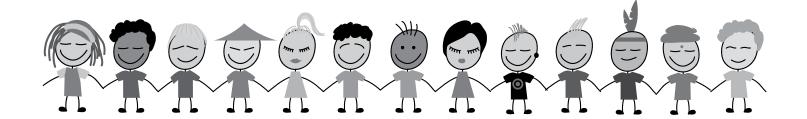
By Laurie A. Sharp and Robin D. Johnson

# Overcoming Cultural Inequalities With Diverse Children's Literature: Recommendations That Support Culturally Responsive Teaching With Multicultural Literature



# Abstract

In a diverse society, teachers must adopt a culturally relevant pedagogy that utilizes culturally responsive teaching practices, such as the incorporation of diverse children's literature. In doing so, teachers build global perspectives and global citizenry in students as they see themselves in text, encounter alternative perspectives, and develop understandings of lives beyond their own. The purpose of this article is to articulate three literature-based recommendations that enhance educational opportunities and overcome cultural inequalities through the inclusion of diverse children's literature.

*Keywords*: diverse children's literature, English language arts teachers, culturally responsive teaching

iverse children's literature has been widely accepted as texts that address themes related to ethnicity, race, culture, and languages (Boyd, Causey, & Galda, 2015). Other themes recently reflected in diverse children's literature include LGBTQIA (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual), gender,

Laurie A. Sharp is the Dr. John G. O'Brien Distinguished Chair in Education at West Texas A&M University in Canyon, Texas. She teaches undergraduate and graduate courses and works closely with area public school districts to identify best practices. Prior to being a faculty member in higher education, she was an elementary and intermediate level classroom teacher in Florida and Texas public schools. Her research interests include literacy, educator preparation, and learner engagement for all levels of learning. She can be reached at lsharp@wtamu.edu.

disabilities, religion, socioeconomic status, dialect variances, and differences in family structures. As classrooms continue to reflect the increasing diversity of the world, teachers have a responsibility to foster global citizenship among students (Garrison, Forest, & Kimmel, 2014). Using diverse children's literature serves as a "mirror," "window," or "door" (Bishop, 1990, p. 3) of the world and fosters students' ability to see themselves in text, encounter alternative perspectives, and develop understandings of lives beyond their own (Tschida, Ryan, & Ticknor, 2014).

# Culturally Relevant Pedagogy and Culturally Responsive Teaching

The principal goal of a culturally relevant pedagogy is "to empower students to examine critically the society in which they live and to work for social change" (Ladson-Billings, 1992, p. 314). Culturally relevant pedagogy aims to address students' academic performance as well as their ability to embrace their own cultural identities. As teachers work with students who have diverse backgrounds, teachers must be skilled with culturally responsive teaching, which draws upon "the cultural characteristics,

**Robin D. Johnson** is an assistant professor at Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, where she teaches early childhood courses and undergraduate students during their field-based semester. She has taught 1st through 4th grades in Texas public schools and was an elementary curriculum coordinator in the areas of literacy and social studies. She is the 2016-2017 President of the Texas Association for Literacy Education and co-editor of the *ALER Yearbook*. She is a Gold Level Abydos literacy facilitator and the author of *Time to Write*. She can be reached at robin.johnson@tamucc.edu.

Table 1 Culturally Responsive Teaching with Diverse Children's Literature

Interactive Read-Alouds	May et al. (2014) described how coupling reading aloud diverse children's literature selections with discussions among students possess numerous cultural and linguistic benefits.
Family Response Journals	Schrodt et al. (2015) provided an overview of the Kindergarten Family Backpack Project, which engaged students and their families with reading, writing, and culture beyond the classroom through diverse children's literature selections and family response journals.
Support Content Area Instruction in Mathematics	In order to connect students' mathematical understandings to the real world, Iliev and D'Angelo (2014) advocated that teachers share diverse children's literature selections during instruction with prereading activities, reading activities, and postreading activities. For example, <i>My Granny Went to Market: A Round-the-World Counting Rhyme</i> is an excellent text that reinforces the one-to-one counting concept among young learners.
	Leonard et al. (2014) shared results from a study conducting among preservice teachers that explored the effect of preparation efforts regarding the use of diverse children's literature during mathematics instruction during an elementary mathematical methods university course.
Support Content Area Instruction in Language Arts	During grammar instruction, Gartland and Smolkin (2016) described how the inclusion of diverse children's literature selections have the potential to encourage students' appreciation of language differences, as well as validate their own use of language.
	Stewart (2015) outlined various literacy activities as part of language arts instruction that drew upon the life experiences of refugee students through diverse children's literature selections.
Support Content Area Instruction in Science	Lawrence (2007) suggested ways in which teachers may select texts that enrich science instruction through cultural stories presented in various diverse children's literature selections.
Support Content Area Instruction in Social Studies	Through diverse children's literature selections, Meléndez (2015) highlighted how teachers are able to foster healthy identity development among young students, as well as respect for differences among others.
	Suzuki et al. (2015) reviewed how specific diverse children's literature selections support students' understandings regarding the realities of war throughout history.

