

8-7-2017

The Impact of African Dance on Psychosocial and Educational Outcomes

Medha Talpade
Clark Atlanta University

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.auctr.edu/caupubs>

 Part of the [Psychology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Talpade, Medha, "The Impact of African Dance on Psychosocial and Educational Outcomes" (2017). *Clark Atlanta University Faculty Publications*. 43.
<http://digitalcommons.auctr.edu/caupubs/43>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Clark Atlanta University at DigitalCommons@Robert W. Woodruff Library, Atlanta University Center. It has been accepted for inclusion in Clark Atlanta University Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@Robert W. Woodruff Library, Atlanta University Center. For more information, please contact cwiseman@auctr.edu.

The Impact of African Dance on Psychosocial and Educational Outcomes

Medha Talpade

Clark Atlanta University

Author Note

Medha Talpade, Ph.D. is a Professor of Psychology at Clark Atlanta University

This research was funded by the Center of Undergraduate Research at Clark Atlanta University.

The following undergraduate student researchers contributed significantly to this project: Shannon Alford, Brianna Augustus, Bria Childs, Victoria Elliott, Keyshanna Jones-Coleman, Daisha Lark, Claressa Lesley, Shamsiya Robe, Asha Rodgers, and Raven Thrower.

Correspondence should be sent to: Dr. Medha Talpade, Department of Psychology, Clark Atlanta University, 223 James P. Brawley Drive, Atlanta, GA. 30314

Abstract

This project intended to create conditions that are conducive to helping minority students achieve success in learning, in school, and in life. The project is a response to the rising rate of health and career disparities among minority U.S. adolescents. Based on the theoretical framework of the cultural historical activity theory, this attempt aimed to use the dance activities for teaching, training, and learning. This study draws from the empirical framework of the Girls health Enrichment Multisite Studies, conducted in other states, which implemented a culturally relevant physical regimen to reduce health disparities among minority girls. This study sought to use the activity in a different way; to facilitate student learning of research processes and also optimize associated academic and psychosocial processes, by engaging in the culturally relevant activity of African dance. The specific target population included undergraduate students, from a Historically Black University in Georgia. An African dance instructor conducted the class once a week for 75 minutes for 3 months. Ten student researchers recruited participants and evaluated the impact of African dance on learning the neuroscience of dance, learning of an Ethiopian dialect, Oromo, explored the meaning of participating in this the dance, impact on self-efficacy, racial identity, and attitudes towards and sponsorship of black businesses. Results indicated a significant effect of participating in the dance on learning the neuroscience of dance and of the dialect as well, positive meanings associated with the activity of African dance, positive self-efficacy, racial identity, and positive attitudes towards minority serving academic institutions. Through dissemination from the local to the global level, the broader impact sought by this project is to establish financially secure families by involving the workforce of tomorrow in activities that will promote positive psychosocial outcomes and STEM learning concurrently.

Keywords: psychosocial, minority students, African dance, neuroscience, language

The Impact of African Dance on Psychosocial and Educational Outcomes

The inspiration for this study comes from the symbolism of the Sankofa bird, an Akan symbol which means “go back and retrieve”, walks forward while looking backward. This symbol signifies that forward progress must be based on the critical examination of the past and a fostering of principles that are relevant to our contemporary lives. Drawing on the glory of African dance, this study intended to use this activity as an educational and psychosocial tool to initiate and deliver positive student learning outcomes.

Theoretical and Empirical Framework

This study is also informed by the cultural historical activity theory (Roth, Lee, & Hsu, 2009) which is based on the socio-psychological approaches of human development. Camillo and Mattos (2014) identified three different categories that must be considered when developing activities; the subject, the content, and the outcome of the activity. This framework was the basis of the research project at a university in South Africa, which helped inform teaching and learning practices (Lautenbach, 2014). This theoretical foundation is important because it will help explain the pedagogies and activities of the past that are deemed important and culturally relevant by the African American students of today who study at our historically black college in the southeastern part of the country. Schwartz (2014) presents the creation of qualitatively different ‘counterspaces’ in educational settings, which confirm the identity, life, and experiences of the marginalized group. This project intended to create such a ‘counterspace’ and use dance-a culturally relevant activity as a psychosocial and pedagogical tool. Associating subject related content with the dance activities was expected to affirm the identities and experiences of the minority undergraduate students at our institution.

