

# The Place of Popular Culture in ECE

Mary Jane Shuker



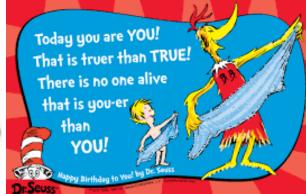




# "They get enough of that at home"

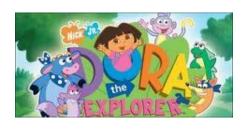
 What are your thoughts of popular culture in an early childhood setting?











### Investigation

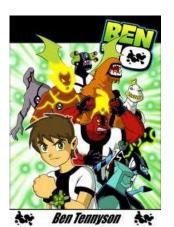
(Dickie & Shuker, 2014)



 To explore children's strengths in situated literacies related to popular culture

 To enable early childhood and primary teachers to tap into children's expertise

in these









### Modern interpretations of literacy

- More than reading and writing skills
- Situated in home and community









 Need to make effective links to children's social and cultural backgrounds

Growing diversity of the child population

we teach









### Popular culture



- Music, sport, computer software, books, magazines, television, film, video games
- May be related to toys, games, comics, cards, clothing, sports accessories and food and drink.









### Two features of the project

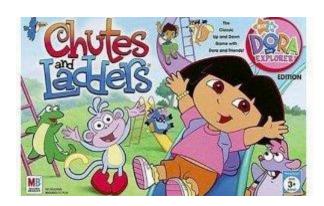
- Explores children's own expertise in popular culture literacies
- Includes children from 12 months to 8 years





### Method: Phase one - Survey

- Sent to 319 early childhood centres and 154 primary schools with year 1 to 3 children
- 38 early childhood/42 primary returned
- Greater Wellington area





### Popular Culture Audit

 Discuss: what popular media characters are evident in your early childhood setting?





## Specific Questions from *Te Whāriki*

- There are 15 kaiako capabilities listed in the revised curriculum (Ministry of Education (MoE), 2017, p. 59). They are aligned to the Graduating Teacher Standards.
- In this session we will use the following to see how they identify strengths and weaknesses of local early learning provision in relation to popular culture.
- **Firstly**, "able to support the cultural and linguistic diversity to all children as part of promoting an inclusive environment" (p. 59). Discuss in small groups.

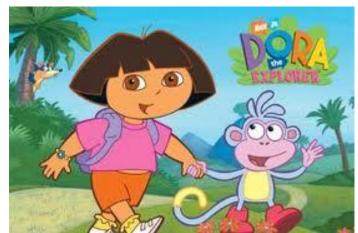




### Secondly discuss:

• "Knowledgeable about play-based curriculum and pedagogy and able to conceptualise, plan and enact curriculum that is motivating, enjoyable and accessible for all children" (MoE, 2017,p. 59).







## Parents and whānau engaged in their child's learning

- Parents and whanau are 'funds of knowledge'
- Parent and whānau aspirations for their children inform curriculum planning
- Kaiako have regular dialogue with parents and whānau about what their children are learning at the service and at home (MoE, 2017)

How can the above be linked to popular culture?







# Māori myths and shadow puppets

 http://www.elp.co.nz/ecartnz\_e\_magazi ne.cfm (Issue 12)



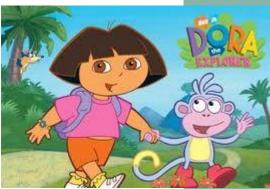
#### Data from Phase One of our study Early Childhood Links to Literacy: Role Playing

- Dora the Explorer
- Barbie Movies/Barbie Princesses
- Princesses
- Superheroes Spiderman,
  Superman, Batman, Ironman
- Ben 10
- Thomas the Tank Engine
- Toy Story characters











### Responses linked to writing

 "Boys dramatic playing out of Ben 10 & Bob the Builder often leads to pictures with dictated stories"







### Drawing (ECE)

- Ben 10
- Buzz Lightyear
- "Recently a small group of boys have been including Ben 10 &
   Toy Story characters in their pretend play, drawing, painting and
   writing activities. They include symbols (such as the Ben 10
   watch) and can be quite detailed drawings e.g. matching our
   available crayon colours to the colour of the Buzz's buttons and
   clothing".

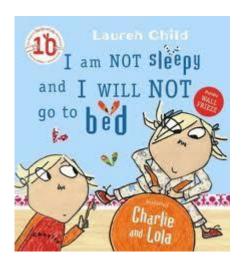






### Reading

- We watch books on DVD, e.g. Charlie and Lola
- Nitro bikes
- Ben 10
- Buzz Lightyear
- Harry Maclary soft toys, books
- Cars & Nemo











### Gender Preferences (ECE)

Girls – fairies, Bratz, Dora the Explorer,
 Barbie, princesses



 Boys – most of the superhero play is male dominated, Ben 10, Spiderman, Batman, wrestling figures,

**Transformers** 



### Drawing

- Characters with spiky hair (e.g. Ben 10 characters)
- Superman symbols
- Superheroes
- Pokemon signs
- Logos, icons









#### Conclusion

- Majority of teachers in our survey reported that they incorporated aspects of popular culture as they taught and assessed literacy
- Literacy learning and teaching can maintain a sociocultural perspective and all the teaching of the required skills and knowledge by making links to children's out-of-school/centre knowledge and interest in popular culture (Dickie & Shuker, 2014).











#### References

- Ashton, J. (2005). Barbie, the Wiggles and Harry Potter. Can popular culture really support young children's literacy development? *European early Childhood Education Research Journal*, 13(1), 31-40.
- Burnett, C. (2010) Technology and literacy in early childhood educational settings: A review of research. *Journal of Early Childhood Literacy*, 10(3), 247–270.
- Dickie, J., & Shuker, M.J. (2014). Ben 10, superheroes and princesses: Primary teachers' views of popular culture and school literacy. *Literacy*, *48*(1), 32-38.
- Dickie, J., & Shuker, M.J. (2012). *Popular culture, overall teacher judgements and national standards*. In Proceedings of the Symposium on Assessment and Learner Outcomes, edited by Mimi Hodis & Susan Kaiser, Victoria University, Wellington, Wellington, pp. 107-120.
- Gonzalez, N., Moll, L., & Amanti, C. (Eds.) (2005) Funds of knowledge: Theorizing practices in households, communities, and classrooms. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Hedges, H. (2011). Rethinking Spongebob and ninja turtles: Popular culture as funds of knowledge for curriculum co-construction. *Australian Journal of Early Childhood*, 36(1), 25–29.
- Marsh, J. (2006) Popular culture in the literacy curriculum: A Bourdieuan analysis. *Reading Research Quarterly*, 41(2),160–174.
- Marsh, J., & Millard, E. (2000). *Literacy and popular culture: Using children's culture in the classroom.* London, England: Paul Chapman.
- Marshall, E., & Toohey, K. (2010) Representing family: Community funds of knowledge, bilingualism, and multimodality. *Harvard Educational Review*, 80(2), 221–241.
- McNaughton, S. (2002) Meeting of minds. Wellington, New Zealand: Learning Media.
- Ministry of Education. (2017). Te Whāriki. He whāriki mātauranga mo ngā mokopuna o Aotearoa. Early childhood curriculum. Author: Wellington, New Zealand.
- Wohlwend, K.E. (2017). Who gets to play? Access, popular media and participatory literacies. *Early Years*, 37(1), 62-76.