experiences, and perspectives of ethnically diverse students as conduits for teaching them more effectively" (Gay, 2002, p. 106).

As shown in Table 1, integrating diverse children's literature into instruction has proven to be an excellent tool for teachers to practice culturally responsive teaching through structured learning experiences, such as:

- interactive read-alouds (May, Bingham, & Pendergast, 2014);
- family response journals (Schrodt, Fain, & Hasty, 2015); and
- tools to support content area instruction in mathematics (Iliev & D'Angelo, 2014; Leonard, Moore, & Brooks, 2014), language arts (Gartland & Smolkin, 2016; Stewart, 2015), science (Lawrence, 2007), and social studies (Meléndez, 2015; Suzuki, Huss, Fiehn, & Spencer, 2015).

Diverse children's literature selections are also excellent resources for developing young students' personal cultural identities and taking action on social issues (Martens et al., 2015) as well as advancing all students' critical thinking skills (Moreno, 2015). Practicing teachers must be skilled in locating and selecting quality diverse children's literature that is (a) sensitive in both visual and textual elements, (b) authentic and accurate in cultural portrayals, and (c) reflective of multiple ideologies (Boyd et al., 2015).

# Preparedness of Teachers to Incorporate Diverse Children's Literature

Integrating diverse children's literature into instruction is a rich culturally responsive teaching technique that addresses the unique learning needs of each student as well as academic standards [e.g., those articulated in the *Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills* (Texas Education Agency, 2016) and professional standards [e.g., those articulated in the *Standards for Reading Professionals—Revised 2010* (International Reading Association, 2010)]. This begs the question: Are teachers adequately prepared to enter classrooms and incorporate diverse children's literature as a tool to enhance educational opportunities and overcome cultural inequalities?

Over a decade ago, Brindley and Laframboise (2002) contended that taking multicultural courses in isolation was not an ample way to confront teacher candidates' existing cultural beliefs and develop their understandings regarding culturally responsive teaching. Howrey and Whelan-Kim (2009) also noted that one assignment within a course was equally insufficient. More recently, Brinson (2012) conducted a study designed to assess teacher candidates' knowledge of diverse children's literature and reported that most were unable to identify books that portrayed cultural groups other than Anglo American. Based on the findings from these studies, building teacher candidates' knowledge of how to use diverse children's literature to practice culturally response teaching requires much attention.

# Recommendations for Effective Inclusion of Diverse Children's Literature

As recommended by Brindley and Laframboise (2002), teacher educators must take a more comprehensive approach in order to prepare teacher candidates to incorporate diverse children's literature in the classroom successfully. Although the following suggestions are not exhaustive, they provide teacher educators with three literature-based recommendations that may be incorporated into their children's literature courses as well as throughout their respective teacher education programs. Moreover, these recommendations provide practicing teachers with an opportunity to develop their knowledge and skills associated with effective inclusion of diverse children's literature.

# Recommendation #1

Teacher candidates and practicing teachers must become advocates for more quality diverse children's literature (Brinson, 2012). Although publishers are printing more texts that portray underrepresented groups (Anderson, 2013), the number of available quality diverse children's literature still drastically lacks (Anderson, 2013; Boyd et al., 2015). Teachers must ensure that the diverse children's literature accessible within their classrooms and school libraries are deemed high quality. Teacher candidates and practicing teachers must be aware that parents and organizations may challenge specific diverse children's literature selections, which leads to the potential for censorship (Anderson, 2013). One resource to assist teachers with navigating the selection of diverse children's literature is the National Council of Teachers of English's website, Guidelines for Selection of Materials in English Language Arts Programs (http://www.ncte.org/positions/ statements/material-selection-ela).

