

Since its inception, action research has been the subject of confusion and controversy. Can something be research if it doesn't "prove" anything? Can something be action research if it's a project run by an expert who does not consider participants co-researchers? Questions multiply when the general term is limited to critical action research. What makes critical action research different from action research generally? Can the action research project of a classroom teacher intended to raise standardized test scores properly be considered critical? Is there a role for advocacy in any enterprise calling itself research? If critical action research is distinct from traditional empirical research, then what formats make sense for sharing results?

This highly diverse collection of previously unpublished and published works offers a sampling of opinions on key theoretical and methodological questions, complemented by a wide range of critical action research reports illustrating what various theories look like in practice. The book provides a sketch of the topography of critical action research terrain and illuminates some diverse paths through it.

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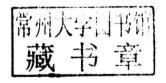






critical action research

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critical action research



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To the classroom teachers who	o generously contributed	their work to this book	k and so patiently waited
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Preface

All words are pegs to hang ideas on.—Henry Ward Beecher

While the title of this book may suggest that it's about critical action research ... it's not. Instead, this book is about *ideas about* critical action research. And it offers examples of what some ideas about critical action research have looked like when someone, or a pair or group of someones, translated them into practice.

Any reader with the most rudimentary familiarity with the term *action research* already understands that those particular words have been used so many ways to mean so many things that the phrase has become no more than a holograph, a shadow that seems real but that fades at a firm grasp toward its meaning. A tool to leverage change, action research has been used to name such disparate efforts as doggedly driving eight-year-olds toward higher standardized test scores and helping urban youth name and devise ways to resist stereotyping in their neighborhoods. Individual classroom teachers have used it to explore how their classrooms and schools might be made more democratic and relevant; teacher educators have used it to explore how to awaken their students to the effects of institutionalized racism, sexism, and homophobia; university researchers have partnered with communities to identify important community concerns and to work toward new and better policies.

Over time, as a way to signal important differences among such varied versions of action research, theorists have added adjectives to breathe new life into what has become an empty descriptor, so that we now talk of educational action research, participatory action research (PAR), youth participatory action research (YPAR), and socially critical action research (SCAR). Or they've relied on other phrases entirely to detail meaning: teacher inquiry or practitioner inquiry or teacher research. Meanings refuse to stay pinned down, however: one person's research is another person's inquiry, and attempts at better definitions merely beget more theoretical wrangling and more words that mean different things to different people.

viii Preface

Such wrangling is a good thing. As theorists and practitioners work toward greater clarity about what exactly it is they want to do and how they think it should be done, practice expands and improves. That is, as we get better at thinking about and explaining what we do, we get better at doing it. This description of the fairly chaotic field is not an indictment. Rather, it is an alert to readers that, although I have worked hard to herd a comprehensive sampling of readings into thematic sections that help make sense of the chaos, the organization I've imposed is inevitably fairly arbitrary. Like all experience, each reading has more than one meaning: a piece written by an individual classroom teacher about working with Latino students to confront racism might have appeared in a thematic group centered on teacher research or as an example of the intersection of critical action research and borderlands scholarship or as an example of youth participatory action research. Or I might have used entirely different themes, resulting in very different groupings. I urge readers to bear this point about arbitrariness in mind and to look for resonance among examples across thematic groupings.

What is consistent in these selections is their commitment to critical action research: research in the interest of creating a more just world, peopled by citizens with the skills to name oppression and to take practical action to resist it. Perhaps even more important, what is consistent in these selections is the authors' faith that educators can help effect significant change in people, institutions, and policies. Readers currently discouraged by a dehumanized educational and political environment where high stakes testing has become an effective whip to drive teachers and students into numbing, meaningless routines are likely to take from this body of work a precious gift: hope.

My own hope is that each reader will take heart in realizing that those of us engaged in this struggle for freedom and dignity are not alone—and we can indeed make a difference, as our colleagues teach us in the following pages.

Acknowledgments

Part 1. Toward an Understanding of Critical Action Research

- Chapter 1: Reprinted from Boog, B. W. M. (2003). The emancipatory character of action research, its history and the present state of the art. *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology, 13*(6), 426–438.
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- Chapter 4: Reprinted from Brennan, M. & Noffke, S. (2001). Uses of data in action research. In T. R. Carson & D. J. Sumara (Eds.), *Action research as a living practice* (23–43). New York: Peter Lang.
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Part 2. Critical Teacher Research in Urban Contexts

Chapter 7: Reprinted from Esposito, E., & Evans-Winters, V. (2007). Contextualizing critical action research: Lessons from urban educators. *Educational Action Research*, 15(2), 221–237.

Part 3. Participatory Action Research (PAR)

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- Chapter 16: reprinted from Ayala, J. (2009). Split scenes, converging visions: The ethical terrains where PAR and borderlands scholarship meet. *Urban Review*, 41, 66–84.

