Theme: When cultures meet, people have choices about how they respond.

Biography
Bridges, Ruby. 1999. Through My Eyes. Illustrated with photographs, newspaper articles, and other quotes from the late 1950s and early 1960s. Scholastic. (63 pp.) (ISBN 0590189239) Ruby Bridges recalls her experience as the six-year-old African American child who integrated her New Orleans elementary school and was escorted to class by federal marshals, taunted by angry mobs, taught one-on-one by a brave, young white teacher, and supported by the faith of her parents.


Historical Fiction—Short Story and Novels


Speare, Elizabeth George. 1958. The Witch of Blackbird Pond. Houghton Mifflin. (249 pp.) (ISBN 0440995779) An immigrant and free spirit from Barbados, Kit Tyler suffers the accusation of being a witch in a Connecticut colony when she associates with Hannah, who has been shunned by this Puritan community.


Historical Fiction—Picture Books


Hunter, Sara Hoagland. 1996. The Unbreakable Code. Illustrated by Julia Miner. Northland. (ISBN 0873586387) A young boy who is about to move away from the reservation is reassured that he will always be connected to his people through his knowledge of Navajo language. Grandfather tells his own experience as a sixteen-year-old WWII soldier who used his Navajo language in support of the war effort as a Navajo code talker.
Supplement 3A—Thematic Text Set (cont.)

Johnston, Tony. 1994. *Amber on the Mountain.* Illustrated by Robert Duncan. Dial. (ISBN 0803712197) When Anna comes up the mountain, she teaches Amber how to read. When Anna returns to the city, Amber teaches herself to write in order to communicate with her friend Anna.


**Realistic Fiction—Picture Books**


Encinas, Carlos. 2001. *The New Engine/La maquina nueva.* Kiva. (ISBN 1885772246) When the steam engine comes to the railroad yard, a father threatened with job loss must learn to adapt his skills to the new technology in order to provide for his family.


**Informational Books**


**Poetry**

Cultural Intelligence is a new paradigm, that gives us the tools to be better able to integrate and Thrive in this new world. It does away with cultural stereotypes (“Chinese are like this“ and “Germans are like this”), and instead teaches you to regard every person as an individual. And then, simply from observing their behavior, language, and reactions, you can begin to put together a picture of who this other person actually is. How can you develop your Cultural Intelligence? But the person with high Cultural Intelligence can see past the differences, to recognize the commonalities underlying them. For example, many westerners in China tend to express dismay or even anger when they fall down and hurt themselves, and Chinese around them respond by laughing and clapping. People who belong to cultures that promote individualism tend to look at only the main aspects of a situation, while those of a culture that promotes collectivism tend to consider even the minor details. American culture which is predominantly individualistic, promotes giving freedom of choice to children since a young age. The Japanese culture which promotes collectivism, rather encourages the parents/elders to make choices for their children. This is an example of how parenting is perceived in contrasting ways due to the differences in culture. Similarly, people of Eastern cultures perceive Often you meet them when you aren't looking. Take the focus off of women and concentrate on finding interests of your own. Join a group of some type that meets once or twice a week, volunteer somewhere, take a class or two in the evenings, etc. It varies with cultures. In some cultures, people usually date to find their significant other. In some, they follow courtship. And, in some they have something called arranged marriages.