Critical race theory (CRT) is a framework in jurisprudence that examines society and culture as they relate to categorizations of race, law, and power in the United States of America. It began as a movement in American law schools in the mid- to late 1980s as a reworking of critical legal theory on race issues. As the word “critical” suggests, both theoretical frameworks are rooted in critical theory, a social philosophy which argues that social problems are influenced and created more by societal All God’s Children Got a Song. This second edition of Critical Race Theory in Education evaluates the role of CRT in the field of higher education, answering important questions about how we should understand and account for racial disparities in our school systems. Parts I and II trace the roots of CRT from the legal scholarship in which it originated to the educational discourse in which it now resides. A much-anticipated Part III examines contemporary issues in racial discourse and offers all-important practical methods for adopting CRT in the classroom. Preview Now. Preview saved. Books related to Critical Race Theory in Education. Skip this list. This page intentionally left blank. All God’s Children Got a Song. Edited by Adrienne D. Dixson, Celia K. Rousseau Anderson, and Jamel K. Donnor. YORK YORK. served to reinforce and reify education inequity. In the first edition of this book, Critical Race Theory in Education: All God’s Children Got a Song, we highlighted the first ten years of scholarship on CRT in education. In this edition, we reflect on the second decade of this new song. According to Derrick Bell (1995), there are several similarities between critical race theory (CRT) and the African American spirituals.