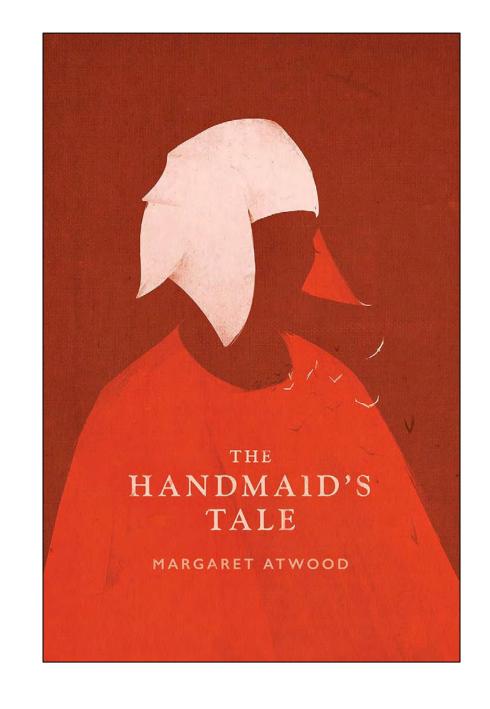
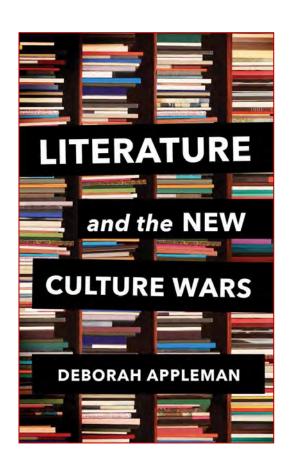
# Challenged and Challenging Texts and Teaching

Carol Jago ERWC Institutes June, 2024



#### Teaching has always been hard, but it seems to be getting harder



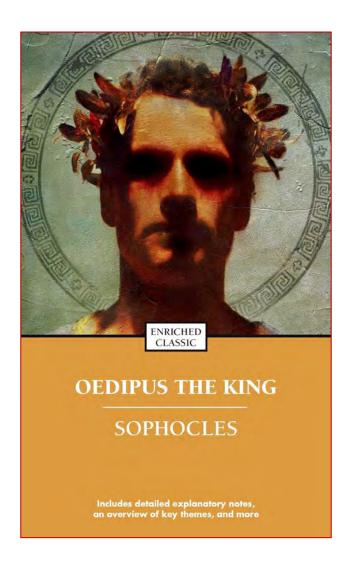
The "culture wars" have reshaped the politics of secondary literature instruction. As a result of challenges from both the left and the right—to language or subject matter, to potentially triggering content, or to authors who have been canceled—school reading lists are rapidly shrinking.

For many teachers, choosing which books to include in their curriculum has become an agonizing task with political, professional, and ethical dimensions.

#### Questions to ask ourselves

How can we continue to teach troubling but worthwhile texts?

How can we help students (and their parents) understand that literature intends and should "trouble" us?

