

African Americans or Native Americans

Jews or Christians

Asians or Caucasians

Italians or Dutch

Shades of Truth

How often do you give answers you know are untrue?

White lies: How are you today? Harmless, good intentions Gray lies: Can you spare a dollar? Spare one's own feelings

Colorless lies: How many cigarettes do you smoke a day? Self-deception

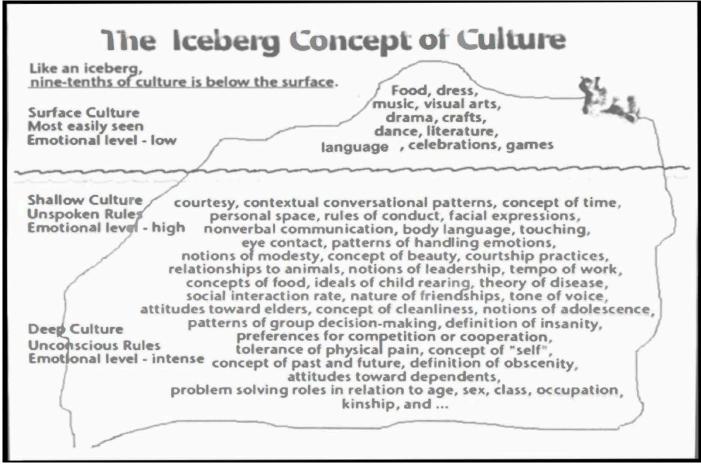
Red lies: "I love you" Deceiving to others

Blue lies: Did you do all of the reading for the test? Essentially Truthful

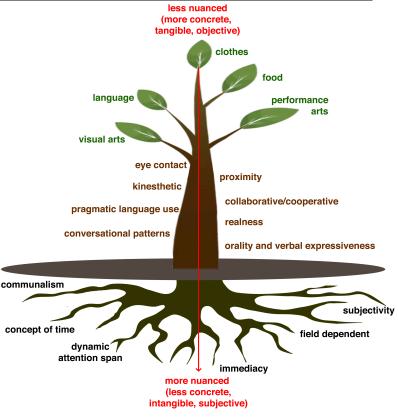
What are the preferred school culture behaviors?

Behaviors/Source Preference/Bias





age orientation gender ethnic national religious socioeconomic THE CENTER FOR CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING 62017 www.culturallyresponsive.org/store





Cultural Elements

High Resonance Low Resonance

Communalism • Eye Contact • Realness • Orality and Verbal Expressiveness Proximity • Concept of Time • Conversational Patterns

Validating and Affirming (VA) Statements	Building and Bridging (BB) Statements
love, appreciate, honor, respect, connect with, relate to, grateful for, affirm, recognize, validate,	School culture, school language, culture of our classroom, practice situational appropriateness, appropriate for,

- 1. Recognize the behavior as cultural or (not)
- 2. If cultural, validate and affirm the behavior first
- 3. Then, build and bridge to situational appropriate behavior
- 4. If not cultural, then go to classroom management system

"Situational appropriateness is the concept of determining what cultural or linguistic behavior is most appropriate for the situation. Put another way, students are allowed to make choices around cultural and linguistic behaviors dependent on the situation but without giving up or sacrificing what they consider to be their base culture or language."

—Hollie, Culturally and Linguistically Responsive Teaching and Learning:

Classroom Practices for Student Success (2017)



Common Cultural Behaviors

The following behaviors build off the iceberg concept of culture (anthropological basis for the focus on culture as opposed to race). Based on the research of Wade Boykins and others, these behaviors are the most common (likely to occur) in the milieu of the classroom and school dynamics. Please note, however, that this is NOT an exhaustive list. Other culture behaviors can and do occur.

The take-away is that all of us exhibit these cultural behaviors depending on our heritage (ethnic identity), upbringing, and where we were raised. These behaviors are NOT race dependent. The CLR educator should know these behaviors. It is important to conceptualize these behaviors without thinking about them in the context or comparison of school or mainstream (whiteness) culture. They are meant to stand alone, have value on their own, and be representative of who our students are culturally for validating and affirming purposes. To fully understand them is to know them in their originality. To only see these behaviors in relation to school culture (whiteness) misses the point and treads on deficit thinking.

What appears first is the behavior list. There is a total of 16 and they are listed from the less nuanced (easier to grasp conceptually) to the more nuanced (harder to grasp conceptually). What is noted in parenthesis is the behavior in teacher friendly language. After the list, the definitions for each behavior follow.