Culturally Relevant Pedagogy

Scholar practitioners have identified several elements associated with culturally relevant pedagogy. Berry and Mizelle (2005) identifies that the use of shared memoirs or life experiences and mutual vulnerability being important elements to make the students care and feel belonged and cared in the academic environment. Memoirs, written as well as verbal, and shared vulnerabilities develop a pedagogy that is engaged and thus effective. Almanza and Mosley (1980) stress the importance of considering the cultural learning styles of the students for effective teaching and learning. For example, using movement to teach would be responsive to the natural behaviors of African American children who were identified as moving thrice more often than their Caucasian peers. Attending to this learning style and using it to teach builds a personally engaged and culturally sensitive pedagogy.

Tsurusaki et al. (2013) demonstrated the power of transformative boundary objects in STEM learning. Having children make connections of systems taught in school with what they do in everyday life, becomes a powerful pedagogical tool. Drawing on the mores in the African church, the call and response method and active involvement and cooperative learning, use of the African traditions of movement and rhythm were identified as other key elements of the culturally relevant pedagogy (Diller & Moule, 2005).

Researchers have recognized and addressed the education of the millennial 'hip hop' generation students (Dagbovie, 2006). Teaching of certain courses such as African American history using the following characteristics were suggested by the author: (a) Use of one's own personal experience ("autobiography as a learner"), (b) the existing scholarship on teaching and learning African American history ("theoretical literature"), (c) conversations with experts in the African American historical profession ("colleagues' experiences") and, (d) interaction with

students (the "learner's eyes"). Similarly, Tucker, Herman, Pedersen, Vogel, Reinke (2000) explored African American students' perceptions of academic challenges and respective solutions. Thematic analysis revealed the following solutions for academic success: (a) academic preparation and active participation in class, (b) positive peer influences, (c) self-empowerment through self-management strategies, and (d) praise and encouragement by teachers/parents.

Liddell and Talpade (2014) distilled culturally relevant pedagogies from a pilot investigation, conducted in a 2009 using a mixed methods study, at a historically black college in the southeast. The expert group of faculty at the historically black college recommended an integration of the “intuitive” and “social” characteristics which are familiar to the students. For example, based on shared experiences, some of the recommendations were that the academic activities should be : (a) Social/Affective--include strategies that are people-oriented; permit students to work in pairs and/or groups. (b) Harmonious--use strategies that stress interdependence and harmonic/communal aspects. (c) Creative--use strategies that appeal to the intuitive, especially where students can use oral expression and rhythms. (d) Nonverbal--include strategies that incorporate body language, movement, etc. (e) Group work and group presentations—Students generally function socially in groups; students must be taught how to transfer this to the academic setting.(f) Creative expressions such as music, dance, creative writing, and so on. The present study will use this social, harmonious, creative, nonverbal and group activity, that of dance, to facilitate learning and initiate positive psychosocial outcomes.

Physical Activities and Academics

This study uses the framework of evidence-based practices related to physical activities and academics. Studies have documented the relationships between physical activities and academics (e.g., Chen, Fox, Ku, & Taun , 2013; Wittberg, Northrup, & Cottrell, 2012). The

Centers of Disease Control recognize that health related factors are associated with school performance and that academic success is a significant indicator of the well-being of youth as well as adult health risks. The findings indicate that when children engage in physical activities at least for 60 minutes a day, they improve academic performance, including grades and standardized test scores. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (2010) review of 50 studies in 43 articles indicated that the majority of the findings (50.5%) indicated positive associations between physical activity and academic performance. Studies conducted included examining the impact of (a) time spent in physical education and academic achievement (14 studies), (b) recess time and cognitive skills (8 studies), (c) classroom physical activity of 5-20 minutes on academic achievement (9 studies) using the activity to promote learning or just a activity break, (d) extracurricular physical activity conducted outside of the regular school day on academic performance (19 studies). All the studies confirmed positive associations between physical activities and academic achievement. Cain et al. (2015) calls for an emphasis on student participation in active dance types to meet the physical activity guidelines of the US department of Health and Human Services.

