

History of Education

ETP Unit 2 Lesson 1

CIE Unit

This PPT is used for both ETP and CIE units on the History of Education. With ETP, I use the PPT to create a [Gallery Walk](#) lesson for students as an introduction.

In CIE, the PPT is presented to students in a lecture series and leads to classroom discussions of the issues.

Dame Schools

- ▶ Colonial times
- ▶ Women taught neighboring children reading and math while they worked at home



Gallery Walk
materials–print

Read about a dame school

Another dame school

1647 Old Deluder Satan Law

- ▶ Weird name, simple concept
- ▶ The main purpose of school
 - Learn to read
 - So you can read the Bible
 - So you can thwart Satan
- ▶ Massachusetts passed this law
 - Every town over 50 households
 - Must hire and pay a teacher
 - To teach reading and writing
 - Every town of 100 households
 - Must provide a Latin grammar school
 - To provide youths for college

Text of the Massachusetts General School Law of 1647

It being one chief project of that **old deluder, Satan**, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times by keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so that at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded and corrupted with love and false glosses of saint-seeming deceivers; and to the end that learning may not be buried in the grave of our forefathers, in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors.

It is therefore ordered that every township in this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to fifty households shall forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that order the prudentials of the town shall appoint; provided those that send their children be not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other towns.

And it is further ordered, that when any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university, provided that if any town neglect the performance hereof above one year that every such town shall pay 5 pounds to the next school till they shall perform this order.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts_School_Laws

Hornbook

- During Colonial times, students most likely used a hornbook

Piece of wood covered in parchment covered with pounded and smoothed transparent horn of a cow

On it was written the alphabet phonics a prayer



Gallery Walk
materials-print



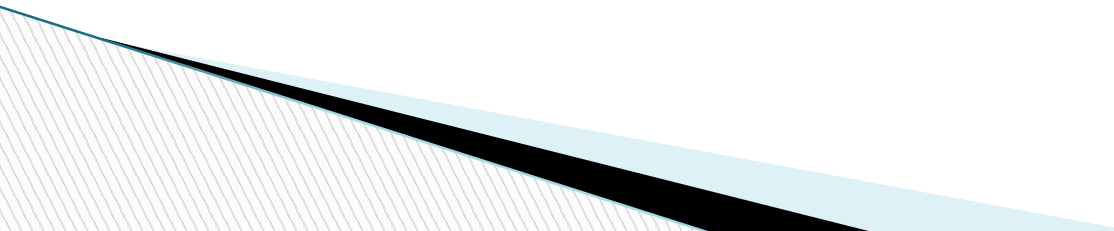
blogs.ubc.ca

1635 Latin Grammar School

- White boys
 - With money
 - 7–14 years old

 - Basically, a private school that provided a college–prep type curriculum in classical studies

 - How it relates to you: first step in creating the American high school

 - A year later, Harvard University was founded
 - To prepare ministers
 - First college in America
- 

Museum Walk
materials–print



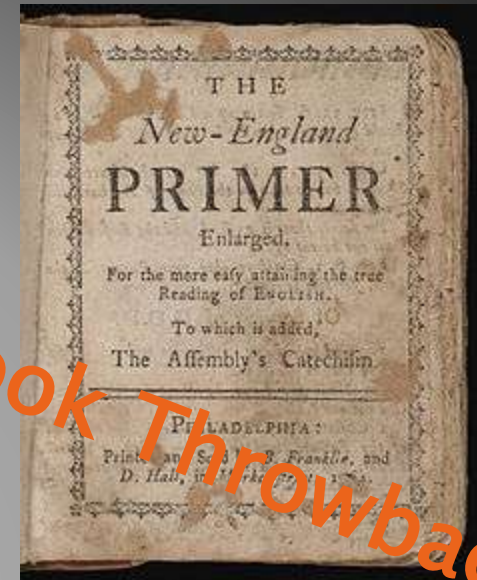
HALL OF THE BEDFORD STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.
FROM HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, BY PERMISSION.