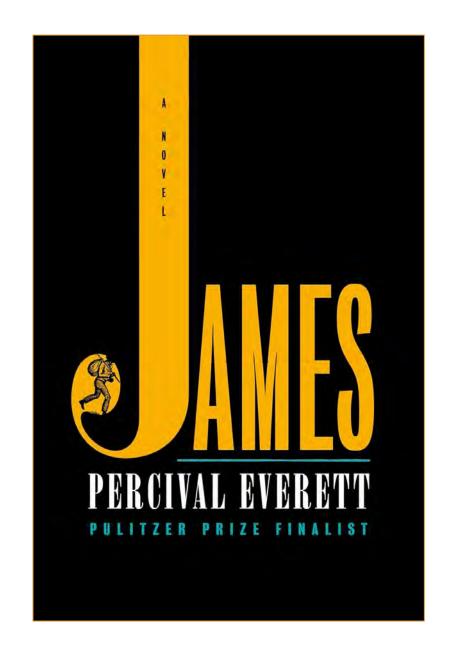


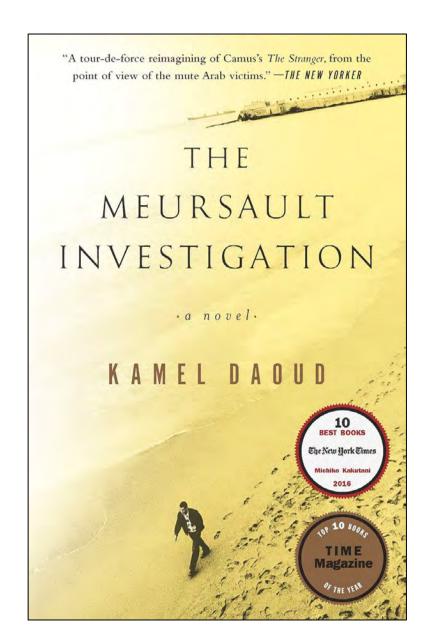
#### Happy Gen Zers Feel More Interest, Motivation and Purpose Gap between those who are happy and not happy (in pct. Нарру pts.) Not happy I feel that I do something 28% 32 60% interesting every day I feel motivated to 29 60% 31% go to work or school I feel like the things I do at work or 26 64% 38% school are important Gallup-Walton Family Foundation Voices of Gen Z, Nov. 27-30, 2023 GALLUP

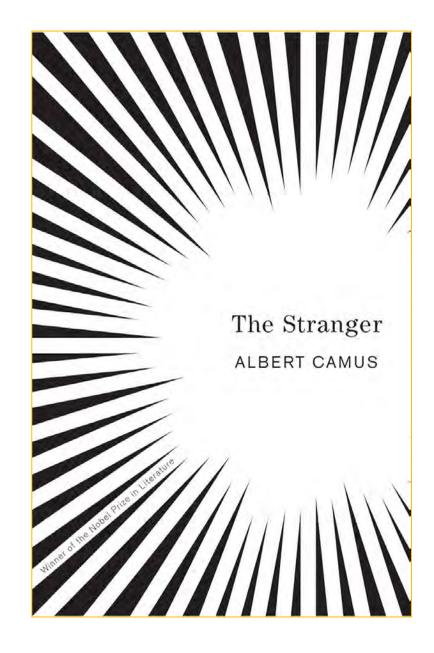
# The critical importance of PURPOSE and RELEVANCE in any curriculum

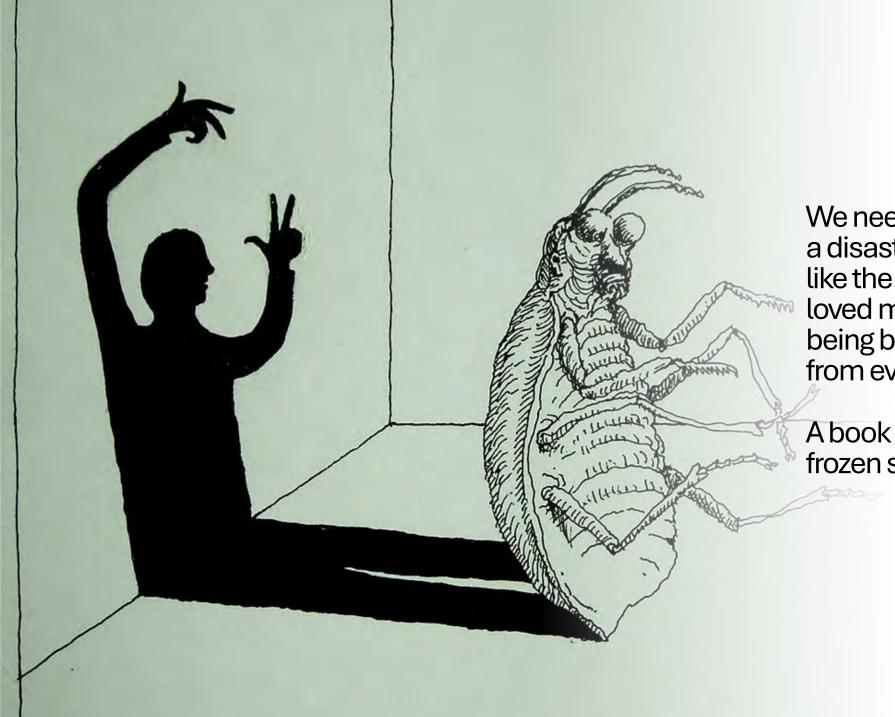
#### What Can We Do?