The efficacy of dance –also if only observed by participants has indicated positive outcomes on psychological health, specifically lowering depression (Cross, Flores, Butterfield, Blackman, & Lee, 2012; Miller, 2012) and increasing mindfulness (Caldwell, Harrison, Adams, Quin, & Greeson, 2010). Dance has also shown to increase body awareness and that it helps focus the attention on the changes in the bodily processes (Swami & Harris, 2012). Even playing video games involving dance showed that such activities which are enjoyable and engaging produce more intense activity (Lyons, Tate, Ward, Ribisl, Bowling, Kalyanaraman, 2013) as well as learning (McPherson, 2009). Also, research by Dumais (2006) indicates that activities such as

dance benefit the less-privileged children who are from families with a low SES. Although there are some studies that did not find statistically significant differences in the academic performance of children in schools incorporating arts into the curriculum, there is still confirmation about the positive affect associated with school and creative activities (Thomas & Arnold, 2011). None of the studies reviewed included a culturally relevant activity and a plan for infusing these activities to specifically improve STEM achievement and psychosocial outcomes among minority undergraduate students. The main objectives of the project were to use African dance to (a) increase educational outcomes such as the knowledge of neuroscience and a new dialect, (b) engage them in a culturally relevant activity and explore the meaning of African dance to the participants, (c) empower African American undergraduates psychosocially, in terms of self-efficacy and racial identity, (d) assess and improve attitudes towards minority owned businesses, and in the long run reduce disparities in career choices. The specific target population for this project included undergraduate students, majority of whom are African American (AA) students at our historically black university, in south Fulton county of the state of Georgia. *A project of this nature has not previously been attempted in this community.*

Method

Design and Participants

The independent variable in this study was the African dance activity. Participants were undergraduate students who either attended this dance class which met 11 times during the semester for a period of 75 minutes, and those who did not participate in this activity. Flyers were posted on campus advertising this free activity. These flyers were also emailed to faculty and students by the office of student activities. Participant attendance ranged from 7 to 21 students.

Measures

Neuroscience presentation and quiz. A 10-item multiple-choice quiz was administered to the participants, pre and post activity. An example of an item on the quiz is as follows: *What is the last section of the motor cortex responsible for motion action planning and coordination of complex movements? A. Putamen B. substantia nigra C. Supplementary cortex D. Striatum.* A PowerPoint presentation with 9-slides provided information about the different types of movements and associated regions of the brain.

Oromo quiz. Participants of the dance activity, led by the dance instructor concluded the dance activity each time with the following words: *I honor the place within you where the entire universe resides* (Oromo translation --Ani kabaja kaba bakay atni jirtu audunia kana kesa); *I honor the place within you where there is truth, where there is peace, where there is love* (Oromo translation --Ani kanaja si kaba bakay dugan giru, bakay negeau jiru, bakay jalalan jiru); *I honor that place within you where if you are in that place in you and I am in that place in me, then there is only one of us* (Oromo translation --Ani kabaja bakay atni jirtu fi bakay ani jiru takiti taey nu lachu takiti dah). The quiz included a multiple choice test with having the participants match the correct Oromo translation with the English words.