# Recommendation #2

Teacher candidates and practicing teachers require knowledge of awards that recognize and honor authors and illustrators of diverse children's literature (Boyd et al., 2015; Brinson, 2012). Awards, such as The Pura Belpré Award, Sydney Taylor Book Awards, and Schneider Family Book Awards, recognize and honor books that have been judged by experts as high quality diverse children's literature (see Table 2 for a list of current awards and awardwinning books). Becoming familiar with award-winning books will help teachers identify excellent models of diverse children's literature for inclusion within their classrooms.

Table 2 Awards for Diverse Children's Literature

Awards	Criteria/Guidelines	Selected Titles
The Amelia Bloomer Project	<ul> <li>Recommended book list from the Feminist Task Force of the Social Responsibilities Round Table of the American Library Association annually</li> <li>Recognizes excellence in diverse children's literature that portrays feminism</li> </ul>	Selected Titles (2016 List): We Should All Be Feminists - Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie The Born Frees: Writing with the Girls of Gugulethu - Kimberly Burge The Boston Girl - Anite Diamant
The Américas Award	<ul> <li>Awarded by the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs annually</li> <li>Recognizes excellence in diverse children's literature that portrays the Latin America, the Caribbean, or Latinos in the United States cultural experience</li> </ul>	2015 Winners: Separate Is Never Equal: Sylvia Mendez & Her Family's Fight for Desegregation - Duncan Tonatiuh Silver People: Voices From the Panama Canal - Margarita Engle
The American Indian Youth Literature Awards	<ul> <li>Awarded by the American Indian         Library Association every two years         to American Indian authors and         illustrators</li> <li>Recognizes excellence in diverse         children's literature that portrays the         Asian/Pacific Americans cultural         experience</li> </ul>	2014 Picture Book Winner: Caribou Song - Tomson Highway (author), John Rombough (illustrator)  2014 Middle School Winner: How I Became a Ghost: A Choctaw Trail of Tears Story - Tim Tingle  2014 Young Adult Winner: Killer of Enemies - Joseph Bruchac
The Arab American Book Awards	<ul> <li>Awarded by the Arab American         National Museum to Arab American         authors annually</li> <li>Recognizes excellence in diverse         children's literature that portrays the         Arab American cultural experience</li> </ul>	2015 Children/ Young Adult Winner: The Turtle of Oman - Naomi Shihab Nye
Asian/Pacific American Award for Literature	<ul> <li>Awarded by the Asian/Pacific         American Librarians Association             annually to Asian/Pacific Islander             American authors and illustrators     </li> <li>Recognizes excellence in diverse         children's literature that portrays the             Asian/Pacific Americans cultural             experience     </li> </ul>	2015 Young Adult Winner: P.S. I Still Love You - Jenny Han 2015 Children's Winner: Full Cicada Moon - Marilyn Hilton 2015 Picture Book Winner: Juna's Jar - Jane Bahk
The Batchelder Award	<ul> <li>Awarded by the Association for Library Service to Children annually</li> <li>Recognizes excellence in diverse children's literature that was originally published outside of the U.S. in a language other than English, and later translated into English and published in the U.S.</li> </ul>	2016 Winner: The Wonderful Fluffy Little Squishy - Beatrice Alemagna

Awards	Criteria/Guidelines	Selected Titles
The Coretta Scott King Book Awards	<ul> <li>Awarded by the American Library         Association annually to African         American authors and illustrators</li> <li>Recognizes excellence in diverse         children's literature that portrays the</li> </ul>	2016 Author: Gone Crazy in Alabama -Rita Williams-Garcia  2016 Illustrator: Trombone Shorty - Bryan Collier
The Coretta Scott King Book Awards/ John Steptoe Award for New Talent	African American cultural experience     Awarded by the American Library     Association annually to new African     American authors and illustrators	2016 Authors: All American Boys - Jason Reynolds & Brendan Kiely
	Recognizes excellence in diverse children's literature that portrays the African American cultural experience	The Boy in the Black Suit - Jason Reynolds  X: A Novel - Ilyasah Shabazz with Kekla Magoon  2016 Illustrators: The Book Itch: Freedom, Truth & Harlem's Greatest Bookstore - R. Gregory Christie (illustrator)  Last Stop on Market Street - Christian Robinson (illustrator)
The Coretta Scott King Book Awards/ Virginia Hamilton Award for Lifetime Achievement	Awarded by the American Library     Association in even years to recognize     substantial and lasting literacy     contributions of African American     authors and illustrators      Awarded by the American Library     Association in odd years to recognize a     practitioner who uses award-winning     African American literature during     enriching literacy experiences	2016 Recipient: Jerry Pinkney (author/illustrator)
The Ezra Jack Keats Book Awards	Awarded by the Ezra Jack Keats     Foundation to an outstanding new     writer and new illustrator annually     Recognizes excellence in diverse     children's literature that portrays the     universal virtues of childhood and the     diversity of our world	2015 New Writer Winner: Chieri Uegaki (author), Hana Hashimoto, Sixth Violin  2015 New Illustrator Winner: Chris Haughton (illustrator), Shh! We Have a Plan
The Jane Addams Children's Book Awards	Awarded by the Jane Addams Peace Association annually     Recognizes excellence in diverse children's literature that promotes the cause of peace, social justice, world community, and the equality of the sexes and all races	2015 Winner for Younger Readers: Separate Is Never Equal: Sylvia Mendez & Her Family's Fight for Desegregation - Duncan Tonatiuh  2015 Winner for Older Readers: The Girl From the Tar Paper School: Barbara Rose Johns and the advent of the Civil Rights Movement - Teri Kanefield
The Lambda Literary Awards	Awarded by the Lambda Literary Foundation annually     Recognizes excellence in diverse children's literature that portrays the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender experience	2015 Children/ Young Adults Winner: Five, Six, Seven, Nate! - Tim Federle