Common Cultural Behaviors List

Less Nuanced (More concrete, tangible, objective)

- 1. Eye Contact
- 2. Proximity
- 3. Kinesthetic (high movement context/orientation)
- 4. Collaborative/Cooperative (Work and dependence on group)
- 5. Spontaneous (Impulsive, impromptu)
- 6. Pragmatic Language Use (Non-Verbal Expressiveness)
- 7. Realness (authentic, direct)
- 8. Conversational Patterns (verbal overlap and non-linear discourse pattern)
- 9. Orality and Verbal Expressiveness (combination of #6 and #8 or verve)
- 10. Sociocentrism (socializing to learn)
- 11. Communalism (we is more important than I)
- 12. Subjective (relativity)
- 13. Concept of Time (situation dictates use of time, relative)
- 4. Dynamic Attention Span (varied ways to show attention)
- 15. Field Dependent (relevance of externally defined goals and reinforcements)
- 16. Immediacy (sense of connectedness)

More Nuanced (Less concrete, intangible, subjective)



Common Cultural Behaviors Defined

Common Cultural Behavior Definitions

Eye Contact

We communicate with our eyes. Depending on our cultural identity, we can show disrespect/respect, attention/lack of attention and/or intrigue/non-intrigue by how long eye contact is maintained (known as maintenance).

Proximity

The distance between two pople is often culturally dependent because it is a way of showing respect, rapport, and relationship. The appropriate distance is culturally determined, whether a person is asking a question, seeking informa or simply wanting to relate through converation all affect proximity. The distance and purpose vary from culture to culture.

Kinesthetic (High movement)

Moving while learning; tactile with use of gross motor skills; movement of the big muscles; learning through physical activities. Some culturesearn better while moving.

Cooperative/Collaborative (Shared work and responsibility)

Working together, sharing responsibility is seen as a plus, contributes to the overall performance; Shared responsibility

Spontaneous (Impromptu, Impulsivity)

Comfort level found in environments and contexts that are marked by impulse and improvisation; The tendency to respond as coming or resulting from an immediate or natural impulse; Unplanned.

Pragmatic Language Use (Newerbal)

Eye contact, hand gesture facial expressions, and body language can sometimes communicate more what is being sa than verbal language. In some cultures, the emphasized use of wearbals can be more meaningful, depending on the context and what needs to be communicated.

Realness (direct vs indirect)

How truthful, authentic, and direct we are in our communications. Different cultures value different levels of directness. How truth and authenticity are communicated to others can be culturally based.

Conversational Patterns (Verbal overlap and notinearity)

Verbal overlapping while someone else is talking shows engagement and focus for some languages/cultures, while in cultures not overlapping can show the same levels of engagement.



Common Cultural Behavior Definitions(Continued)

Orality and Verbal Expressiveness (Verve)

Verve is not what you say but how you say it. Verve happens when the combination of emphasized use of nonverbals verbal expressiveness occur simultaneously.

Sociocentrism (Social interaction to learn)

The act of social interaction is more valued than the content being discussed and is seen as a contributing variable to learning. Sometimes known as learning by talking (socializing).

Communalism/Communal (Collective Success)

"We" is more important than "I." The success of the whole (community, family, class, collaborative group) outweighs a more valued than the success of the individual

Subjective (Relativity)

The essential understanding of a topior concept lies in the relativity, perspective, granularity and not just right and wron Multiple perspectives are allowed and valued

Concept of Time (Precise/Relative)

Time can be seen conceptually as precise, meaning the beginning and ending of an event or occurrence is controlled the clock. Or time can be seen as relative. The event and occurrence are controlled by the human interaction (what is on in the moment), not the clock.

Dynamic Attention Span (Multiple ways to show focus)

Demonstration of varied ways to show focus and task orientation.

Field Dependent (Relevance)

Orientation toward external defined goals and reinforcements compared to the sociational tural relevance to own experiences. Contextualization matters, highly valued.

Immediacy (Connectedness)

Actions that all at once communicate warmth, acceptance, closeness, and availability; Connectedness AND sense of immediacy can be the tendency towaluate situations through a lens of urgency. In the classroom this looks like student who want to know about things in the "now" and having to wait creates stress.



Last time you VA'd Someone?

Validate: make legitimate what is perceived as illegitimate?		Affirm: make positive what is perceived as negative?	
	Think	Think	
	Say	Say	
	Do	Do	

Three Must Dos to Implement Responsive Classroom Management









Notes:	



Current Classroom Management Reflection

What school of thought do you aspire to?	

How does the three PPP approach work for you?

Are you aware of how to survive with your management system?

