Diversity in the Twenty-First Century

The United States is often referred to as the “Great Melting Pot,” a metaphor that connotes the blending of many cultures, languages and religions to form a single national identity. But this metaphor fails to capture the slow, complex and frequently turbulent process by which immigrants of diverse backgrounds and beliefs join U.S. society, even as they transform it.

Debate — even rancor — over immigration is neither new nor uncommon in U.S. history. Immigration is both an important part of our national identity and a source of social and political tension. Today, as during earlier periods of mass immigration to the United States, integrating newcomers into the American mainstream is a dynamic process that requires adaptation and change not only on the part of immigrants, but by receiving communities, public institutions and private entities.

As columnist Gregory Rodriguez recently pointed out, the number of Americans who checked both "black" and "white" on their census forms grew by 134% from 2000 to 2010. (Among non-Hispanics, about 1.6 million reported being both black and white, but not any other race; among Hispanics, about 654,000 did so.) Rodriguez lamented the president’s decision not to include himself in more than one racial category.

By 2020, children of color will comprise nearly half of the school-aged population. As the ethnic composition bring their religions from Africa, the Middle East, and Asia. They also bring diverse language, values, and ideas that are reshaping U.S. society.

The culture and the society of the United States are dynamic. They are in a continuous state of change.

Source:

- [http://goo.gl/saN0N](http://goo.gl/saN0N)
- [http://goo.gl/rNAZs](http://goo.gl/rNAZs)
- [http://goo.gl/Y8aVB](http://goo.gl/Y8aVB)
What is Multicultural Education?

Multicultural education is a life-long learning process designed to empower all students to become knowledgeable, caring, and active participants in their communities. Education that is multicultural is inclusive and respectful of all ethnic, racial and cultural backgrounds and engages staff, families, students and community. Multicultural education is based on the following:

- Everyone has culture.
- Multicultural education is respectful and inclusive of each student's cultural heritage and learning styles.
- Respectful learning environment that promotes success for all.
- Everyone has a stake and a responsibility in their education.
- Students from all ethnic, racial and cultural backgrounds are active participants in their learning.
- Everyone has a right to an equitable education.
- Infusion throughout the curriculum and the culture of the school.

Source: http://goo.gl/QbePt

Impact of the Civil Rights Laws on Education

U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights mention that in the last three decades, Congress has enacted a number of civil rights statutes prohibiting discrimination in educational programs and activities receiving federal financial assistance. These statutes are:

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (prohibiting race, color, and national origin discrimination);

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (prohibiting sex discrimination);

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (prohibiting disability discrimination);

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (prohibiting disability discrimination by public entities);

And the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (prohibiting age discrimination).

The civil rights laws represent a national commitment to end discrimination in education. The laws mandate bringing the formerly excluded into the mainstream of American education. And these laws also are designed to help deliver the promise that every individual has the right to develop his or her talents to the fullest.

The federal civil rights laws have helped bring about profound changes in American education and improved the educational opportunities of millions of students. Many barriers that once prevented minorities, women, individuals with disabilities, and older persons from freely choosing the educational opportunities and careers they would like to pursue have been eliminated.

Fact Sheet

Removing Racial Barriers to Educational Opportunity

Dropout rate of African American students (age 16 to 24) declined from 20.5 percent in 1976 to 13.0 percent in 1996.

The percentage of African Americans age 25 and over who held bachelor's degrees increased from 11.3 percent in 1990 to 13.3 percent in 1997.

Removing Gender Barriers to Educational Opportunity

By 1997, 26 percent of young men and 29 percent of young women had earned at least a bachelor's degree. In 1970, about 13 percent of young women, compared to 20 percent of young men, had earned at least a bachelor's degree.

We are witnessing a dramatic increase in the number of women entering traditionally male dominated professional fields.

Removing Disability Barriers to Educational Opportunity

In 1975, over 1 million children with disabilities were excluded from public school. Another 4 million children with disabilities, while attending school, were not receiving educational services they needed - either because their disabilities were undetected or because schools did not offer the services they needed. Virtually no disabled preschoolers received services.

In 1984, only one-fourth of students with disabilities were served in regular classrooms for at least 80 percent of the school day. In the 1994-95 school year, 45 percent of students with disabilities, about 2.4 million students, were being served in regular education classes.

