

School Profiles

The descriptions that follow acquaint the reader with the basic facts about each of the ten schools discussed in *Third Space*: the demography and location of the school, the decisions that made the arts its central focus, and the types of arts programs provided to students. The information was gathered before and during our visits to the schools, which were completed in spring and fall 2002, and was subsequently verified by the schools. Changes no doubt have occurred since we visited: principals may have moved on, teachers retired or been reassigned, programs revised. For readers seeking current information, we provide the address and phone number of the school.

Central Falls High School

24 SUMMER STREET
CENTRAL FALLS, RI 02863
PHONE: (401) 727-7710

School Basics

Central Falls High School is an inner-city school in the heart of Central Falls, Rhode Island, located just outside Providence, the state capital. Central Falls is a city of one square mile with one of the state's highest concentrations of young people living in economically disadvantaged circumstances. Ninety-eight percent of Central Falls High School's 794 students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.

Many of the high school students are newly arrived in the United States from Central and South America, from the Cape Verde Islands, and from several Caribbean nations. Fifty-seven percent of the students are Hispanic, thirty-two percent White, ten percent Black, and

one percent Asian/Pacific Islander or Native American. Twenty percent of the students arrive with few or no skills in the English language. Twenty-two percent of the students are enrolled in special education. The students, particularly those who are recent immigrants to the United States, are highly transitory. In a given year, forty percent of the student population will turn over between the beginning and end of the school year. The dropout rate at Central Falls High School is currently fifty percent, an improvement from eighty percent several years ago.

The Central Falls School District has had a difficult time in recent years meeting standards set by the state of Rhode Island, which has assumed an oversight role in the district and monitors its policies, programs, and academic performance, particularly in reading and mathematics.

Adopting an Arts Focus

Central Falls High School delivers arts instruction in discrete and integrated arts classes. The school's discrete arts offerings have been growing over the past fifteen years. Students can now take sequential classes in visual and performance art, which incorporates dance and theater, taking more advanced classes as they progress through high school. Students can also participate in a choral arts program. A visual art teacher offers classes in ceramics and jewelry; a choral director offers classes in choral music; a third teacher offers classes in studio art, photography, portfolio, and performance art. This last teacher founded and directs a program that clusters her art, photography, and performance art classes into a program called Human Creativity that now extends into after school multi-arts activities through funding from the federal 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. Human Creativity and an integrated arts program called ArtsLiteracy, introduced into the school in 1997 by Brown University in Providence, were the focus of the study reported in *Third Space*. Brown University's Education Department created the ArtsLiteracy program drawing on its research into the conditions and methods that best develop adolescent literacy. It is an integrated arts program based on the theory that adolescent literacy is promoted in communities of students

actively engaged in arts experiences involving literature and theater, taught by teachers and professional artists working in collaboration.

The ArtsLiteracy program at Central Falls began to take root when one teacher of English as a second language participated in an early ArtsLiteracy summer training program Brown University conducts for teachers and artists. By June 1997, several English teachers, teachers of English as a second language, special education teachers, and history teachers had joined their colleague in becoming involved in ArtsLiteracy. About fifteen teachers in the building now implement the program in their classrooms.

Arts Programs in the School

Through ArtsLiteracy, teachers collaborate with actors, directors, photographers, and dancers from Rhode Island's arts community to devise and implement teaching plans based on a performance cycle that involves a close analysis of literary texts, dramatic enactment, writing, and original performances. Each unit of study is taught through a fifteen-session collaboration between teachers and artists. A mentor teacher is assigned to each team to help teachers and artists reflect on their practice as they engage in the performance cycle processes.

Student leaders from ArtsLiteracy provide professional development to teachers and artists who are beginning to participate in the program. These student leaders also serve as ambassadors for the program, presenting the work that they do in the program to local and national meetings of educators and policy makers.

Students in Central Falls' Human Creativity program receive their primary arts instruction from the program's founder and director, who teaches the visual and performance art classes at the school and also directs the after-school multi-arts program. Local artists conduct residencies in the program and help students develop skills in such areas as West African drumming, film, Latin dance, and theater. Alumni from the Human Creativity program also are part of the faculty. Under guidance of this team of teachers, the students each year mount two major, original, multi-art form productions, which they write, stage,

and choreograph themselves. In addition, Human Creativity's students end each year with an exhibition of their visual art work as well as a showcase of their choreography and build toward a capstone class their senior year in which they can develop portfolios to be used in the college admissions process.

Students in the Human Creativity program are also leaders who not only help to direct the work of the program but who also work to garner support for it in the broader community, performing and speaking in front of district- and state-level policy makers and the general public, and providing professional development to teachers and artists. The students also teach arts in the elementary schools in their district to ensure that younger students have the same opportunities in the arts that they were granted.