- Teach the controversy
- Offer alternative texts
- Pair texts
- Invite students to choose
- Talk with parents and administration
- Use critical lenses to trouble the text.









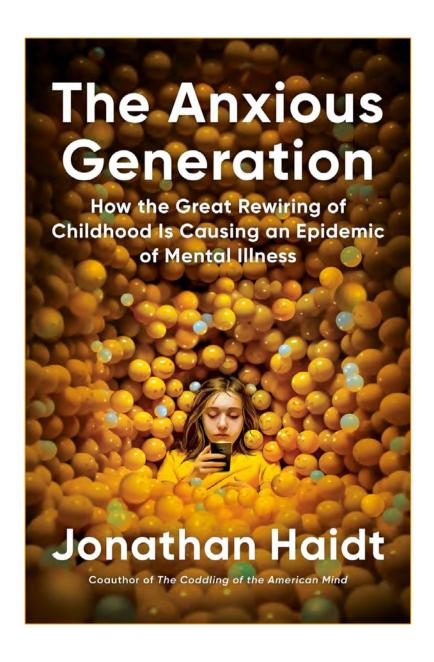
We need books that affect us like a disaster, that grieve us deeply, like the death of someone we loved more than ourselves, like being banished into forests far from everyone.

A book must be the axe for the frozen sea within us.

- Franz Kafka

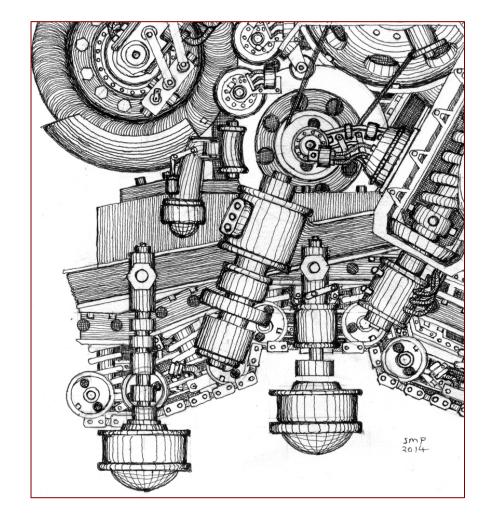
- 1. The smartphone is a constant companion more than four hours of teen smartphone use on an average day.
- 2. Phone use during school hours is nearly universal but varies widely.
- 3. Notifications are plentiful, with half receiving 237 **or more per day.**
- 4. TikTok is irresistible.
- 5. Over half of teens used their phones overnight on school nights.





#### Four foundational harms

- 1. Social Deprivation
- 2. Sleep Deprivation
- 3. Attention Fragmentation
- 4. Addiction



How are these changes creating problems of practice for you?

How do students' reading habits

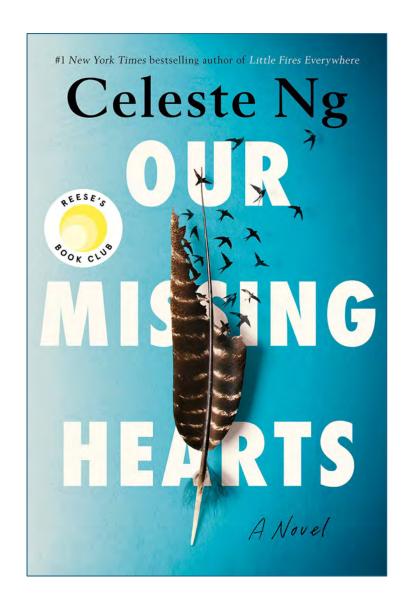
seem to be changing?