More info and fact sheet on “Impact of the Civil Rights Laws” available at http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/impact.html
Books and e-Publications

The author traces the economic and political history of Indians, African Americans, Mexicans, Japanese, Chinese, Irish, and Jewish people in America, with considerable attention given to instances and consequences of racism. The narrative is laced with short quotations, cameos of personal experiences, and excerpts from folk music and literature.

This respected text for courses in Multicultural or Multiethnic Education provides students the tools necessary to teach effectively in today’s diverse classrooms.

“Pluralistic” is defined as having multiple aspects or parts. The classroom of today has students from multiple backgrounds, cultures, and races. Within those differing groups students have their own individual differences. Their home situations may be very different. They may be from a different social class. Each teacher also comes to the classroom with their own cultural background and past experiences that will effect how they will handle different situations. The goal of this book is to help students to apply what they have learned and in turn to prepare their students to live in our heterogeneous culture.

The book examines closely the connections between liberalism’s democratic principles and diversity, religion, and public schooling. The author has presented a very thoughtful analysis of what it means to craft a civil society based on shared moral principles. The author argues for a firm approach to democratic liberalism and diversity.

For Multicultural Education/Diversity as well as General Education courses. Students develop conceptual understanding about complex and emotionally-charged issues of diversity in today’s world. The author uses clear examples, lucid language, and engaging activities to involve students in thinking through fundamental ideas that ground their understanding of diversity.

The author investigates three converging elements in his examination of human differences: individual attitudes and behaviors, cultural expectations, and institutional policies and practices. This examination provides the basis for the conceptual organization of the text.

Free At Last - The U.S. Civil Rights Movement, January 2009
This book recounts how African-American slaves and their descendants struggled to win — both in law and in practice — the civil rights enjoyed by other Americans. It is a story of dignified persistence and struggle, a story that produced great heroes and heroines, and one that ultimately succeeded by forcing Americans to confront squarely the shameful gap between their universal principles of equality and justice and the inequality, injustice, and oppression faced by millions of their fellow citizens. Source: http://goo.gl/pszjv

Multicultural Literature in the United States Today, February 2009
This edition of eJournal USA focuses on distinguished American writers from various ethnic backgrounds who add immeasurably to mutual understanding and appreciation through tales of their native lands and their experiences as Americans. Source: http://goo.gl/N20Jh

Campus Connections, August 2009
Campus Connections examines the international study experience and its influence on individual growth. Source: http://goo.gl/raDw7

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A Patchwork Culture: Identity in America

The United States is a patchwork of diverse ethnic, religious and cultural backgrounds. The growing diversity of the U.S. population shapes how Americans identify themselves.

Most scholars, writers, politicians and others agree that with the possible exception of the American Indian, to be American is to be, genealogically speaking, from somewhere else in the world. America.gov explores how choosing individual identity is an ever-shifting process.

Identity in America: Are Perspectives Shifting?

Multicultural, post-ethnic, post-racial. While these descriptors are debated, most agree that with the possible exception of the American Indian, to be American is to be, genealogically speaking, from somewhere else. During February, America.gov is exploring how the ever-increasing diversity of the U.S. population is affecting the way Americans view themselves.

Related article: Identity in America: Are Perspectives Shifting?

Are We So Different?

Is race real or a recent human invention? Is it about biology or culture? These questions are addressed by RACE: Are We So Different?, a traveling exhibit and related Web site on the history of the idea of race, the science of human variation, and the experience of living with race and racism.

Related article: Landmark Exhibit on Race Asks “Are We So Different?”

Blogging Identity

Satirical blogs such as Stuff White People Like and more analytical Web sites like That Minority Thing are shaping the way people talk about race, view the role of race in their culture, and communicate about their identities. The participatory nature of blogs has changed the Internet, one author says.

Related article: Blogging Identity

Growing up Multicultural

Crystal Grace Ofori is proud to be a Ghanaian American, but it wasn’t always that way. Iranian-American Gelareh Asayesh faced these same challenges.

Related article: Finding My Own Saffron Sky

Rebecca Walker carves unique identity

After her parents divorced, author Rebecca Walker grew up alternating between white Jewish and nonwhite mixed-race cultures. While the ongoing process of shifting identities was difficult, Walker explains in an interview with America.gov how the multicultural experience developed a multifaceted person.

Read Full Interview: Author Carves Unique Identity from a Mosaic of Family Ethnicities

Source: http://goo.gl/oTWUC

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