Clarkton School of Discovery

NORTH COLLEGE STREET
CLARKTON, NC 28433
PHONE: (910) 647-6531

School Basics

Clarkton School of Discovery in Bladen County, North Carolina, is a magnet school enrolling students in grades six through eight. The town of Clarkton is rural with a population of approximately 740. Students who live in Clarkton's attendance zone are automatically granted admittance to the school, while those living in other areas must apply for admission, which is determined by a computerized lottery rather than performance measures, auditions, or entrance exams. Because Clarkton serves its surrounding community and is a magnet school for young people in other communities, its population is highly diverse and includes students from a variety of socio-economic and ethnic backgrounds. About 358 students attend Clarkton, and of those, sixty percent are White, thirty-eight percent Black, and the remaining two percent Native

American, Asian/Pacific Islander, or Hispanic. Fifty-seven percent of students at Clarkton are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.

Adopting an Arts Focus

The town of Clarkton had been home to Clarkton Junior-Senior High School, which served grades six through twelve, but by 1993 the Bladen County School District closed the high school because the town was simply too small to provide enough students. That year a group of teachers and community members formed a task force to save the remaining school; its enrollment had fallen to only 149 students. The task force decided that creating an arts-based magnet school would resurrect Clarkton because it would allow them to serve students beyond the town limits. The task force developed a vision for a “School of Discovery,” a middle level magnet school for grades six to eight with a mission to help “students discover their talents.” The task force worked with the county board of education to develop a plan to keep the school open. A slate of diverse elective courses was at the heart of the school’s effort to help its students find their individual talents. Teachers drew on their own interests to develop courses based on the North Carolina Standard Course of Study. These courses engage students in multiple ways and teach to different kinds of learning styles. Arts integration began to happen almost instinctually as a way to fulfill the school’s new student-centered vision. The new school was officially named the Clarkton School of Discovery in 1994.

Clarkton saw an opportunity for external support and in 1996 joined the network of “A+ Schools,” a program developed and supported by the Thomas A. Kenan Institute for the Arts. The program helps schools throughout North Carolina use the arts as a strategy to improve the performance of the whole school and not just specific curricular areas. Through the A+ network, the entire Clarkton faculty participated in professional development workshops and meetings to increase the sophistication and scope of their arts integration programs.

Reinvention of Clarkton got another boost in 1998 from a million dollar, three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Education's Magnet School's Assistance Program. This money was used primarily to add arts teachers to the school faculty and to purchase arts and technology equipment and supplies. When the grant expired, faculty and administrators had to find creative ways to keep the arts specialists in the school. The school's dance teacher became certified in language arts and their visual arts teacher in science. They each split their teaching time between two disciplines. Funding for the drama, video, and music specialist positions were partially cut. A classroom teacher trained herself in the use of the video equipment to keep the video electives alive, and another teacher similarly trained herself in the use of the school's music keyboarding lab. The drama and video programs also were revived in 2004 and 2005 by a nine-week artist-in-residence grant from the North Carolina Arts Council.

Arts Programs at the School

The school day at Clarkton is divided into seven approximately fifty-minute periods. The first four are dedicated to instruction in mathematics, communication skills, science, and social studies. Students participate in these classes grouped by grade level. As is the case in all North Carolina A+ Schools, arts integration and hands-on learning are used as instructional strategies in these non-arts academic classes.

The three afternoon classes are dedicated to electives. Students participate in three elective courses each quarter, unless they are taking a semester or year-round elective. Each elective course has been designed by a faculty member, often to support the content and goals of the morning courses. Arts electives include, but are not limited to, band, dance, drama, piano keyboarding, web-design, studio arts, and video. Many electives also focus on integrating non-arts academic subject content with the arts. Teachers draw on their strengths to design these classes and on the support from the schools' arts specialists.

Integrated arts electives include Scientific Illustration, which combines science and the visuals arts; Math in a Basket, in which students study the connections between math and art; Art Down Through the Ages, which integrates the arts with social studies; and My Roots, My Life, and My Dreams, a class combining communications skills and multiple art forms.

Dyett Academic Center

555 E. 51ST ST

CHICAGO, IL 60615

PHONE: (773) 535-1825

School Basics

Dyett Academic Center is in the historic Washington Park neighborhood on the south side of Chicago, on the border of the 1,000-acre park of the same name. Once one of the city's premier addresses, it was home to a burgeoning community of African-American-owned theaters, restaurants, and stores. Subsequently, the neighborhood went into a period of decline as the Robert Taylor Homes—the largest public housing development in the nation—and many of the surrounding properties fell to neglect or demolition. The public housing development itself has dwindled to only two buildings, and single-family homes as well as condominium properties are sprouting up on previously vacant lots in the areas surrounding Dyett Academic Center and Washington Park. Dyett opened in 1972 and until 1998 served only students in grades six through eight. High school grades were added recently with a first class graduating in 2003. The school now enrolls 632 students in grades seven through twelve; 453 are in the high school which was the focus of our study at Dyett. All of the students are African-American. Dyett suffers much the same as other urban schools with high student turnover in a transitioning neighborhood. Its truancy rate is twenty-nine percent and attendance rate

is eighty percent, both contrasting to statewide figures of two percent and ninety-four percent respectively. It has a seventeen percent dropout rate. Sixty-two percent of the students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.