Type of Procedure	
What officially begins class	
What students do when work is completed	
When students do not have supplies or/are in need of a sharpening a pencil	
Use of cell phones, head phones, or other technologies	
Turning in late assignments/work	
Preparing for fire drills, lockdowns, other emergencies	
Getting your attention during independent work	
Entering/exiting the classrom	

Traditional School Culture

*standardized/rule-driven

- *quiet
- *stationary/low movement
- *time specific
- *competitive
- *deductive
- *turn-taking
- *mainly verbal communication
- *teacher-centered and led
- *field independent
- *intrapersonal

Underserved Cultures

- *preference for variation/ spontaneity
- *sociocentric
- *high movement
- *cooperative
- *inductive
- *overlap
- *many ways to communicate
- *purpose-driven
- *affective
- *field-dependent
- *interpersonal

Identify the behaviors as Cultural or NOT

If it is cultural, state the cultural behavior? You decide!

- 1. Student is talking while teacher is talking but in an affirming way.
 - 2. Student is tapping on desk while other students are working quietly.
 - 3. Student is picking on another student.
 - 4. Student says mean and degrading things to the teacher. .
 - 5. Student in one collaborative group paying attention to other students in another collaborative group.
 - 6. Student is stealing.
 - 7. Student is aggressively talking back, trying to make a point with the teacher.
 - 8. Student is throwing paper across the class.
 - 9. Students are interjecting without raising their hands during a class discussion segment.
- ______ 10.Student stands up sometimes when completing his/her assignments.



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Talk to, Relate to, Teach Differently

Identify

Identify behavior as being culturally inappropriate, unacceptable, or egregious

Recognize

If culturally inappropriate, recognize cultural behavior using rings of culture or iceberg concept of culture (anthropology) or other possible reason, such as special needs, trauma, etc.

Check

Check belief system. Either you believe or you do not!

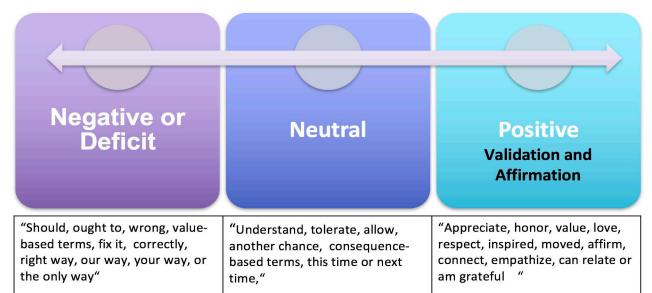
Validate and affirm

If you believe, then validate and affirm first and build and bridge.

Culturally Inappropriate Behaviors	Unacceptable	Egregious

Validating and Affirming (VA) Statements	Building and Bridging (BB) Statements
love, appreciate, honor, respect, connect with, relate to, grateful for, affirm, recognize, validate,	School culture, school language, culture of our classroom, practice situational appropriateness, appropriate for,

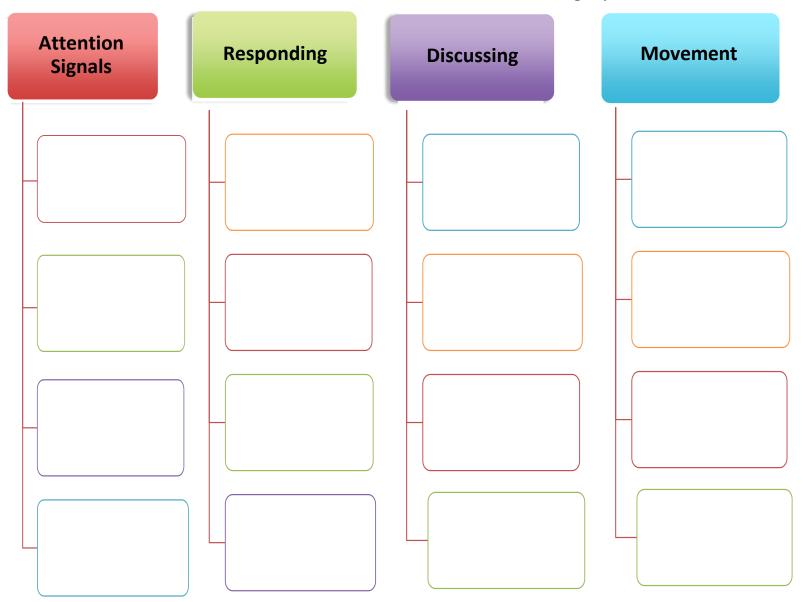
Validation and Affirmation



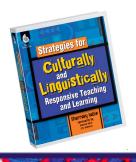


Focus on Engagement

List at least two activities in each category



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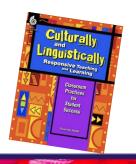






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