Meaning of dance exploration. A set of eight open-ended questions (excluding probes) were used for personal interviews with participants. Example of an open ended question is as follows: *How does participating in African dance impact you and your life?*

Racial identity inventory. The Helms and Parham (1990) 44-item scale was administered to participants in an online format. This scale consists of four subscales, with each identifying a stage in racial identity development; (a) pre-encounter (identifying with white culture and rejecting/denying black culture), (b) encounter (rejecting previous identification with

white culture and seeking identification with black culture), (c) immersion/emersion (completely identifying with black culture and denigrating white culture), (d) integration/commitment (internalizing black culture, transcending racism, fighting general cultural oppression). Examples of items are: *The people I respect most are White* (pre-encounter stage); *When I am with Black people, I pretend to enjoy the things they enjoy* (encounter stage); *Black people who have any White people's blood should feel ashamed of it* (immersion/emersion stage); *I feel excitement and joy in Black surroundings* (integration/commitment stage). The response format is on a five point scale with 5 = Highly characteristic of me; 1= Not at all characteristic of me. Parham and Helms (1981) have reported the following internal consistency reliability coefficients for the four subscales: Pre-encounter = .76, Encounter = .51, Immersion/Emersion = .69, and Integration/Commitment = .80.

Self-efficacy scale. The 10-item scale was administered to participants. The response format was on a 4-point scale with 1 = Not at all true, 2 = Hardly true, 3 = Moderately true, 4 = Exactly true. The scores thus range from 0-30. An example of an item on the scale is as follows: *It is easy for me to stick to my aims and accomplish my goals..* In samples from 23 nations, Cronbach's alphas ranged from .76 to .90, with the majority in the high .80s (Jerusalem & Schwarzer, 1992).

Attitudes towards black businesses. Participants responded to six multiple-choice questions regarding attitudes towards patronizing black owned businesses. An example of a question is as follows: *Describe the type of black owned business you buy/promote/use (check more than one):* ___clothing___beauty products___hair___food___auto services___legal services___academic___other . *If other please describe the services _____.*

Procedure

An African dance instructor was recruited to teach the class once a week for 75 minutes for a period of 11 weeks. After obtaining consent from the institutional review board, flyers about the activity were posted around the university campus. These flyers were also emailed to faculty and students. Some faculty awarded extra credit for student participation in the activity and the assessments as well. Participant sign-up sheets recorded the names and contact information of the participants. For assessment purposes, the participants were requested to (1) answer the questionnaires in an online survey format, and (2) agree to be interviewed by student researchers. The online survey links were sent to the dance participants via email. The control group data was also collected in an online survey format, and faculty awarded extra credit for participating in the survey. The online survey links were posted by some participating faculty under announcements of their CANVAS course. After the data was collected, student researchers coded the data or downloaded the data from Qualtrics as an SPSS file and analyses were conducted. The pre-test data was collected after 3 weeks of dance class initiation, and post-test after 11 weeks, when the dance class concluded.

Results

Neuroscience of Dance

Research question. Does engaging in African dance facilitate the learning of areas of the brain which are active when dancing?

Findings. The data collection method included a 10-item pretest (conducted in Week 5) and posttest (conducted in Week 10) on various areas of the brain active during dance and its

functions. Results indicated that there was an average of 20 percent correct answers on the pretest which increased to 70 percent on the post test. The expectations were thus confirmed.

Oromo Language Learning.

Research question. Does engaging in African dance facilitate the learning of phrases in Oromo?

Findings. The data collection method included surveying students who attended the dance class, where they had to translate an English phrase into an Oromo phrase. The sample size was 11 and out of those 11 students, 10 students remembered the correct phrase. Participants who got the right answer had attended four or more African dance classes.

Meaning of African Dance

Research questions. What is the meaning of African dance to black students? What feelings are associated with engagement in this activity?

Findings. The data collection method included 15 verbal recorded interviews from students who consistently participated in the dance class. Results were coded and the words associated with the dance reported. Results are depicted via a word cloud (see Figure 1 below). The findings indicated that most students associated positive words with participating in the African Dance.