Adopting an Arts Focus

Dyett is conveniently located near public transportation, with direct routes to Columbia College Chicago, one of the city's premier arts institutions. Columbia College has been instrumental in developing arts programs and experiences for students and teachers at Dyett.

The college's primary relationship with the high school is coordinated by the college's Center for Community Arts Partnerships through what is known as GEAR UP, a national initiative aimed at increasing college enrollment and retention of student populations underrepresented in higher education. GEAR UP is an acronym for Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs.

Columbia's GEAR UP program with Dyett includes year-round in-school services, after-school services, and summer services. Columbia faculty and upper-level college students work with Dyett teachers to provide integrated arts programs during the school day, as well as in the after-school programs. The Columbia staff arranges experiences on the college campus in the form of tours of the academic departments, classroom visits, and events that showcase collaborative works created by the students and faculty of the college and Dyett. Dyett students also enroll in the college's high school summer institute where they can earn up to three, transferable credit hours in college level classes.

Columbia's involvement brings new expertise in the visual and performing arts, literature, and technology to Dyett students and faculty, and also expands the range of arts available to the students at the school, such as pottery, photography, African and modern dance, graphic illustration, and film. At the same time, students learn that the arts can be a profession as well as a vehicle for self-expression and for developing intellectual skills that will support lifelong learning.

Arts Programs at the School

In executing arts-integration projects, classroom teachers are paired with artists from Columbia College Chicago faculty and staff, as well as with local artists from other community-based organizations, including academic and cultural institutions in the Hyde Park/University of Chicago neighborhood near the school. To garner acceptance from Dyett teachers, staff from the college's Center for Community Arts Partnerships solicited participation from teachers of all academic subjects at the high school grade levels through surveys and a series of meetings between project personnel and Dyett staff members. Dyett teachers suggested specific projects for their students that tied into their class curricula. The teachers also identified the specific skills they themselves would bring to program planning and implementation. Initially, arts programming only occurred during school hours. However, as more students and teachers began to see the benefit of teacher-artist partnerships, sessions were extended to after school. Teachers, who prior to their involvement could not find a way to fit art into their days, became advocates for the program, integrating the arts into an array of subjects at the school. Dyett English teachers worked with a local poet and a fiction writing instructor from Columbia to produce an anthology of student work. Maggie Brown, daughter of legendary jazz musician Oscar Brown, Jr., worked with a core of students to form a vocal ensemble. In a comic strip class students produced a comic book of their own under the instruction of a Dyett teacher who, as a practicing artist, has produced his own comic book series. One student from the school also published his own comic as a result of this experience.

Columbia, through the GEAR UP program, has involved a range of departments at the college in collaboration with Dyett, including the English and the fiction writing departments, the science institute, and the radio department. Activities on the campus were expanded and strengthened as Dyett students began to request different types of programs and take on leadership roles in creating projects that were of

interest to them. The campus experiences address the larger purpose of GEAR UP, which is to motivate and prepare students to go on to higher education. From Dyett's first graduating class of 2003, three students enrolled at Columbia itself.

Grizzly Hill School

P.O. BOX 529

NORTH SAN JUAN, CA 95959

(530) 265-9052

School Basics

Grizzly Hill is a kindergarten through grade eight school serving a rural community on the San Juan Ridge of California in the densely forested foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Of the school's 93 students, eighty-four percent are White and nearly ten percent are Native American. Ninety-seven percent of the students are eligible for free and reduced-price lunch. Due to the high percentage of eligible students, the school provides free breakfast and lunch to all students every day. The closest community to Grizzly Hill is the small town of North San Juan, which is nine miles away. Many Grizzly Hill families live on privately maintained dirt roads that wind far beyond the reaches of electric power lines or access to public transportation.