From the Colonial system

- ▶ Today's educational norms were established:
 - Local control of schools
 - Compulsory education
 - Tax-supported schools
 - State standards for teaching and schools
 - However, there were no formal teacher evaluations

New England Primer













- ▶ First REAL textbook
- ▶ Published in 1690
- ▶ Alphabet
- ▶ Small words
- ▶ Verses
- ▶ Only reading textbook until 1800
- ▶ Religious in nature



Textbook Throwback

Image Source:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_New_England_Primer

The New England Primer introduced colonial children to their ABC's by means of pictures and rhymes such as these.

	In Adam's fall We sinned all.		As runs the Glass, Man's life doth pass.
	Thy life to mend, This Book attend.		My Book and Heart Shall never part.
	The Cat doth play, And after slay.		Job feels the rod, And blesses God.
	A Dog will bite A thief at night.		Proud Korah's troops Were swallowed up.
	An Eagle's flight Is out of sight.		The Lion bold The lamb doth hold.
	The idle Fool Is whipt at school.		The Moon shines bright In time of night.

1700s Academies

▶ Thomas Jefferson

- Believed education should not be just for elite class
- and based on religious views (still only whites)
- Government expense

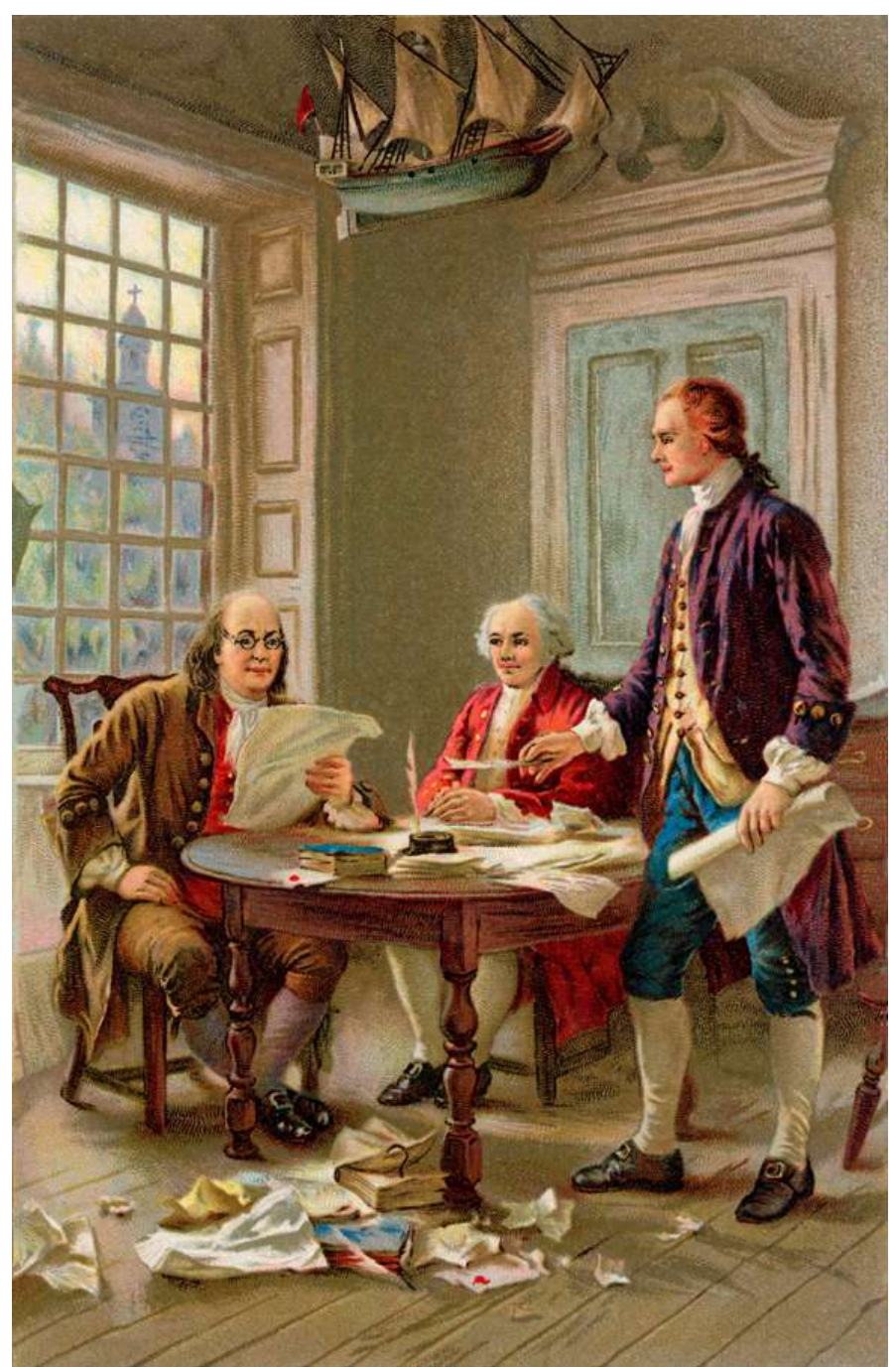
▶ Benjamin Franklin

- Created the academy to replace Latin Grammar School
- Free of religious influences
- Provided practical subjects
- Students able to choose some courses (electives)
- Accepted both girls and boys (but charged tuition)

Gallery Walk
materials–print

Jefferson quotes on education

Benjamin Franklin–
existentialist?



American Spelling Book

- ▶ Replaced the New England Primer
- ▶ Became most common elementary textbook
- ▶ Contained alphabet, syllables, short stories, readings, lists of words