Awards	Criteria/Guidelines	Selected Titles
The Once Upon A World Children's Book Award	Awarded by the Simon Wiesenthal Center/ Museum of Tolerance annually	2014 Winners: Barbed Wired Baseball -Marissa Mossña
	Recognizes excellence in diverse children's literature that portray themes of diversity, tolerance, and social justice that inspire readers to promote positive change	Hero on A Bicycle - Shirley Hughes (author/illustrator)
The Pura Belpré Award	Awarded by the Association for Library Service to Children annually to a Latino/Latina writer and illustrator	2016 Author: Enchanted Air: Two Cultures, Two Wings: A Memoir - Margarita Engle

Using diverse children's literature is a phenomenal way for teachers to model that they themselves value diversity, while also serving as windows looking into the life experiences of others and mirrors that reflect their own life experiences (Bishop, 1990).

# Recommendation #3

Teacher candidates and practicing teachers need frequent opportunities to read and discuss diverse children's literature. Teacher educators should weave regular and ongoing opportunities for teacher candidates to encounter diverse children's literature throughout their courses and facilitate discussions about these selections (Haddix & Price-Dennis, 2013; Wee, 2015). Similarly, school districts must support continuous professional development opportunities for practicing teachers to engage in the reading and discussion of diverse children's literature. Reading diverse children's literature and participating in subsequent discussions provides teacher candidates and practicing teachers with a safe environment to encounter topics with which they may not be familiar and comfortable. As teacher candidates and practicing teachers confront diverse topics and themes presented in diverse children's literature and examine these topics and themes through discourse, their awareness and attitudes towards diversity increases (Iwai, 2013).

As teachers continue their awesome responsibility of building global perspectives and global citizenry among their students, we must each ensure that our own pedagogy is relevant. Practicing teachers must be guided by a culturally relevant pedagogy and employ culturally relevant teaching practices, such as incorporating diverse children's literature inside and outside of the classroom. Using diverse children's literature is a phenomenal

way for teachers to model that they themselves value diversity, while also serving as windows looking into the life experiences of others and mirrors that reflect their own life experiences (Bishop, 1990). In doing so, we overcome cultural inequalities and empower students to be "active, successful participants in this 21st century global society" (NCTE, 2013, para. 1).

# References

- Anderson, N. A. (2013). *Elementary children's literature: Infancy through age 13* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). Boston, MA: Pearson.
- Bishop, R. S. (1990). Windows and mirrors: Children's books and parallel cultures. In M. Atwell & A. Klein (Eds.), *California State University Reading Conference: 14th Annual Conference Proceedings* (pp. 3-12).
- Boyd, F. B., Causey, L. L., & Galda, L. (2015). Culturally diverse literature: Enriching variety in an era of Common Core State Standards. *The Reading Teacher*, 68(5), 378-387.
- Brindley, R., & Laframboise, K. L. (2002). The need to do more: Promoting multiple perspectives in preservice teacher education through children's literature. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 18(4), 405-420.
- Brinson, S. A. (2012). Knowledge of multicultural literature among early childhood educators. *Multicultural Education*, *19*(2), 30-33. Retrieved from http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ EJ1001522.pdf
- Garrison, K. L., Forest, D. E., & Kimmel, S. C. (2014). Curation in translation: Promoting global citizenship through literature. School Libraries Worldwide, 20(1), 70-96.
- Gartland, L. B., & Smolkin, L. B. (2016). The histories and mysteries of grammar instruction. *The Reading Teacher*, 69(4), 391-399.