Adopting an Arts Focus

Certified, part-time music and visual arts teachers provided the students at Grizzly Hill with arts instruction until severe funding cuts in the mid-90s led to the elimination of these positions and almost ended arts education at the school. However, the arts remained important to the staff, faculty, and community, and they found a new approach to arts education, one that extended beyond the walls of the school. They reached out to develop partnerships with musicians, painters, potters, poets, and other artists in the local community who came to the school

to lead the students in a variety of arts projects. The entire school staff got involved, including the school's maintenance man, an accomplished musician, who helped the middle school students learn to play instruments and to form a rock and roll band. With funding support from the national Rural School and Community Trust, a support agency to rural schools initially funded by the Annenberg Foundation, the school hired an arts coordinator in 1997. The following year a specific classroom was designated an arts space and renamed the "Heart Room" to signify the central and important role of the arts in the school. The coordinator teaches visual and performing arts, assists classroom teachers with arts integration, and coordinates the school's partnerships with local and international artists and with local cultural institutions such as San Juan Ridge's North Columbia School House (a one room schoolhouse that has been converted into a cultural center). Students present performances to community audiences at the center and in other locations, and hang their visual artwork at a gallery in the post office and throughout the community. The result is a partnership in the arts that benefits both the school and the community.

Arts Programs in the School

Grizzly Hill's curriculum and pedagogy are guided by the school's mission to be a "place-based school with a global perspective." Faculty focus on teaching students about the surrounding area on the San Juan Ridge and use students' understanding of their environment, history, and heritage as a bridge to understanding the lives and culture of other people. The school staff believes the arts are central to this purpose as expressions of other cultures and as ways for students to investigate, understand, and express their own cultures and personal understandings.

Students study the animal- and plant-life on the ridge, as well as the heritage and history of the cultures that make up its population, including the Native American cultures. Teachers and students also experience international cultures through performances and programs involving visiting international artists. The school stresses

with students that, though the visitors are from all parts of the globe, they share a common bond with the students as artists. Grizzly Hill sees the arts as a language that students can use to communicate with these guests as well as with their immediate community. The school has welcomed Tibetan Buddhist monks; Native American singers, dancers, and storytellers; Andean musicians; Congolese and Senegalese drummers; and other visual and performing artists. Grizzly Hill also strives to integrate a concern for the natural environment through all of its programs.

In addition to hanging their work in a gallery at the local post office, students have had paintings of birds adorn the walls of the California Department of Motor Vehicles, and they have created flags representing different types of bears and hung them at the North Columbia cultural center (a project modeled after Tibetan prayer flags and done to welcome a visiting group of Tibetan monks). Grizzly Hill believes the arts are not only a tool for learning but also ways students can be of service to the community and the world.

Hand Middle School

2600 WHEAT ST
COLUMBIA, SC 29205
PHONE: (803) 343-2947

School Basics

Hand Middle School in Columbia, South Carolina's state capital, is located in a middle and upper class, largely White, urban neighborhood but serves students in grades six through eight from several surrounding communities and has an ethnically and socio-economically diverse student body. Of the 943 students that attend Hand, forty-nine percent are Black, forty-eight percent White, and three percent Native American, Asian/Pacific Islander, or Hispanic. About half of the students are eligible for the free or reduced-price lunch program.

Adopting an Arts Focus

Hand has used the arts to generate a new image of the school. As recently as 1998, the school had not responded to the changing demographics and needs of its student population. Achievement was languishing below the 50th percentile on standardized test scores and the school was developing the reputation of having an uncontrollable school climate. It needed to be turned around. A new principal signaled with her first hire—a former policeman as disciplinarian—that safety in the school would be a major concern and steps would be taken to increase school attendance by countering apathy and instilling a sense of responsibility in students. Her next step was to analyze the faculty, and impressed with the arts teachers at the school, she concluded that their strengths could be built on to create an arts-centered school that would serve as common ground for the school’s diverse student and community population. She asked a team of teachers, administrators, parents, and community members to write a grant to fund release time for the arts teachers to engage the school faculty in designing and implementing an integrated arts strategy. They called the effort the “Renaissance Project” and the design team became known as the “Renaissance Team.” The principal and the team used three rationales for adopting an arts strategy: arts integration would be fun for students, it would distinguish Hand from other schools, and it could raise student test scores. The school also joined the Arts in the Basic Curriculum (ABC) network, a state-wide project of the South Carolina Arts Commission and the South Carolina State Department of Education that assists schools to become more arts focused by developing arts-integrated plans and programs.

Since making the decision to become an arts-based school, Hand has seen an eighty-five percent increase in the test scores of its African-American students. It has also been recognized by the South Carolina Department of Education in its Exemplary Writing Hall of Fame, by the U.S. Department of Education as a National Blue Ribbon School of Excellence, and in 2001 by *Time* magazine as a National School of the Year.

Arts Programs in the School

Eighty-five percent of Hand's students are enrolled in discrete fine and performing arts classes, and all students participate in integrated arts classes which have become a central part of the school's curriculum. There are three major components to the curriculum. The first consists of lessons that combine arts instruction with other subjects, such as math, science, and social studies. These integrated arts lessons are developed and taught by classroom teachers who have the freedom to design their own lesson plans.