Figure 1. Words associated with participation in African dance. This figure illustrates the words reported by participants with the font size of the words depicting their frequency.

Racial Identity and Self-efficacy

Research question. Does participation in African dance have a positive impact on racial identity and self-efficacy?

Findings. Undergraduate students responded to the two scales via an online survey. Responses were collected from February to May. Data from a total of 36 participants, included those who engaged in the African dance activity (experimental group, $n = 19$) and those who did not (control group, $n = 17$). Data were analyzed with an independent groups t -test (see Table 1). The means and standard deviations are depicted in Table 2.

Table 1

Impact of African dance on Racial Identity and Self-Efficacy scale items (Independent groups t -test results)

Scale Item	t	df	p -value
^a When I am confronted with a problem, I can usually find several solutions.	-2.42	33	.021
^a I can remain calm when facing difficulties because I can rely on my coping abilities.	-2.67	34	.011
^a I can solve most problems of I invest to necessary effort.	-2.45	34	.020
^a Thanks to my resourcefulness, I know how to handle unforeseen situations.	-2.02	34	.051

^a I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events.	-2.79	33	.009
^a I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.	-2.53	34	.016
^b I have changed my style of life to fit my beliefs about Black people.	-2.11	33	.043
^b The most important thing about me is that I am Black.	-1.93	33	.061

Note. ^a1 = Not at all true 2 = Hardly true 3 = Moderately true 4 = Exactly true. Items are from Schwarzer & Jerusalem’s (1995) General self-efficacy scale.

^b 1-Not at all characteristic of me, 2-Somewhat characteristic of me, 3-Frequently characteristic of me, 4-Very characteristic of me, 5-Highly characteristic of me; from Helms & Parham’s (1990) Black Identity Development Scale.

Assumptions for conducting the independent groups *t*-test were tested. The descriptive statistics revealed that the assumption for equal variances among the groups was not violated. The descriptive statistics of the experimental versus the control group are depicted below in Table 2.

Table 2

Means and Standard Deviations of Racial Identity and Self-Esteem scale items (Experimental versus Control group)

Scale Item	Experimental			Control		
	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD
^a When I am confronted with a problem, I can usually find several solutions.	19	3.63	.50	17	3.24	.46
^a I can remain calm when facing difficulties because I can rely on my coping abilities.	19	3.42	.69	17	2.88	.49
^a I can solve most problems of I invest to necessary effort.	19	3.53	.61	17	3.12	.33
^a Thanks to my resourcefulness, I know how to handle unforeseen situations.	19	3.53	.69	17	3.12	.49
^a I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events.	19	3.44	.51	17	2.94	.56
^a I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough.	19	3.63	.50	17	3.24	.44
^b I have changed my style of life to fit my beliefs about Black people.	19	2.42	1.43	16	1.50	1.10
^b The most important thing about me is that I am Black.	19	3.11	1.56	16	2.19	1.17

Note. ^a1 = Not at all true 2 = Hardly true 3 = Moderately true 4 = Exactly true. Items are from Schwarzer & Jerusalem’s (1995) Self-efficacy scale.

^b 1-Not at all characteristic of me, 2-Somewhat characteristic of me, 3-Frequently characteristic of me, 4-Very characteristic of me, 5-Highly characteristic of me; from Helms & Parham, (1990) Black Identity Development Scale.

Attitudes toward Black-Owned Businesses

Research question. What is the impact of participation in African dance on attitudes towards black-owned businesses?

Findings Responses of students who participated in the African dance versus students who did not, were compared. Results of a chi-square analyses revealed significant differences in the responses to the type of ‘academic’ black owned business you buy/promote/use as a function of participation. Significantly more African dance participants promoted, used academic related businesses ($n = 22$) compared to students who did not ($n = 8$); $\chi^2(1, N = 30) = 6.53, p = .011$.

