

Group Work to Break Down Kozol and Raley

Instructions: organize into groups of 3 and use the Active Learning Stations to share what you wrote in your Reading Response for Kozol. Before you take turns sharing, select a text color for your group (not black) and ONE person in your group to type in the knowledge you assemble as a group in response to the question below. **The person typing in is your Reporter, they don't have to type in everything, only what you, as a group, think is most important to capture in this google doc. The idea is to use this google doc to assemble and break down each reading for later use in our Essay 4.**

Kozol Reading Response Question: "Still Separate: Still Unequal..." Kozol is making an argument that despite the changes to education after the Civil Rights era, in America we have an Educational Apartheid System. Summarize Kozol's argument using some of his key terms: educational apartheid, expensive/cheap children, Skinnerian approaches/curriculum, confessions of apartheid, empirical precision, the achievement gap, etc.

In the essay *Still Separate, Still Unequal: America's Educational Apartheid*, Kozol discusses how wealthy white families prepare their children, with their plentiful resources, in expensive private preschools before they ever enter the school system. He addresses the model many schools were using in the inner city adapted from industrial efficiency and Taylorism, "Success for All". Kozol discusses the worsening and ongoing segregation in public schools in America, and the way children of color and poor children in urban areas, are educated. He refers to this as "educational apartheid". He concludes that conditions have become worse for children in inner cities in the decades since the ruling of *Brown v. Board of Education*. Wealthy white families left the cities for the suburbs, leaving minorities to make up the families left to the public schools. This has placed minority children on a track for retail cashiering and food service industry jobs as opposed to careers. Marina Warner says "There are expensive children and there are cheap children" what she means by this is that in America children who come from poor families get poor education. There are many kids that go into kindergarten without ever setting foot in a pre-school, and these children have a

hard time conforming to the new environment requiring higher degrees of learning, like the white counterparts to these inner city minority students are being educated to.

Group 2:

“Kozol claims America’s Educational system is rather an Apartheid system where children are segregated based on who they are, mostly focusing on separating the poor and of color.”

“Cheap children refers to the children's who are born poor or as minorities and do not have the opportunity to get the best education as a foil to expensive childrens who are the rich ones and have the money to get the best education possible.”

“Kozol also points out how Skinnerian approach are used to condition those kids who are of color or hispanic by teaching them how to obey rather than how to think, this affecting their daily life outside of school and their future; connected to the confessions of apartheid in which children are treated as robots and destined to work in certain jobs by the educational system.”

“ Kozol talked to also said that there is an achievement gap amongst people in which the richer get richer and the poor poorer or stay the same because of the way money segregates students, and how it also defines the difference between a white students versus a student of color. “

“ Riley points out how some students might find their culture of lifestyle far too odd to fit in or some might diminished themselves when the school staff does not show interest in serious concerns that students might have.”

“The way a student adapt to the new community that is college also depends on how good they are at incorporating themselves in activities, clubs, or extracurricular activities within the college.”

Group 3:

Blake 1.) The Summary indicates that even after the civil rights movements, kids still encounter an apartheid system.

Blake 2.) Riley talks about how students end up dropping out college and goes over some problems students face as to why students fail.

Janely 1.)The Educational system is holding back the potential of many minorities who unfortunately lack the financial stability to succeed in school of those in inner city schools or urban areas.

Janely 2.) The author explores why students tend to drop out even before truly attempting college

Raley Reading Response Question: Summarize Raley: According to Raley, why do some students quit college while others succeed?

Some students quit college while others succeed because of the institution each individual chooses to transfer to. The author, Raley Yvonne gives an example about a girl named Diana who dropped out of an undergraduate school of Arts because she felt alone and disconnected from the school and faculty. She was doing fine academically,

however that emotional support and guidance was absent, so she dropped out later in the semester. Students should take more time to really consider which schools would best fit them. It has been discovered that the earlier you get involved with on campus groups and activities the more likely you are to stay to completion. Also, if you are from a strong religious background in one religion, but attend a strongly secular school or one of a dissimilar religion, you aren't likely to feel integrated into your college. For many minorities who find themselves in mostly white schools, it is an unfamiliar feeling to be away from many of their cultural norms and traditions and they feel left out. If you feel like faculty and staff are disinterested in your student success, you are less likely to leave college with a degree. Students whose friends and family stay involved with their education have a higher likelihood of finishing. Students with more persistence and better study skills do better than those who simply earn good grades out of pure intellect.