Every text is a lazy machine asking the reader to do some of its work.

- Umberto Eco

### Harold Bloom's criteria for choosing which books to teach:

- aesthetic splendor
- cognitive power
- wisdom



#### The Fiction Effect

Using the PISA database with data for more than 250,000 teenagers from 35 countries, researchers found evidence that teenagers who spend more time reading *fiction texts* have significantly stronger reading skills than peers who don't read — or read less — fiction.

#### It's called it the "fiction effect."

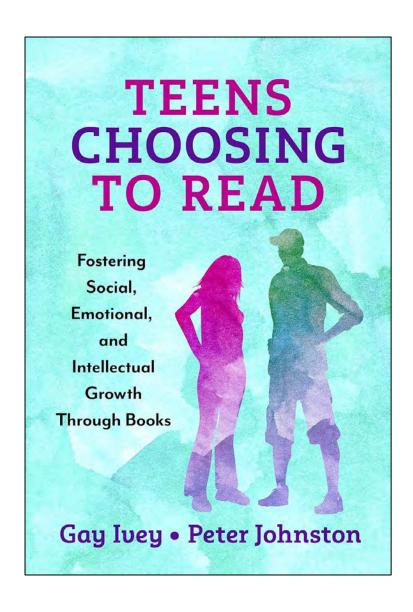
Reading complex novels entails distinct practices from the kind of reading that typically occurs on screens, especially when one considers ultra-brief formats such as text messages.



## Forty-two percent of lower-performing students report rarely reading for fun



<sup>\*</sup> Significantly different (p < .05) from students performing at or above the 75th percentile.



## What happens when teens read "disturbing" books?

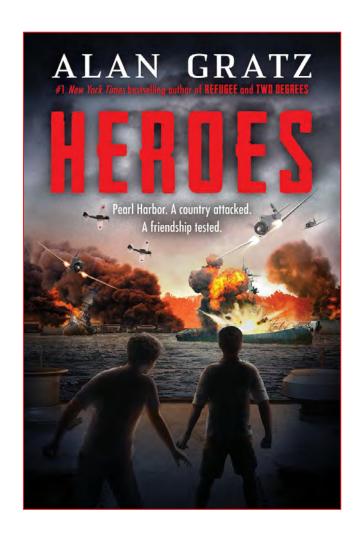
#### What Happens When Teens Read "Disturbing" Books?

Ivey and Johnston followed 8<sup>th</sup> grade students two years into high school and found that they, who previously reported reading little or nothing, were reading like crazy — both in and out of school — and that their reading achievement improved. While this was the initial motivation for their teachers, it became the least interesting outcome.

Students reported becoming better people, a change also noticed by their parents and peers. Reading engaging narratives about characters with complicated lives helped them become more empathetic, less judgmental, more likely to seek multiple viewpoints, morally stronger, and happier. Yes, Happier. They reported improved self-control and building more and stronger friendships and family relationships.

Central to these changes, they explained, were **conversations about the books** with peers, teachers, or family members — whoever they could recruit for different perspectives on provocative or confusing parts.

Students described characters' questionable decisions as cautionary tales, not narratives to live into, a concept they found laughable, plausible only to someone who hadn't read the book. The books helped them to see the consequences of problematic decisions and language. The complexities of characters' lives and the consequences of their decisions deepened students' moral thinking while making them grateful for their lives and families. The books reduced their own self-absorption, diminishing personal concerns that might otherwise overwhelm them.