- Gay, G. (2002). Preparing for culturally responsive teaching. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 53(2), 106-116.
- Haddix, M., & Price-Dennis, D. (2013). Urban fiction and multicultural literature as transformative tools for preparing English teachers for diverse classrooms. *English Education*, 45(3), 247-283. Retrieved from http://www. ncte.org/journals/ee
- Howrey, S. T., & Whelan-Kim, K. (2009). Building cultural responsiveness in rural, preservice teachers using a multicultural children's literature project. *Journal of Early Childhood Teacher Education*, 30(2), 123-137.
- Iliev, N., & D'Angelo, F. (2014). Teaching mathematics through multicultural literature. *Teaching Children Mathematics*, 20(7), 452-457. Retrieved from http://www.nctm.org/ publications/teaching-children-mathematics/
- International Reading Association. (2010). Standards for reading professionals Revised 2010. Retrieved from http://www.literacyworldwide.org/get-resources/standards/standardsfor-reading-professionals
- Iwai, Y. (2013). Multicultural children's literature and teacher candidates' awareness and attitudes toward cultural diversity. *International Electronic Journal of Elementary National Education*, 5(2), 185-198. Retrieved from http://iejee.com/
- Ladson-Billings, G. (1992). Reading between the lines and beyond the pages: A culturally relevant approach to literacy teaching. *Theory into Practice*, *31*(4), 312-320.
- Lawrence, M. (2007). A cultural classroom library. Science & Children, 45(3), 34-36. Retrieved from http://www.nsta.org/elementaryschool/
- Leonard, J., Moore, C. M., & Brooks, W. (2014). Multicultural children's literature as a context for teaching mathematics for cultural relevance in urban schools. *The Urban Review,* 46(3), 325-348.
- Martens, P., Martens, R., Doyle, M., Loomis, J., Fuhrman, L., Furnari, C., & ... Stout, R. (2015). Building intercultural understandings through global literature. *The Reading Teacher*, 68(8), 609-617.
- May, L. A., Bingham, G. E., & Pendergast, M. L. (2014). Culturally and linguistically relevant readalouds. *Multicultural Perspectives*, 16(4), 210-218.
- Meléndez, L. (2015). Using children's books as a social studies curriculum strategy. *Young Children, 70*(3), 48-53. Retrieved from http://www.naeyc.org/yc/
- Moreno, M. (2015). How I use multicultural education to impact student learning and develop critical thinking skills. Multicultural Perspectives, 17(3), 152-154.

- National Council of Teachers of English. (2013). *The NCTE definition of 21st century literacies*. Retrieved from http://www.ncte.org/positions/statements/21stcentdefinition
- National Council of Teachers of English. (2014). Guidelines for selection of materials in English language arts programs.

  Retrieved from http://www.ncte.org/positions/statements/material-selection-ela
- Schrodt, K., Fain, J. G., & Hasty, M. (2015). Exploring culturally relevant texts with kindergartners and their families. *The Reading Teacher, 68*(8), 589-598.
- Stewart, M. A. (2015). "My journey of hope and peace": Learning from adolescent refugees' lived experiences. *Journal of Adolescent & Adult Literacy*, 59(2), 149-159.
- Suzuki, T., Huss, J., Fiehn, B., & Spencer, R. M. (2015). Realities of war: Using picture books to teach the social effects of armed conflicts. *Multicultural Education*, 22(3-4), 54-58. Retrieved from https://www.highbeam.com/publications/multicultural-education-p435168
- Texas Education Agency. (2016). Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills. Retrieved from http://tea.texas.gov/index2. aspx?id=6148
- Tschida, C. M., Ryan, C. L., & Ticknor, A. S. (2014). Building on windows and mirrors: Encouraging the disruption of "single stories" through children's literature. *Journal of Children's Literature*, 40(1), 28-39. Retrieved from http://www.childrensliteratureassembly.org/journal.html
- Wee, J. (2015). Minnesota preservice teachers perceptions of LGBT-themed children's literature. *Minnesota English Journal*.

  Retrieved from http://minnesotaenglishjournalonline.
  org/2015/04/30/minnesota-preservice-teachers-perceptions-of-lgbt-themed-childrens-literature/