The second component of the curriculum is thematic instruction that takes place with student teams. Students in each grade level are divided into two or three teams of 100 to 125 students. Students spend the entire school year in classes with their teams. The teachers of each team share a common planning period and at the beginning of the school year choose common themes to frame their curricula. The students then work with the same theme as they move from class to class. For example, students study weather patterns in science, write original poems and fiction about the weather in language arts class, and study the effects of weather on ancient structures in history.

The third component of the curriculum is also thematic, but rather than being team-based, it is school-wide. Every year, teachers are selected to be members of the Renaissance Team, the group of teachers, parents, and administrators that develops and oversees the school-wide theme. All instruction throughout Hand culminates in a day-long event in which each grade level creates and hosts an event for students in other grades. For example, a recent school-wide theme was *renaissance*. Eighth-grade students focused on the Harlem Renaissance and played the part of famous poets, while seventh-grade students focused on the Renaissance of ideas that took place in post-1940 America, and sixth graders hosted a medieval fair.

Newton D. Baker School of Arts

3690 W. 159TH ST
CLEVELAND, OH 44111
PHONE: (216) 252-2131

School Basics

Newton D. Baker School of Arts is a kindergarten through grade five arts magnet school with a lottery-based admission system on the west side of Cleveland, Ohio. The school serves 608 students. Seventy-three percent are Black, twenty-two percent White, five percent Hispanic, and one percent American Indian or Asian/Pacific Islander. Eighty-six percent of the students are eligible for a free or reduced-price lunch. Students come to the school from all sections of the Cleveland Municipal School District.

Adopting an Arts Focus

In 1993, a school principal in the Cleveland School District approached the newly appointed district superintendent and got permission to create an arts magnet school. The principal and a group of teachers had experience with Discipline Based Arts Education (DBAE), the art education model designed and promoted nationally by the Getty Education Institute for the Arts. The principal and teachers used the model to develop a plan to integrate, strengthen, and expand the arts into the curriculum and programs of the existing Newton D. Baker school.

In order to ensure that all faculty understood and embraced the DBAE art education philosophy and teaching techniques, all new staff were required to take discipline-based art education courses. The principal stressed that they would be working in a demanding environment and that the processes of getting an arts-centered curriculum off the ground would be challenging and time-intensive. Teachers in different grade levels met at least once a month to plan arts integrated lessons and to discuss strategies for helping students reach high levels of academic performance. Parents were invited to “open days” to observe

the new programs to build their support for the new direction of the school. The school recruited teaching artists from the community to work with teachers and students to integrate arts into the academic curriculum and raised funds from corporations to buy art supplies and to pay the salaries of the artists-in-residence.

Arts Programs in the School

Arts integration is the heart of the curriculum at Newton D. Baker. Each year a theme is selected, focusing on an international region and its cultures, for example, Asia, Africa, Europe, or Latin America; or a region or culture within the United States, for example, Cleveland, Ohio, Native American culture and history, or African-American culture and history. The school staff meets for two days in August each year to discuss that year's theme, the goals of the integrated arts programs, and their plans and activities.

All the thematic and arts-integrated lessons and units address three essential questions, which have been developed over time by the staff: 1) How does this object, artwork, artifact, or performance tell about social ways of life (e.g., rituals, norms, behaviors, traditions, celebrations, customs)? 2) How does this object, artwork, artifact, or performance tell about social values and beliefs? and, 3) How does this object, artwork, artifact, or performance reflect how cultural groups change over time—past, present, and future?

Integrated units are taught by DBAE-trained classroom teachers independently or in partnership with the school's arts specialists or teaching artists from community arts partners, such as the Cleveland Museum of Art or the Cleveland Opera. The units culminate in a major event or performance at the end of the year.

In addition to integrated arts classes, all Newton D. Baker students participate in discrete arts classes in visual arts, dance, drama, and vocal and instrumental music. Teachers identify students to participate in advanced art electives (e.g., super choir or art club). These classes are scheduled as “pullouts” where students leave their regular classrooms to participate in these extra arts electives. In order to make

this scheduling system work, students who are pulled out have “peer partners” in their classes who help them catch up on any missed work and keep extra folders of the relevant assignments. Students are responsible for keeping up to speed in all of their classes. No pullouts occur during mathematics and reading classes.

Family and community participation play important roles at Newton D. Baker. In order to ensure that families are involved in the creation of the curriculum, the school has created an arts curriculum committee that consists of a general classroom teacher from each grade level; a Title I-funded science and writing teacher; a visual arts teacher; the school’s program coordinator, principal, and family liaison; and two parents.

