Outline

I. Legacies from Europe

A. Rational Thinking processes are important and can be developed; democratic decision making - citizenship (Socrates, Plato, Aristotle), learn through observation and weighing of evidence - science (Francis Bacon)

B. Reading Key to Knowledge – worth of the individual; path to God is individual reflection while reading the Bible (Reformation)

C. Organized schools – knowledge needs to be organized to be understood; students grouped by grade level (Comenius); schools preferred over parents, teachers should have special training

D. Universal Education - As many people as possible should be educated

II. Selected Non-European Influences on Ideas

A. Legacies from Africa – importance of oral learning within the community, importance of community takes precedence over importance of individual

B. Legacies from Islam – importance of words (Koran can not translated), therefore the importance of memorization and exact recitation

C. Legacies from China's Confucian Tradition – importance of high test scores, those with the highest test scores advance to roles in government

D. Legacies from Hinduism – value multiple approaches to learning (multifold path) and the goal is to be liberated from the birth/death cycle
III. Development of American Education

A. Colonial Period to Independence
   1. The New England Colonies – Puritans, Old Deluder Satan Act of 1647, Boston Latin Grammar School (Latin, Greek, Theology)
   2. The Middle Colonies – Dutch Swedes English Scots Irish, The Franklin Academy (math, navigation, bookkeeping); emphasis on private schools
   3. The Southern Colonies – tutors, no schools, home schools

B. Independence to the Civil War –
   1. Which constitutional amendment address education?
   2. The Work of Horace Mann – Common School, Normal School

C. Civil War to 1900 –
   1. unparalleled industrialization and immigration
   2. Kalamazoo case (ruled that the state legislature had the right to pass laws levying taxes for the support of both elementary and secondary schools)

D. 1900 to World War II – (See School Reform Agendas handout previously distributed)
   1. idea of junior high school as academic transition between elementary and secondary school;
   2. contributions of John Dewey (learning is social problem solving) and the Progressive Movement
   3. The Testing Movement (Binet, Thorndike)
   4. The Seven Cardinal Principles

E. World War II to the Twenty-first Century – (See School Reform Agendas handout previously distributed)
   1. idea of middle school based on developmental needs
   2. responding to international and social problems (e.g., Sputnik & National Defense Education Act)
   3. school improvement initiatives (e.g., open nongraded classrooms)