A between-groups *t*-test between the participants ($n = 38$) and students ($n = 37$) indicated a significant difference in the response to the following item; *What are your overall experiences with black owned businesses?* with 1 = Not at all satisfied; 5 = Extremely satisfied. Participants reported significantly more satisfactory experiences ($M = 2.29, SD = .93$) versus the students who did not participate in the dance ($M = 1.84, SD = .73$) who reported significantly less satisfactory experiences; $t(73) = -2.34, p = .022$.

Discussion

This ‘sankofa’ inspired project was successful in attaining its objectives. By reaching back into the glorious African past and using the energy and positivity of dance, this pilot study provides evidence of its positive preliminary impact as a teaching tool, enhancement of self-efficacy, positive feelings related to the activity, investment in and experiences with black businesses, for students at a historically black university. Englund and Sandstrom (2015) describe dance as a new subject which is a product of one’s body, and the dancer experiences a ‘being in the dance’ where movement is the form of an expression beyond verbalizations. The impact of this culturally relevant pedagogical tool is albeit a gateway into the possibilities.

Ashley (2014) provides guidance for future directions thus: "...the learning experience should be recognised as only providing a starting point from which the teachers could continue to refine their own pedagogy ... (p.267)."

The efficacy of African dance has been documented in a few studies. For example, Vinesett, Price, and Wilson (2015) document the results of their qualitative inquiry indicating a positive impact on biomedical states of their participants after engaging in an dance to a Congolese rhythm Zebola. *Moving in the spirit* (MITS) was founded in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1996 by Dana Lupton and Leah Mann, in an effort to create enrichment opportunities for youth. MITS utilized dance movement to teach youth "...how to convey emotion, manage peer pressure, resolve interpersonal conflict, problem-solve, embrace academic excellence, and adopt prosocial life skills" (Rodgers & Furcron, 2016, p.6). This quasi-experimental study, documented the impact of dance on reducing risky behaviors and increasing life skills among inner city high risk youth (Rodgers & Furcron, 2016). The efficacy of arts based instruction which included dance, on at-risk students' behavior, motivation, and academic achievement. has been documented in southern California as well (Li, Kenzy, Underwood, & Severson, 2015; Dee & Penner, 2017). Conversely, Amado, Villar, Sanchez-Miguel, Leo, and Garcia-Calvo (2014) conducted a quasi-experiment which included comparing the psychosocial impact of a traditional dance instructional technique (which focuses on repetition of movement) with that of a creative enquiry method (where participants can select the level of challenge in their skills, through the different options for the task performance presented by the teacher), indicated a negative impact of dance classes across 12 sessions in the context of a school across both types of instructional methods. Gender differences however were noted, whereby males showed an increase in autonomy as well as competence in the creative enquiry instructional group. These results are noteworthy

especially in the context of a HBCU which has perpetual challenges related to black male retention rates.

The results of this pilot study are heartening to the scholarship of teaching and learning. However, some limitations and assumptions are acknowledged. One main limitation is the limited number of participants who consistently participated in this dance and the duration of this pilot study. Challenges related to identifying a time and a site that were suitable for most students after initiation of the class restricted the number of participants. Also, the funding paid for only one session per week, which further constrained access to the activity. However, once the site and time was identified, student researchers were able to solicit participants for their research and the associated dance activity. It is hoped that the university will embrace this dance activity as a part of its physical education curriculum option. An assumption inherent for this study is that the cultural historical activity theory explains the findings of this study. This assumption is validated by the results of the study, which include the qualitative exploration which indicated that participants mainly associated positive feelings with this dance activity and the quantitative results clearly revealing a significant impact on psychosocial and educational outcomes.

Thus reaching back and drawing on the activities associated with success and glory, dance can serve as a innovative pedagogical tool. African dance is also recognized as a form of expression that served to empower oppressed people (Gittens, 2012). It is also important to draw upon the theoretical premise of the critical race theory, which acknowledges racism as being a central theme to understand psychosocial outcomes. Individuals of color face many challenges and based on the themes emerging from the words of teachers of color, our concerns as scholars, teacher-educators, should be focused on our understanding of self, building community and

collaboration among critical pedagogues, and navigating theory and practice (Borrero, Flores, de la Cruz, 2016, p.37). And a historically black institution of education is certainly the best place to start!