Each year, parents host an arts festival at the beginning of the school year where they and their children complete an arts integrated unit together.

Peter Howell Elementary School

401 N. IRVING

TUCSON, AZ 85711

PHONE: (520) 232-7200

School Basics

Peter Howell Elementary School in the Tucson Unified School District in Arizona enrolls 407 students in kindergarten through grade five. Forty-nine percent of the students are Hispanic, thirty-eight percent White, six percent Black, three percent Native American, and two percent Asian/Pacific Islander. Half of the students are learning English as a second language. Peter Howell’s student body is economically diverse. Many students come from the middle class neighborhood surrounding the school, but under a desegregation order about half of the students are bused to Peter Howell from other parts of the city, including more economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. Approximately eighty percent of Peter Howell’s students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch.

Adopting an Arts Focus

When a new principal walked into Peter Howell Elementary School in Tucson in 2000, she found teachers using whistles in an attempt to control noise and chaotic behavior among the students. She decided to replace the shrill with the soothing, installing speakers throughout the building to broadcast classical music during the day and hanging works of art on the walls: a series of statements that the aesthetics of the school could and should influence the learning and behavior of students. Her own background included music study and also graduate work that included review of the emerging research into the relationships between brain functions and the arts. She had also learned from her previous experience that the arts were avenues to learning for lower income students. A music teacher was hired immediately to integrate music into the curriculum.

The principal found common cause with the fine arts department of the Tucson Unified School District, which was developing a music-centered arts integrated curriculum called Opening Minds Through the Arts (OMA) based in part on these same premises about the connections between the arts and brain development, specifically identifying the connections between music learning and student intellectual development. Peter Howell became one of the pilot schools for the new curriculum.

Recent evaluations of the OMA program indicate that it has been successful at Peter Howell and at other schools in the district in improving student achievement, including increasing standardized test scores. The state of Arizona has announced it will seek to replicate the approach at schools across the state.

Arts Programs in the School

Peter Howell implements the OMA program school-wide and integrates the arts across the curriculum. Peter Howell employs a full-time music teacher and all students study the recorder and violin. Students also work with teaching artists who conduct residencies in the arts and in non-arts classes, again integrating arts instruction with the teaching of other academic subjects.

Peter Howell's kindergartners focus on auditory acuity and work with a string quartet or woodwind trio from the University of Arizona or the Tucson Symphony Orchestra. First-grade students work with University of Arizona opera students to enhance their language and writing abilities; they develop and perform original operas based on literary masterpieces. Students in the second grade work with dance specialists to interpret and respond to music while focusing on collaboration, critical thinking, and creative problem-solving. In the third grade, students learn how to compose original music to assist them in the development of decoding skills believed to be important for reading such as abstract reasoning skills and spatial intelligence, both being important for many disciplines including mathematics. Fourth-grade students further their decoding skills, abstract reasoning, and spatial intelligence, while those in the fifth grade use a thematic approach to compose, direct, stage, and perform original musical and musical theater productions. An after-school program called Project Shine, funded by the federal 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, offers a range of academic development programs, including high-quality instruction in the visual arts.

Pierce Street Elementary School

1008 PIERCE STREET
TUPELO, MS 38801
PHONE: (662) 841-8940

School Basics

Pierce Street Elementary School has the most diverse school population in the Tupelo School District in Mississippi, enrolling 477 students in kindergarten through third grade. Fifty-six percent of students are Black, forty-one percent White, and three percent Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, or Native American. Pierce Street serves the largest percentage of English language learners and homeless students

in the district. Sixty percent of the students qualify for free and reduced-price lunch. Federal housing officials and government consultants describe the school's population as virtually identical to inner city schools in major metropolitan areas in the United States.

Adopting an Arts Focus

Beginning in the 1994-95 school year, Pierce Street began a process of revitalizing teaching and learning through a deliberate infusion of the arts as discrete areas of study, and as an integrative focus for all subjects and areas of the curriculum. Based on its Early Prevention of School Failure assessment and other pre-testing data, the Pierce Street staff concluded that a large percentage of the school's students were entering kindergarten severely delayed in the areas of expressive and receptive language as well as motor, auditory, and visual skills. Pierce Street's teachers and administrators believed that the best way to address the diverse learning styles and rates of their students was to integrate arts into the school curriculum. All students would then have opportunities to make meaningful work, to better express themselves, and to be valued by others for their accomplishments.