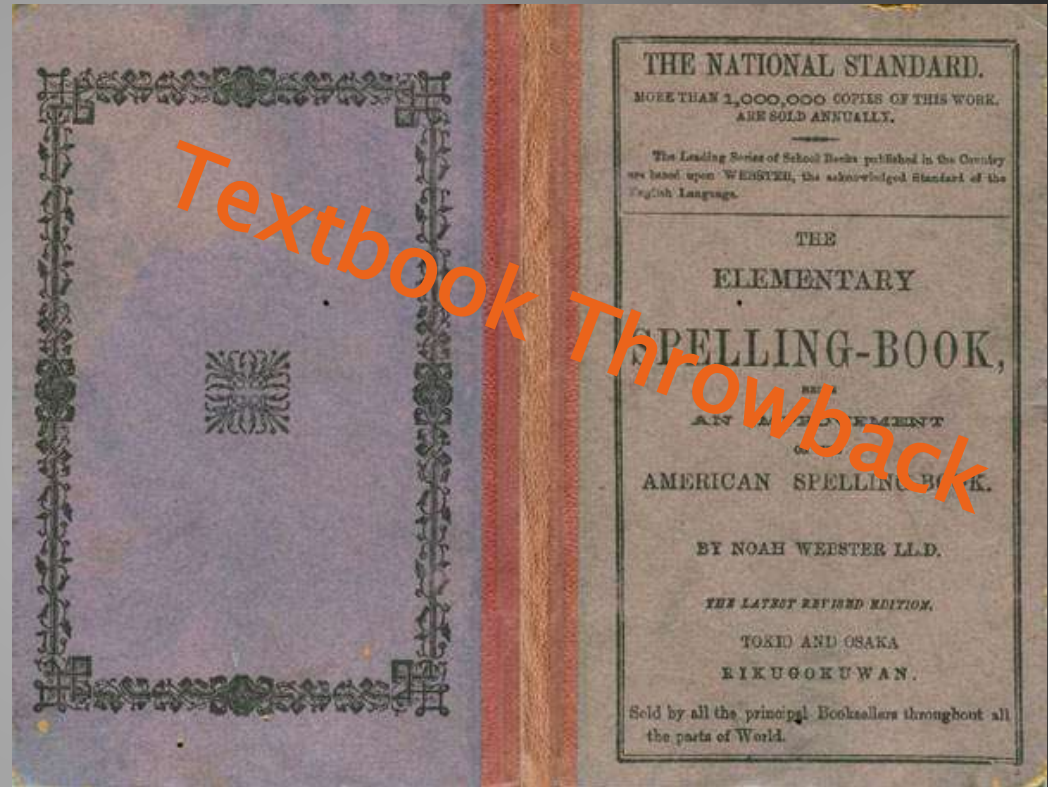


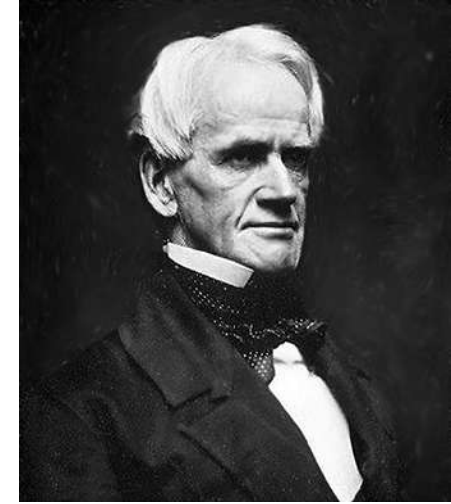
Image source: http://www.baxleystamps.com/litho/meiji/webster_spelling_1887.shtml

Education became a state responsibility through the Tenth Amendment.

The powers not **delegated** to the United States by the Constitution nor **prohibited** by states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

The Tenth Amendment, or Amendment X of the United States Constitution is the section of the **Bill of Rights** that basically says that any power that is not given to the federal government is given to the people or the states. The Tenth Amendment of the Bill of Rights put into the United States Constitution on September 5, 1789 and was voted for by 9 out of 12 states on December 15, 1791. – See more at:
<http://kids.laws.com/tenth-amendment#sthash.7IhGeUF.dpuf>

Early 1800s Common School Movement



news.investors.com

▶ Horace Mann

- Pushed for establishment of common schools
- First public elementary schools
- Education for the common person (not just rich)
- “Father of Public School”
- School should be both practical and ideological
 - Practical—businesses would benefit from educated workers—improve the economy
 - Ideological –schools should help identify/nurture talents in the poor as well

Early 1800s

Common School Movement

- ▶ Mann had to battle for his idea of school for all
 - Businesses didn't want to lose cheap child labor
 - Citizens didn't want to pay taxes to fund schools
 - Private schools didn't want the competition

Mann also battled for high-quality schools
made districts improve their school buildings
started "normal" schools for teacher preparation
promoted new teaching methods
opposed corporal punishment
believed in positive motivation