References

- Almanza, H. P., & Mosley, W. J. (1980). Curriculum adaptations and modifications for culturally diverse handicapped children. *Exceptional Children, 46*(8), 608-614.
- Amado, D., Del Villar, F., Sánchez-Miguel, P. A., Leo, F. M., & García-Calvo, T. (2016). Analysis of the impact of creative technique on the motivation of physical education students in dance content: Gender differences. *The Journal Of Creative Behavior, 50*(1), 64-79. doi:10.1002/jocb.69
- Ashley, L. (2014). Encountering challenges in teacher education: Developing culturally pluralist pedagogy when teaching dance from contextual perspectives in New Zealand. *Research In Dance Education, 15*(3), 254-270. doi:10.1080/14647893.2014.910186
- Berry, T. R., & Mizelle, N. (. (2005). From oppression to grace: Women of color and their dilemmas within the academy. *Black Issues in Higher Education, 21*(24), 34.
- Borrero, N. E., Flores, E., & de la Cruz, G. (2016). Developing and enacting culturally relevant pedagogy: Voices of new teachers of Color. *Equity & Excellence In Education, 49*(1), 27-40. doi:10.1080/10665684.2015.1119914
- Cain, K. L., Gavand, K. A., Conway, T. L., Peck, E., Bracy, N. L., Bonilla, E., & ... Sallis, J. F. (2015). Physical activity in youth dance classes. *Pediatrics, 135*(6), 1066-1073. doi:10.1542/peds.2014-2415
- Caldwell, K., Harrison, M., Adams, M., Quin, R. H., & Greeson, J. (2010). Developing mindfulness in college students through movement-based courses: Effects on self-

- regulatory self-efficacy, mood, stress, and sleep quality. *Journal of American College Health*, 58(5), 433-442.
- Camillo, J., & Mattos, C. (2014). Making explicit some tensions in educational practice: Science education in focus. *Cultural-Historical Psychology*, 10(2), 110-115.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010). *The association between school-based physical activity, including physical education, and academic performance*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, GA.
- Chen, L.-J., Fox, K. R., Ku, P.-W., & Taun, C.-Y. (2013). Fitness change and subsequent academic performance in adolescents. *Journal of School Health*, 83(9), 631-638.
doi:10.1111/josh.12075
- Cross, K., Flores, R., Butterfield, J., Blackman, M., & Lee, S. (2012). The effect of passive listening versus active observation of music and dance performances on memory recognition and mild to moderate depression in cognitively impaired older adults. *Psychological Reports: Mental and Physical Health*, 111(2), 413-423.
- Dagbovie, P. G. (2006). Strategies for teaching African American history: Musings from the past, ruminations for the future. *Journal of Negro Education*, 75(4), 635-648 .
- Dee, T. S., & Penner, E. K. (2017). The causal effects of cultural relevance: Evidence from an ethnic studies curriculum. *American Educational Research Journal*, 54(1), 127-166.
- Diller, J. V., & Moule, J. (2005). *Cultural competence: A primer for educators*. Belmont, CA: Thomson Wadsworth.

Englund, B., & Sandstrom, B. (2015). 'Expression' and verbal expression: On communication in an upper secondary dance class. *Research In Dance Education*, 16(3), 213-229.

doi:10.1080/14647893.2015.1046427

Gittens, A. F. (2012). Black dance and the fight for flight: Sabar and the transformation and cultural significance of dance from West Africa to Black America (1960-2010). *Journal Of Black Studies*, 43(1), 49-71. doi:10.1177/0021934711423262

doi:10.1177/0021934711423262

Helms, J.E. and Parham, T.A. (1990). Black racial identity attitude scale (Form RIAS-B). In J.E.