Building on this inclusive philosophy and vision for the role of the arts at Pierce Street, the school in 1995-96 began participating in the Whole Schools Project of the Mississippi Arts Commission, a project designed to help schools implement school-wide, arts-centered reform strategies. At the beginning of the 1996-97 school year, Pierce Street began implementing the Whole Schools reform through overarching, interdisciplinary thematic strands as the basis of instruction in all grades. In preparation for the introduction of this thematic approach, teachers and arts specialists rethought the existing curriculum to ensure that the arts were integrated well across other academic disciplines, and that the arts and non-arts content would become mutually reinforcing. Pierce Street's arts initiative, titled "The Discovery Zone," has yielded high-quality arts experiences for students, staff, administrators, parents, and community members.

Staff development was a central component of the plan. The entire staff at Pierce Street was formally trained in the Discipline-Based Arts

Education approach of the J. Paul Getty Institute for Art Education and regularly participated in the Mississippi Arts Commission's Whole Schools Project institutes and retreats. Additionally, the entire Pierce Street staff engaged in monthly staff development with professional artists. In order to ensure that the arts integration at Pierce Street maintains its high standards and is constantly growing, new staff members beginning at Pierce Street are assigned mentors to assist them in implementing the Whole Schools Project.

Arts Programs in the School

Students at Pierce Street receive sixty minutes of instruction each week in music, movement/dance, media, and Spanish. Sixty minutes of drama and visual art instruction are offered in alternating weeks. Grade level teachers, arts specialists, and resource teachers plan their respective units together, discussing guidelines, strategies, expectations, and evaluations for each unit. Artist residencies provide Pierce Street students and staff an opportunity to use the arts as a tool for learning and to stay connected with the surrounding community. In an effort to ensure that teaching artists are competent in their discipline and capable of being effective teachers, the teaching artists are chosen from the roster of artists selected and trained by the Mississippi Arts Commission.

P.S. 130

70 OCEAN PARKWAY
BROOKLYN, NY 11218
PHONE: (718) 686-1940

School Basics

P.S. 130 Elementary School in Brooklyn, New York, enrolls 649 students in pre-kindergarten through fifth grade. Seventeen different languages are spoken by its students, reflecting the diversity of the Brooklyn community it serves. Twenty percent of the students are

recent immigrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Russia. Forty-four percent are English language learners. Eighty-four percent are eligible for free and reduced-priced lunch.

Adopting an Arts Focus

In 1989, P.S. 130 began a relationship with ArtsConnection, a private, nonprofit arts-in-education organization in New York City. The school initially participated in ArtsConnection's Young Talent Program, which provides students with talent or interest in music, dance, or theater up to forty hours of in-school and after-school training in their chosen area. Based on the success of the Young Talent Program, P.S. 130's principal expanded the partnership with ArtsConnection so all students could benefit from the arts experiences. Ongoing long-range planning was, and continues to be, the essential component of the partnership. A goal of a first three-year plan was to create a safe space for students to learn the English language by using the arts to develop trust and a sense of community in the school. A second three-year plan seeks to develop literacy skills through arts integration, focusing in particular on storytelling, puppetry, and performance. The partnership brings teaching artists into each classroom every year. Full-time visual arts and music specialists also provide instruction to students.

Arts Programs in the School

Since 1998, ArtsConnection and P.S. 130 have integrated sequential visual arts and music programs into the school's social studies curriculum. Beginning in 2001 the school also chose to focus on literacy and language skills because of its rapidly diversifying population and the high percentage of students learning English as a second language. To do so, the partners designed a sequential theater arts curriculum to develop speaking, listening, and writing skills and to deepen story comprehension. In 2001 they were able to implement this theater arts curriculum with support from an Arts Education Model Development and Dissemination Grant from the U.S. Department of Education. In kindergarten and first grade, students develop original stories and traditional tales through the integration of

visual arts, creative movement, drama, and puppetry. Storytelling and creative dramatics are the focus in the second and third grade and students interpret and retell stories through vocal, physical, and emotional expression. Fourth and fifth graders learn the formal theater arts, studying the basic elements of acting and playmaking through collaborative activities.

The relationship between P.S. 130's classroom teachers and their artist colleagues is central to successfully integrating the arts into the curriculum. A school-wide policy requires its classroom teachers to meet with their artist partners regularly over the course of the semester. The classroom teacher and teaching artist partner to identify specific learning goals in social studies or language arts, agree upon the set of classroom activities that the artist will conduct and determine how the teacher can best support and participate in the instruction. Teachers and visiting artists hold meetings on a regular basis during the year to review and evaluate their goals, achievements, and progress. Students also engage in structured meetings led by the classroom teacher, teaching artists, or members of the ArtsConnection staff to reflect on and articulate what they have learned.

As part of their federal grant, ArtsConnection and P.S. 130 teachers and teaching artists are researching whether and how artist-teacher partnerships facilitate the students applying storytelling skills to learning and achievement in literacy and other subjects.

