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ACR 150 052W

11/06/2021

### Research Essay: Literacy History Project

A proper education gives the core literacy abilities that lead to proficiency. Literacy suffers when schooling is scarce. Literacy rates have not increased over time, indicating that schools in the United States continue to fail and education faces socioeconomic and racial inequalities. Both inequalities contribute to educational disparities. The junction of these inequities is found in urbanization. Minority and low-income students both fail on standardized tests and have poor reading skills.

As late as the 1960s, most African American, Latino, and Native American children were taught in completely segregated schools that were funded at far lower rates than those serving whites, and many higher education institutions were completely closed to them. The achievement gap between black and white students has shrunk on every major national exam, particularly for elementary school kids. Due to high rates of immigration, Latinos are one of the fastest-growing populations in the United States. This expansion has resulted in Latinos being the country's biggest racial and ethnic minority. The Latino population overall suffers significant educational problems. When compared to other racial and ethnic groups, Latinos have a significant deficiency in most of the key educational outcomes. Latinos have much poorer basic literacy abilities than other racial and ethnic communities. According to adult literacy studies, the

average adult Latino has the lowest reading proficiency and basic quantitative literacy skills in the US. The level of education acquired by Latino children is noticeably poorer than that of the typical American student. This is due to the low income and severe poverty of the school districts where many Latino families live. It is aggravated by the high level of segregation among Latino students in schools. By any measure, Latino children have the greatest percentage of segregation of any racial or ethnic group. Initial disadvantages for Hispanics are frequently caused by their parents' immigration and socioeconomic background, as well as their lack of understanding about the U.S. school system. Inadequate school resources and poor connections with instructors continue to impede Hispanic children's academic achievement as they go through the school system. Initial disadvantages aggregate, resulting in Hispanics having the lowest rates of high school and college degree achievement, limiting their opportunities for employment.

Minority students are far less likely than white students to have access to literacy-improving educational resources. Schools in largely minority areas, where the majority of children of color go, are significantly larger than schools in predominantly white areas. In many high-poverty school districts, educational resources are severely low. State, municipal, and federal governments all contribute to the funding of public schools in the United States. This funding is based on income and property taxes, which puts poorer sections of the country at risk and produces funding inequities. Almost every state has its own property tax-based system for supporting school districts and education. This system discriminates against low-income people and students who attend school in low-income neighborhoods. Because property taxes in high-poverty neighborhoods are frequently substantially lower, schools in those areas receive far less funding than their more affluent located (white) students. Curriculum offerings and resources

are of poorer quality, and teachers are far less educated in terms of education and training in the areas in which they teach. This disadvantages children from the poorest black and Hispanic homes. Not only do they grow up in lower-income homes, but they are also more likely to live in communities with less social supports, worse educational systems, and more obstacles than white students. Students in low-income homes, whose parents are less likely to have a high diploma or a higher education degree, lack strong academic role models.

Hegemony in higher education results in discrimination, with certain students being denied opportunities for which they are eligible. Students may be denied the ability to study subjects of their preference because of their gender, color, religion. This is mostly due to those who are typically dominant, believing that those with qualities different from their own cannot operate at the same level as them. The extensive use of English as a language of teaching demonstrates its effect on education. It is now necessary to be fluent in English if somebody wants to advance professionally. This is strengthened by the fact that the majority of higher educational institutes exclusively give instruction in English and do not accept students who do not speak the language fluently. This occurs to such a degree that knowing the English language has become associated with being educated and intellectual and people who do not know it are considered illiterate and unintelligent. Students in the United States recognize that American public schools create cultural hegemony. This is seen by the way Latinos, American Indians, and other people of color are educated in public schools, which teach not just dominant, middle-class, protestant social and cultural ideals in them, but also force them to accept their perceived inferiority.