Part 4. New Bottles for New Wine—Report Formats

- Chapter 17: Reprinted from Canagarajah, A. S. (1996). From critical research practice to critical research reporting. *TESOL Quarterly*, 30(2), 321–331.
- Chapter 18: Reprinted from Fisher, K., & Phelps, R. (2006). Recipe or performing art?: Challenging conventions for writing action research theses. *Action Research*, 4(2), 143–164. doi: 10.1177/1476750306063989
- Chapter 21: Reprinted from Luce-Kapler, R. Reverberating the action research text. In T. R. Carson & D. J. Sumara (Eds.), *Action research as a living practice* (pp. 187–197). New York: Peter Lang.
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Part 5. Complexities

- Chapter 24: Reprinted from Miller, J. L. Disruptions in the field: An academic's lived practice with classroom teachers. In T. R. Carson & D. J. Sumara (Eds.), *Action research as a living practice* (pp. 199–213). New York: Peter Lang.
- Chapter 27: Reprinted from Couch, S. R. (2004). A tale of three discourses: Doing action research in a research methods class. *Social Problems*, 51(1), 146–153.

Table of Contents

PART 1 TOWARD AN UNDERSTANDING OF CRITICAL ACTION RESEARCH

In	roduction: The Contested Terrain of Critical Action Research
1	The Emancipatory Character of Action Research, Its History and the Present State of the Art
	Ben W. M. Boog
2	Deploying Qualitative Methods for Critical Social Purposes
	Gaile S. Cannella and Yvonna S. Lincoln
3	The Utility of Educational Action Research for Emancipatory Change
	Kimberly Kinsler
4	Uses of Data in Action Research
	Marie Brennan and Susan E. Noffke
5	Critical Advocacy Research: An Approach Whose Time Has Come53
	Carolyn M. Shields
6	Limits to Knowledge and Being Human: What Is "Critical" in
	Critical Social Research and Theory?
	Phil Francis Carspecken
	PART 2
	CRITICAL TEACHER RESEARCH IN URBAN CONTEXTS
In	troduction: Teacher Research, Urban Contexts, and the Emergence of the
Cı	itical from the Practical
7	Contextualizing Critical Action Research: Lessons from Urban Educators
	Jennifer Esposito and Venus Evans-Winters
8	From Disillusionment to Hope: Bicultural Practitioner Research
	Eduardo Lopez

9	Teaching Beyond the Skill and Drill: Reimagining Curriculum and
	Learning in a High-Stakes Testing Environment
	Jennifer Zapata
10	Big History, Little World: The Politics of Social Justice Curriculum in
	Advanced Placement World History
	Rachel Klimke
11	Challenging Standardized Curriculum: Recognizing, Critiquing, and
	Attempting to Transform the Learning Process
	Nien N. Tran
12	Perceptions of Health Education among Adolescents in an Urban School: A Project to
	Promote Empowerment and Health Literacy in an Underserved Community
	Inga Wilder
	PART 3
	PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH (PAR)
_	
	roduction: Participatory Action Research (PAR) and Youth
	rticipatory Action Research (YPAR)
13	Doing Research with Young People: Participatory Research and
	the Rituals of Collective Work
	Caitlin Cahill
14	Circulating Critical Research: Reflections on Performance and
	Moving Inquiry into Action
	Madeline Fox and Michelle Fine
15	In Search of Critical Knowledge: Tracing Inheritance in the Landscape of Incarceration
	Carolina Muñoz Proto
16	Split Scenes, Converging Visions: The Ethical Terrains Where PAR and
	Borderlands Scholarship Meet
	Jennifer Ayala
	PART 4
	NEW BOTTLES FOR NEW WINE—REPORT FORMATS
Int	roduction: Innovation in Research Report Formats
	From Critical Research Practice to Critical Research Reporting
1/	A. Suresh Canagarajah
1 0	Recipe or Performing Art?: Challenging Conventions for
10	Writing Action Research Theses
	Kath Fisher and Renata Phelps
10	
19	Narrative Study in the Classroom—Knowing What Was, What Is, and What Could Be
20	From Deficit to Abundance in the Classroom; Or What I Learned From Jayda
20	
21	Lisa Sibbett Personal antique the Action Personal Text
21	Reverberating the Action Research Text
22	Rebecca Luce-Kapler
22	Sojourning: Locating Ourselves in the Landscape
	Antoinette Olberg, Joy Collins, Colleen Ferguson, David Freeman, Rita Levitz,
	Mary Lou McCaskell and Brigid Walters

PART 5 COMPLEXITIES

Int	roduction: No One Ever Said It Would Be Easy
23	Wounded in the Field of Inquiry: Vulnerability in Critical Research
	Edward J. Brantmeier
24	Disruptions in the Field: An Academic's Lived Practice with Classroom Teachers
	Janet L. Miller
25	Who Says We Can't Make a Silk Purse Out of a Sow's Ear?:
	Transforming Market-based Programs into Critical Education
	Pamela J. Konkol, with Simeon Stumme and Isabel Nuñez
26	Forming New Agreements: A Brief Critical Exploration of the Pedagogical
	Formations of Predominantly White, Preservice Teachers in an Urban Context
	Jeanine M. Staples, Talia Carroll, Donna Marie Cole-Mallot, Jennifer Myler,
	Corey Simmons, Julie Schappe, and Theresa Adkins
27	A Tale of Three Discourses: Doing Action Research in a Research Methods Class
	Stephen R. Couch