Sheridan Global Arts and Communications School

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School Basics

In 1990-91 Sheridan Elementary School was renamed Sheridan Global Arts and Communications School, the first step in becoming an arts magnet serving the northern half of Minneapolis, Minnesota, an economic empower-

ment zone. The student population in 2000 of 714 in kindergarten through grade eight was selected by lottery. Thirty percent of the students are Black, thirty-two percent Asian/Pacific Islander, thirty-two percent White, three percent Native American, and three percent Hispanic. Of the Asian student population, ninety-five percent are Hmong children born in the United States, especially to first-generation immigrant families, but who enter Sheridan testing at zero-level in English. Approximately seventy-five percent of all Sheridan students come into kindergarten with no book experience. Significant numbers of students in each grade are challenged by poverty, family instability, and lack of early childhood preparation. Sixty-seven percent of the students receive free or reduced-priced lunch.

Adopting an Arts Focus

In 1972, busing in Minneapolis began as a result of court-ordered school desegregation. When Black students were bused into Sheridan, many local parents transferred their children to private Catholic schools. These dramatic changes in the school demography contributed to years of instability. The school was closed from 1982 until 1988 during a period of district-wide enrollment decline. It reopened in 1988 for grades three to six. In 1989, a new principal was assigned to lead the school. When she arrived, she found that student achievement was low, the student body exhibited unusually high numbers of behavioral problems, and both student and teacher morale was poor. Teachers spoke despairingly about the changes in the Sheridan population, questioning whether such highly mobile students who lived in poverty could learn.

Minneapolis had created an arts magnet program in the late seventies on the Southside of the city, a program which was highly popular with parents. For years the school had not been able to accept all the students whose parents selected it as their school of choice. The district superintendent and the new principal at Sheridan agreed that a group of thirty-five parents who were unable to enroll their children in the Southside magnet that spring be asked to help introduce arts program at Sheridan. The principal believed strongly that the arts would be the best vehicle to improve the school's climate and performance.

She began by recruiting a kindergarten teacher from the Southside arts magnet to help her create an arts integrated kindergarten. The following year the school became part of a federal grant to assist Minneapolis in developing magnet programs in racially isolated schools. The vision for Sheridan then became a fine arts magnet school to serve students in kindergarten through grade eight. With the magnet grant, the principal was able to hire a teacher as arts coordinator. First, second, and third grades were added and also took on the arts-centered curriculum. In each succeeding year, the arts focus expanded as the grade levels grew until Sheridan became an arts integrated kindergarten through grade eight magnet in 1998-99.

Sheridan has found ways to continually strengthen and expand its arts programs. In 1995 the school received a federal grant to teach Hmong arts and culture to all Sheridan students, along with Hmong literacy to its Hmong families, who in turn worked with the school to teach their arts and culture. In 1997 an Annenberg Challenge grant was awarded to the school district and Sheridan became part of the ensuing Arts for Academic Achievement program, using its share of funds to support arts programs in the school. In 2001 the U.S. Department of Education awarded a Model Arts Education and Dissemination Grant to the district in partnership with the state arts agency, the Perpich Center for Arts Education. Sheridan's history and experience in the arts informed the design of the model. The U.S. Department of Education also awarded Sheridan a Comprehensive School Reform Grant in 2003, recognizing its arts-centered program as a school-wide reform model.

Arts Programs in the School

Sheridan's mission statement expresses how the values and goals of the school shape the curriculum: "The purpose of the Sheridan Global Arts and Communications School is to empower its students to grow and to work successfully in a world in which all countries are becoming more and more interdependent with each other. Students pursue a multi-cultural curriculum emphasizing communication and technology in the visual, performing and media arts."

The content and sequence of programs and courses reflect this multidisciplinary emphasis. While students in kindergarten through grade five study language arts, science, and mathematics at each level, they also are progressively exposed to the arts to develop artistic abilities and appreciation. In these early grades, they engage in an average of thirty-eight hours of class time per year in dance, visual art, vocal music, media arts, and foreign languages. Each first- through sixth-grade student also studies a stringed instrument; in fourth grade, students can choose to study a band instrument in addition to strings. Seventh- and eighth-grade years are more focused and each student concentrates on one of the following arts areas: band/orchestra, visual art, dance, media arts, vocal music, or technology. During these “focus years,” students spend about 120 hours a year working in their arts area, and they have opportunities to continue learning French and to study African music. Along with the arts, multiculturalism is emphasized at Sheridan, both in curriculum and in school activities. Culturally themed dinners are held where students and their families enjoy African-American, European-American, and Hmong meals.

Collaboration is a key component of Sheridan’s program. Arts specialists work closely with teachers of math, science, and language arts. The school also uses visiting artists who bring specific skills and areas of expertise to the program. The school’s two fine arts coordinators are responsible for managing the communications and planning among in-school educators and teaching artists from the community.