



# Not 'just', but Just:

Conversations on Diversity, Social Justice and Culturally Responsive Teaching

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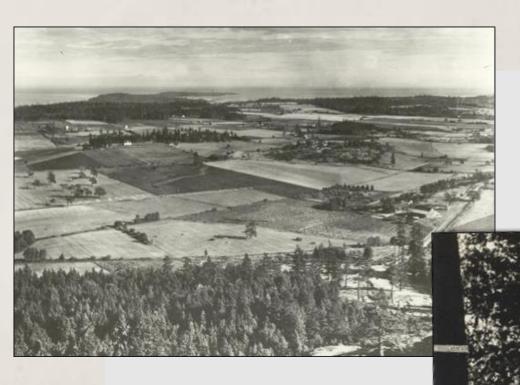


BCcampus offices are situated on the unceded territories of the səlilwəta? təməx (Tsleil-Waututh), Skwxwú7mesh-ulh Temíxw (Squamish), x məθk yəm (Musqueam), WSÁNEĆ (Saanich), and the Esquimalt and Songhees Nations of the Lək yəŋən (Lekwungen) Peoples. As both individuals and an organization, we continue to learn and build relationships as we actively respond to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action.



### All My Relations...





#### WITH GRATITUDE AND RESPECT



#### **ASPIRATIONS**

- Describe and examine the **foundations** of culturally responsive teaching
- Recognize the importance of **students' lived experiences**, and utilize those in teaching & learning
- Examine the role of **teachers as change agents**, illustrated by examples of culturally **responsive teaching practices** to develop strategies for our classrooms and other spaces



"The way we make sense of the world is often invisible to us. But we can't address issues of social justice without first examining the maps we are using to identify the problem and conceptualize the solutions."

(Sensoy & Diangelo, 2017, p.7)

Our responses to social issues will depend on where we see the "problem" located and what we see as our role in the "problem".

#### WORLDVIEWS

\*Education is not value free/value neutral (implications for social justice education/practice)



# CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE TEACHING: FOUNDATIONS

Geneva Gay (2002) defines culturally responsive teaching as "using the cultural characteristics, experiences, and perspectives of ethnically diverse students as conduits for teaching them more effectively" (p. 106)

#### This could mean:

- \*Developing knowledge about the diverse groups present within the classroom;
- \*Converting this knowledge into culturally responsive curriculum;
- \*Ensuring effective communication with culturally diverse students; and
- \*Diversifying the delivery of instruction to match the learning styles of culturally diverse students.

Gay (2002) says: "acquiring this knowledge is not as difficult as it might at first appear... It *just* has to be located, learned, and woven into the preparation programs of teachers and classroom instruction" (pp. 107-108)

Think of this as a **MINDSET** of how you organize your instruction to allow flexibility in your teaching.

It is a strength-based approach where learning is contextualized focusing on Relationships.

As such, it honours the learners' identities, it promotes diversity and inclusion, and supports critical thinking.

"Culturally Responsive and Relevant Pedagogy" (YouTube) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mySy5dC4IWs

# **QUESTIONS FOR REFLECTION...**

• How welcoming is your classroom? Think of a few examples.

• What kinds of resources (financial, human, material, space, etc.) are available to you, to your students, to the staff that can help support culturally responsive pedagogy?

# STUDENTS' LIVED EXPERIENCES



#### WHAT YOU KNOW IS CONNECTED TO WHO YOU ARE...

"Round Table on Indigenous Students' Experiences in Post-Secondary Education" (YouTube): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FObgXpgBSv0&t=642s

"Racism in Schools – A Lived Experience" (YouTube): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jMg4INEF5Bg

# TEACHERS AS AGENTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE





#### **QUESTIONS FOR REFLECTION...**



Where do I position myself?/ Has this position changed in the past two/three years? How has it changed?

How does my worldview, my language, and my choice of words influence/affect my students?

# The Johari Window

**Known to Self** 

Unknown to self

Known to Others

#### **OPEN**

Things that you and everyone else know

#### BLIND

Things that you are unaware of but others know

Jnknown to Ohthers

#### HIDDEN

Things that are known by you but unknown to others

#### UNKNOWN

Things that are unknown by you and everyone else

@PSYCHOTHERAPY.CENTRAL

# Principles according to Sonia Nieto (www.sabes.org)

- 1) Engaging in self-reflection: examining my own values, biases, strengths, and limitations, and how these can affect my relationships with students.
- 2) Having a mindset that respects students' individuality as well as their culture, history, and experiences.
- 3) Commitment to continued learning
- 4) Insisting on high quality and excellent work from students

### THE 4 R'S OF EDUCATION

Respect

Relevance

Reciprocity

Relationships



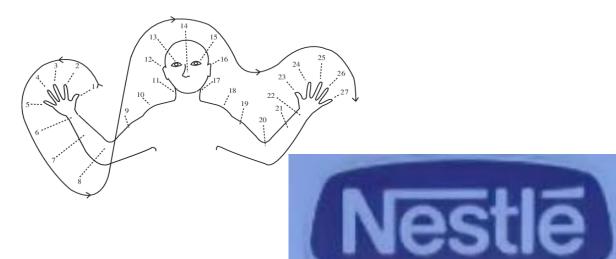


# RESPECTFUL CONTEXT

- \*Classroom arrangement
- \*Jobs/ responsibilities
- \*Co-creating clear guidelines and consequences
- \*Making space for learners' voice and choice, selfregulation, and accountability

# RELEVANT CURRICULA





#### RELEVANT CURRICULA -CONSIDERATIONS

- APPLICABILITY OF WHAT IS BEING LEARNED
- CLARITY IN EXPECTATIONS
- EDUCATIONAL NEEDS ARE DIFFERENT DEPENDING ON MANY VARIABLES
- PREVIOUS LEARNING EXPERIENCES INFLUENCE NEW LEARNING (FOR BETTER OR WORSE)

# RECIPROCAL RELATIONSHIPS

- AM I OPEN TO LEARNING FROM MY STUDENTS?
- ARE THERE OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEM TO LEARN FROM EACH OTHER?
- [HOW] CAN I INCORPORATE RECIPROCITY INTO MY WORK?

# **OUR SHARED RESPONSIBILITIES**



#### ONE NATIVE LIFE

# "To Love this Country" - Richard Wagamese

I have learned that to love this country means to love its people. All of them. For when we say, all my relations, it's meant in a teaching way, to rekindle community in us, the knowledge that we are all part of the great, grand circle of humanity that shapes this country and that we need each other.

It wouldn't be Canada with one voice less.









# Where to Position Positionality in Your Work

Facilitator: Bhuvinder Singh Vaid

December 8, 2023 @ 11:00 am – 12:00 pm



BCcampus Fall InfoSheet