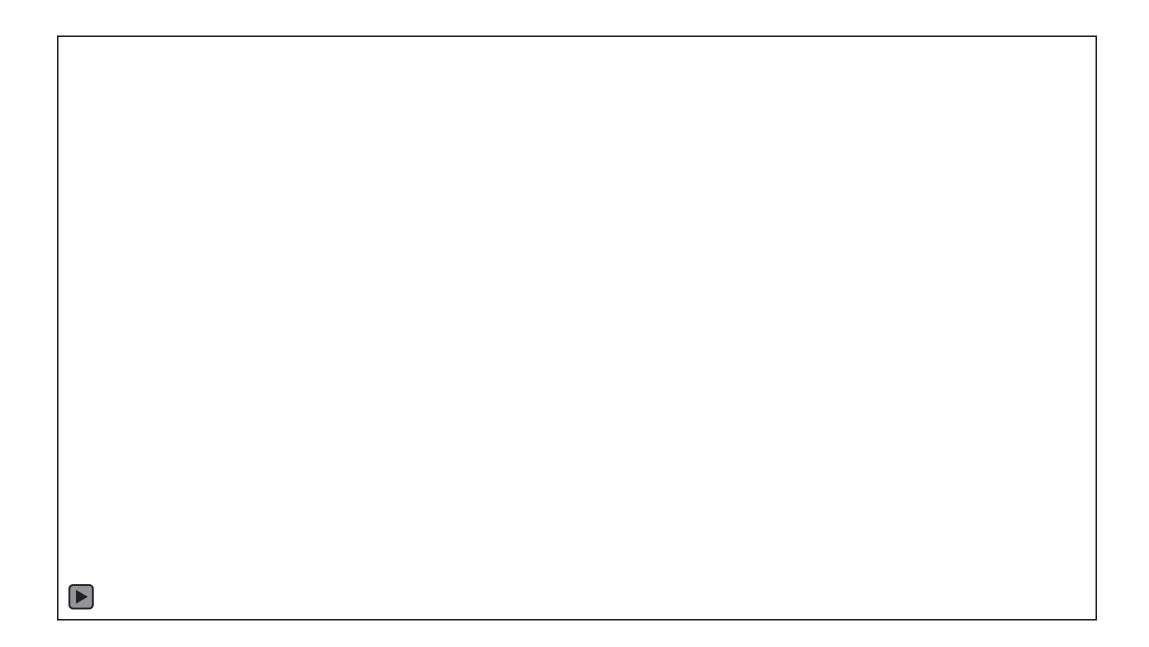


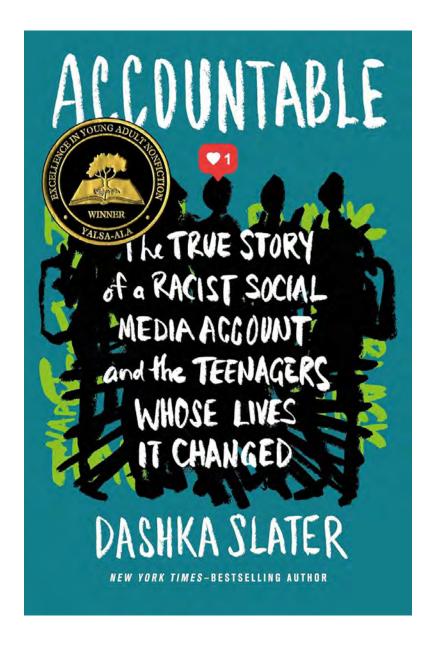
#### Students build stamina by **READING**

Know when to skim and when to slow down.

 If comprehension breaks down, instead of stopping, reread.

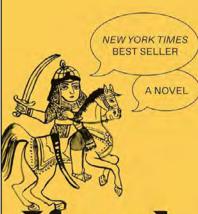
 Don't mistake an aversion for a particular book with a hatred for reading.





