

Culture by Design: Building Community and Sense of Purpose in the Large Ensemble

Christopher Marra Ph.D., *Presenter*

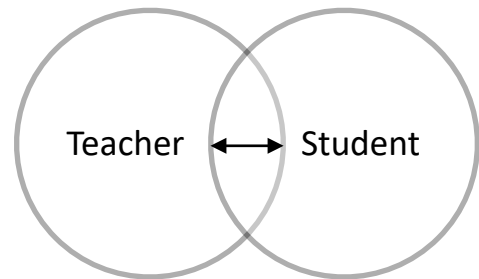
Jonathan Grantham, *Presenter*

Jessica Vaughan-Marra Ph.D., *Presenter*

Friday, February 18, 2022

What is culture in the large ensemble classroom?

Classrooms are a reflection of a teacher's relationship to music and their students. However, the connection between a student and their teacher is the foundation for which all other classroom priorities are built (Edgar, 2017; Hibbard, 2017).



Key Takeaways:

Why Culture?

- Develops musical and extra-musical standards
- Emphasizes trust and rapport
- Music program identity as a reflection of your teacher identity

What Does Culture Look Like?

- Physical space is organized and supports clear communication
- Teaching how to give and receive constructive feedback
- Mutual empathy and celebrating vulnerability
- Practice and model "question asking skills"
- Aligning with Social Emotional Learning (SEL)
- Create and sustain a shared sense of belonging

Where to Begin?

- Taking inventory of self and program
- Nuance and understanding your context is important
- Supporting culture with new members vs. veteran member

Glossary of Terms:

Belonging the feeling that youth are cared for, trusted, and respected by adults in positions of power within school (McNeely, Whitlock, & Libbey, 2010).

Boundaries: Beliefs about what is appropriate and beneficial between and educator and their students which has been found to be inherently tied to a person's teacher identity. Teachers often use the metaphor of a "line" describe the difference between useful involvement and becoming too involved (Hibbard, 2017).

Clear is Kind (Brown, 2018).

Empathy is connecting to the emotions that underpin an experience (Brown, 2018).

School Connectedness of students to school is their perceptions of relationships to adults at school and to school as well as attitudes toward school (Rawlings, 2015).

Shame vs. Guilt: Shame is the intensely painful feeling or experience of believing that we are flawed and therefore unworthy whereas guilt can be thought of as the painful feeling or experience of believing that you did something wrong (Brown, 2018).

Social Emotional Learning (SEL) in Music Education is "education-based interventions addressing social competency training, positive youth development, violence prevention, character education, and mental health promotion" (Edgar, 2013, p. 29).

Teacher presence is a "state of alert awareness, receptivity, and connectedness to the mental, emotional, and physical workings of both the individual and the group in the context of their learning environments, and the ability to respond with a considered and compassionate best next step" (Rodgers & Raider-Roth, 2006, p. 266).

Vulnerability is uncertainty, risk, and emotional exposure (Brown, 2018).

Clarifying and Operationalizing Your Values:

vulnerability within Teaching:

Approaches Featured in the Session:

References

- Adderley, C., Kennedy, M., & Berz, W. (2003). 'A home away from home': *The world of the high school music classroom*. *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 51(3), 190-205. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3345373>
- Brimhall, J. (2014). *Characteristics of music teachers who effectively promote social capital: A literature review*. *Update: Applications of Research in Music Education*, 33(1), 42-48. <https://doi.org/10.1177/8755123314540664>
- Brown, B. (2018). *Dare to Lead: Brave Work. Tough Conversations. Whole Hearts*. Random House
- Culture [Def. 1b]. (n.d.). In *Merriam Webster Online*, Retrieved November 21, 2019, from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/culture?utm_campaign=sd&utm_medium=serp&utm_source=jsonld
- Edgar, S. N. (2013). *Introducing social emotional learning to music education professional development*. *Update: Applications of Research in Music Education*, 31(2), 28-36. <https://doi.org/10.1177/8755123313480508>
- Edgar, S. N. (2017). *Music education and social emotional learning: The heart of teaching music*. GIA Publications.
- Edgar, S. N. (2015). *Preparing high school instrumental music educators to respond to the social and emotional challenges of students*. *Journal of Music Teacher Education*, 24(3), 67-82. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1057083713514980>
- Fredrickson, W. E. (1997). *Social influence and effects on student perception and participation in music*. *Update: Applications of Research in Music Education*, 15(2), 29-32. [dhttps://doi.org/10.1177/875512339701500207](https://doi.org/10.1177/875512339701500207)
- Hogg, M. A. (2005). The social identity perspective. In S. A. Wheelan (Ed.), *The handbook of group research and practice* (pp. 133-158). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781412990165>
- Hibbard, S. (2017). *Music Teacher Presence: Toward a Relational Understanding* (Doctoral dissertation).

- Jones, P. M. (2010). Developing social capital: A role for music education and community music in fostering civic engagement and intercultural understanding. *International Journal of Community Music*, 3(2), 291-302. https://doi.org/10.1386/ijcm.3.2.291_1
- Major, M. L. (2017). Building identity in collegiate midlevel choral ensembles: The director's perspective. *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 64(4), 435-453. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022429416672891>
- Major, M. L., & Dakon, J. M. (2016). Singer perceptions of collegiate mid-level choral experiences: A descriptive study. *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 64(1), 108-127. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022429416639232>
- Marra, C. M. (2019). *The relationship between large ensemble participation and the social identity of high-performing secondary band, orchestra, and choir students* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.
- McNeely, C. L. E. A., Whitlock, J., & Libbey, H. (2010). *School connectedness and adolescent well-being*. *Handbook of school-family partnerships*, 266-286.
- Morrison, S. J. (2001). The school ensemble: A culture of our own. *Music Educators Journal*, 88(2), 24-28. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3399738>
- Parker, E. C. (2011). Uncovering adolescent choral singers' philosophical beliefs about music-making: A qualitative inquiry. *International Journal of Music Education*, 29(4), 305-317. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0255761411421092>
- Parker, E. C. (2014). The process of social identity development in adolescent high school choral singers: A grounded theory. *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 62(1), 18-32. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022429413520009>
- Parker, E. C. (2016). The experience of creating community: An intrinsic case study of four midwestern public school choral teachers. *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 64(2), 220-237. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022429416648292>
- Rawlings, J. R., & Stoddard, S. A. (2017). Peer connectedness in the middle school band program. *Research Studies in Music Education*, 39(1), 121-135. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1321103x17703575>
- Rodgers, C. R., & Raider-Roth, M. B. (2006). *Presence in teaching*. *Teachers and Teaching: theory and practice*, 12(3), 265-287.
- Tajfel, H., & Turner, J. C. (1979). An integrative theory of intergroup conflict. In W. G. Austin & S. Worchel (Eds.), *The social psychology of intergroup relations* (pp. 33-47). Brooks/Cole.

Turner, J. C. (2007). Self-categorization theory. In R. F. Baumeister & K. D. Vohs (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of social psychology* (pp. 793-794). SAGE Publications.

West, C., & Cremata, R. (2016). Bringing the outside in: Blending formal and informal through acts of hospitality. *Journal of Research in Music Education*, 64(1), 71-87.