Helms (Ed.), *Black and White Racial Identity* (pp. 245-247). New York: Greenwood.

Huber, L. (2011). Discourses of racist nativism in California public education: English dominance as racist nativist microaggressions. *Educational Studies*, 47, 379-401.

doi:10.1080/00131946.2011.589301

Lautenbach, G. (2014). A theoretically driven teaching and research framework: Learning technologies and educational practice. *Educational Studies*, 40(4), 361-376.

doi:10.1080/03055698.2014.910445

Li, X., Kenzy, P., Underwood, L., & Severson, L. (2015). Dramatic impact of action research of arts-based teaching on at-risk students. *Educational Action Research*, 23(4), 567-580.

doi:10.1080/09650792.2015.1042983

Liddell, J., & Talpade, M. (2014). A Sankofa approach to teaching: Development and preliminary applications. *Fort Valley State University Journal of Teaching, Learning, and Scholarship*, 1(1), Article 2. Available at:

<http://digitalcommons.fvsu.edu/fvsu-jtls/vol1/iss1/2>

Lyons, E. J., Tate, D. F., Ward, D. S., Ribisi, K. M., Bowling, M., & Kalyanaraman, S. (2013).

Engagement, enjoyment, and energy expenditure during active video game play. *Health Psychology*. doi:10.1037/a0031947

McPherson, S. (2009). A dance with the butterflies: A metamorphosis of teaching and learning through technology. *Early Childhood Education Journal*, 37, 229-236. doi:DOI

10.1007/s10643-009-0338-8

Rodgers, L., & Furcron, C. (2016). The dynamic interface between neuromaturation, risky

behavior, creative dance movement, and youth development programming. *American Journal Of Dance Therapy*, 38(1), 3-20. doi:10.1007/s10465-016-9216-2

Roth W. M., Lee Y. J., & Hsu P. L. (2009). A tool for changing the world: possibilities of cultural historical activity theory to reinvigorate science education. *Studies in Science*

Education, 45 (2), 131-167.

Schwartz, J. (2014). Classrooms of spatial justice: Counter-spaces and young men of color in a GED program. *Adult Education Quarterly*, 64(2), 110–127.

doi:10.1177/0741713613513632

Schwarzer, R., & Jerusalem, M. (1995). Generalized Self-Efficacy scale. In J. Weinman,

S. Wright, & M. Johnston, *Measures in health psychology: A user's portfolio. Causal and control beliefs* (pp. 35-37). Windsor, UK: NFER-NELSON.

Swami, V., & Harris, A. S. (2012). Dancing toward positive body image? Examining body-related constructs with ballet and contemporary dancers at different levels. *American*

Journal of Dance Therapy, 34, 39-52. doi:DOI 10.1007/s10465-012-9129-7

- Thomas, R., & Arnold, A. (2011). The A+ schools: A new look at curriculum integration. *Virtual Arts Research*, 37(1), 96-104.
- Tsurusaki, B. K., Calabrese Barton, A., Tan, E., Koch, P., & Contento, I. (2013). Using transformative boundary objects to create critical engagement in science: A case study. *Science Education*, 97(1), 1-31. doi:10.1002/sce.21037
- Tucker, C. M.; Herman, K. C.; Pedersen, T.; Vogel, D.; Reinke, W. M (2000). Student-generated solutions to enhance the academic success of African American youth. *Child Study Journal*, 30(3), 205-224.
- Vinesett, A. L., Price, M., & Wilson, K. H. (2015). Therapeutic potential of a drum and dance ceremony based on the African Ngoma tradition. *The Journal Of Alternative And Complementary Medicine*, 21(8), 460-465. doi:10.1089/acm.2014.0247
- Wittberg, R. A., Northrup, K. L., & Cottrell, L. A. (2012). Children's aerobic fitness and academic achievement: A longitudinal examination of students during their fifth and seventh grade years. *American Journal of Public Health*, 102(12), 2303-2307.