# New York Times best-selling author of There There

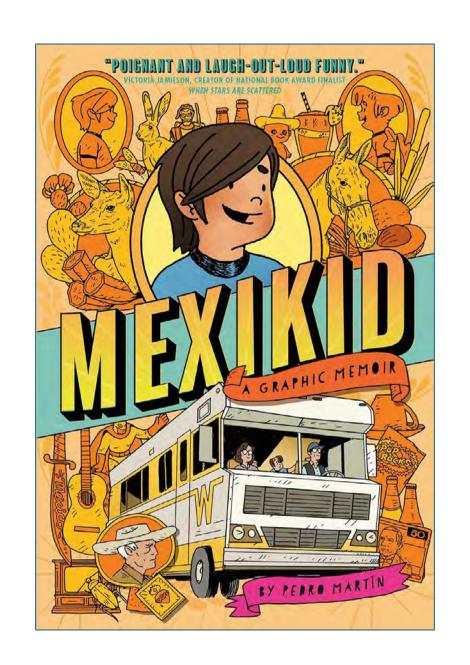


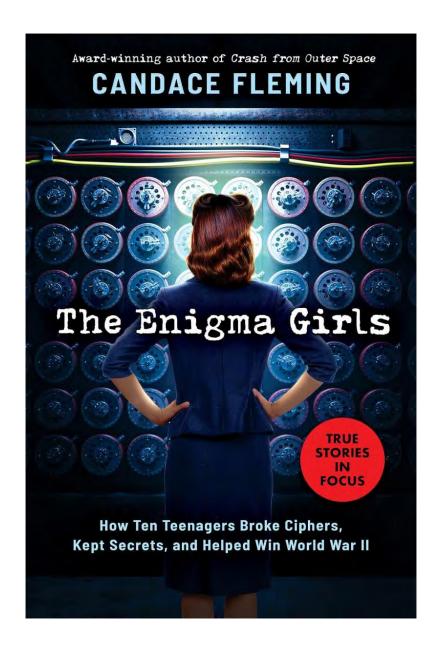


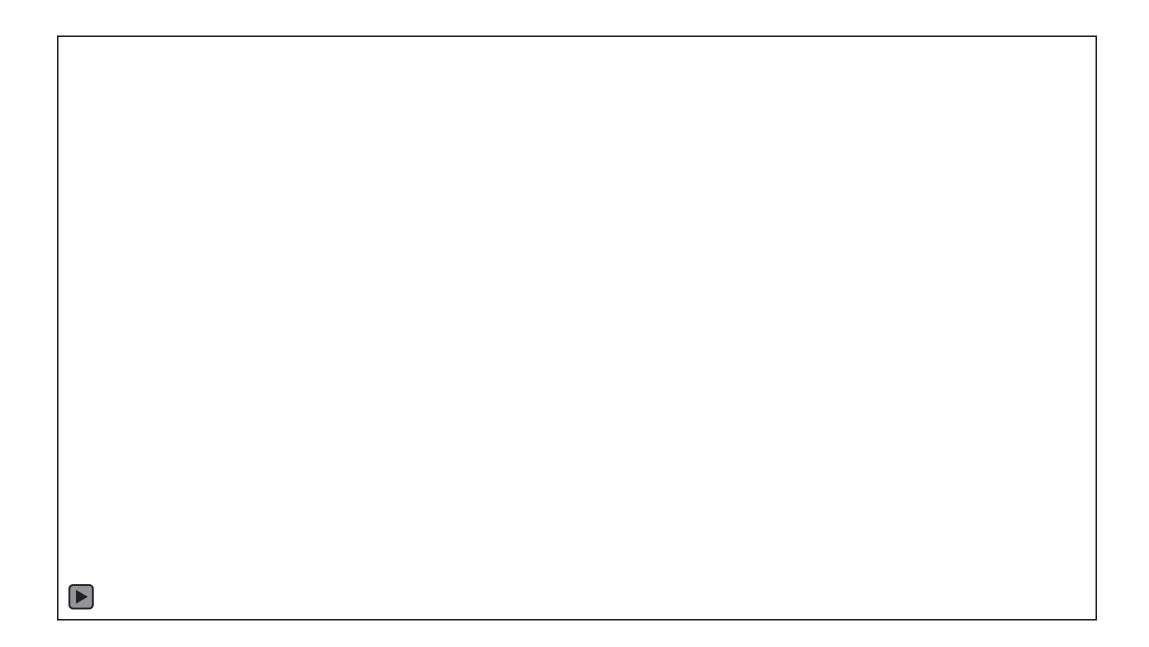
Kaveh Akbar

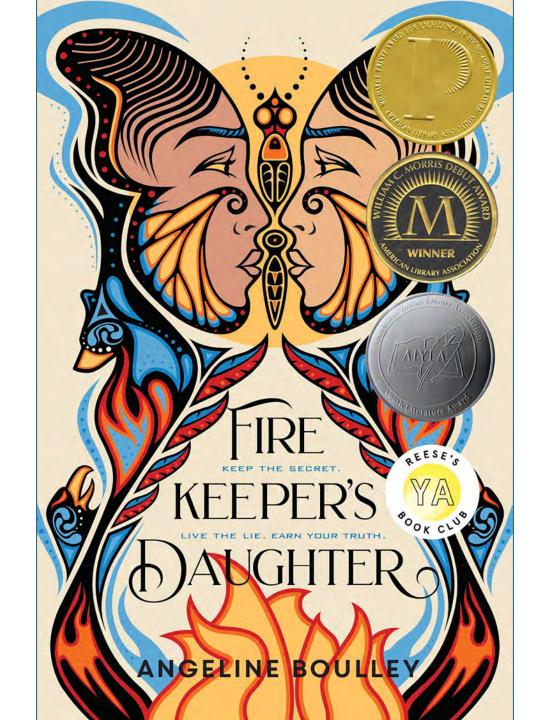














# POVERTY, BY AMERICA

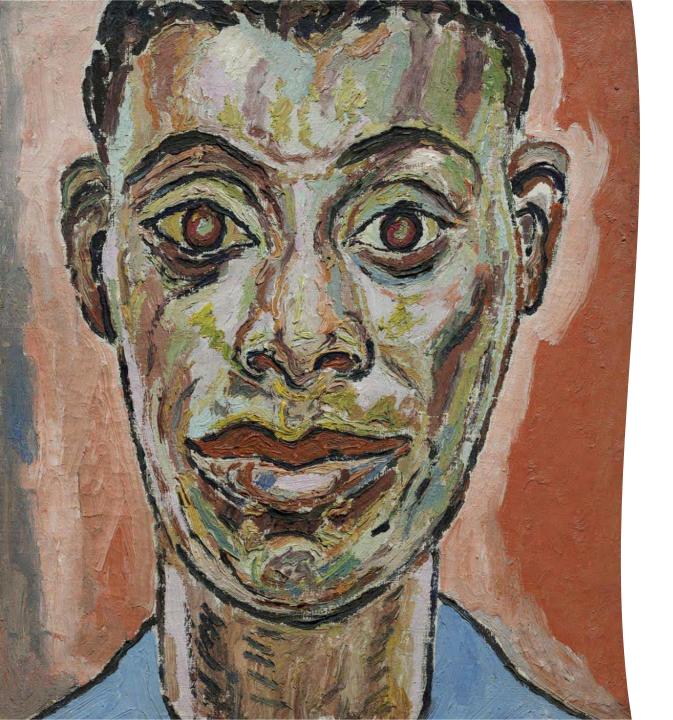
#### Teaching Resources

https://endpovertyusa.org/#teaching-resources

MATTHEW DESMOND

PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING AUTHOR OF EVICTED





You think your pain and your heartbreak are unprecedented in the history of the world, but then you read.

It was books that taught me that the things that tormented me most were the very things that connected me with all the people who were alive, or who had ever been alive.

- James Baldwin