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Horace Mann Biography

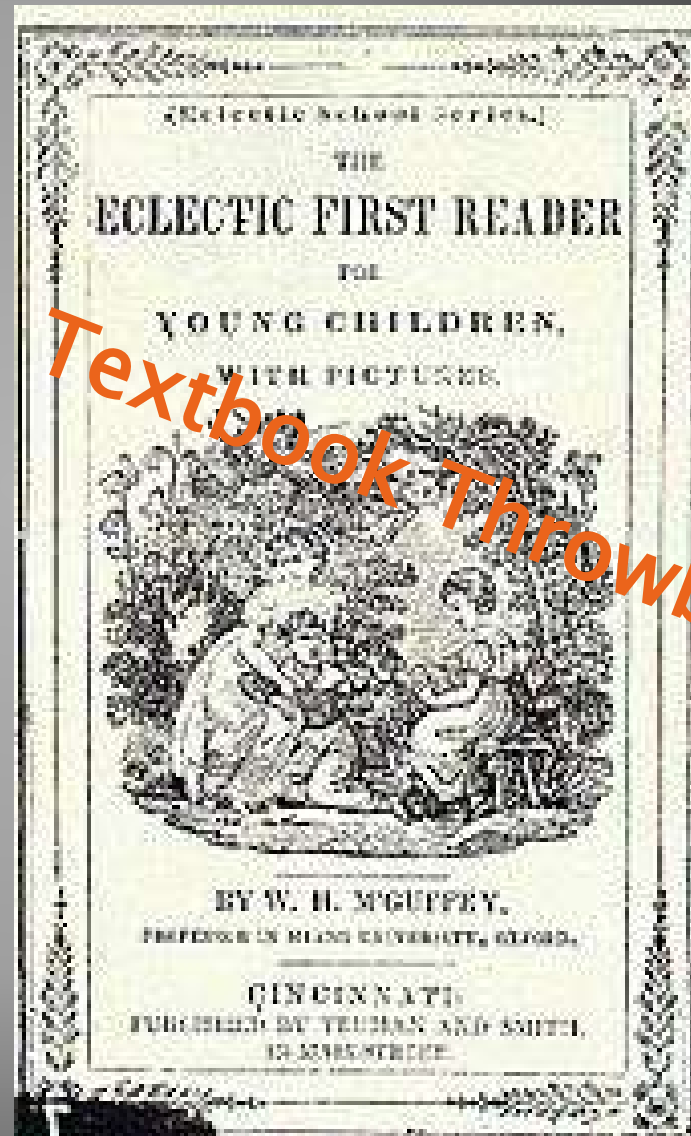
Common School Movement

Mann's Thoughts on Teaching



McGuffey Reader (1836–1920)

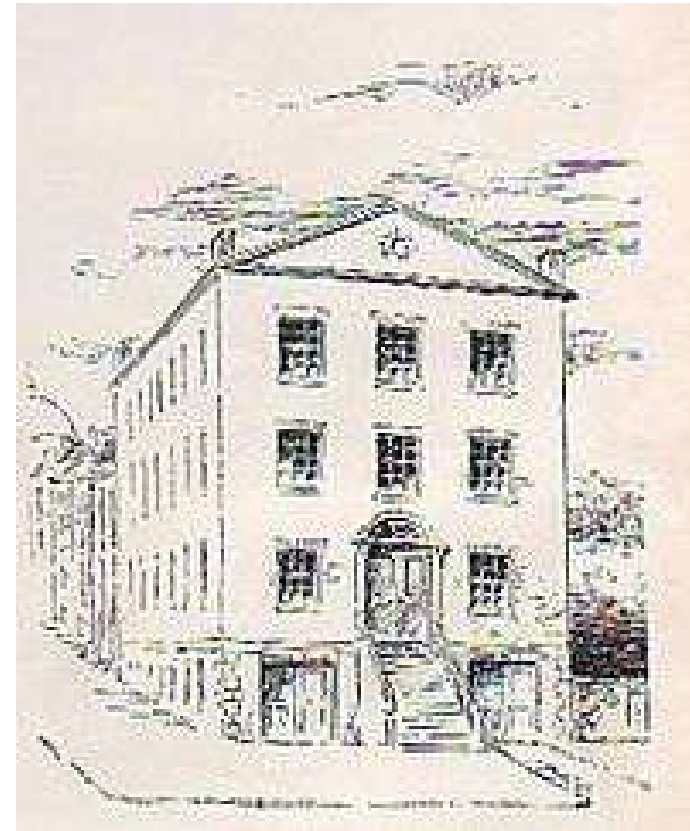
- ▶ Emphasized work ethic, patriotism, heroism and morality
- ▶ 100 million copies
- ▶ Geared toward different grade levels
- ▶ Paved way for graded elementary schools
- ▶ Still used by some private schools and homeschoolers



1821

Boston English Classical School

- ▶ First free secondary school
 - Only boys
 - 1852–created one for girls
 - Changed to Boys' High School
- ▶ Many charged some tuition
- ▶ Major problem–public resistance to paying additional school taxes
 - 1874 Kalamazoo, MI Case–SC voted taxes could be used for public high schools



Gallery Walk materials–print

Prezi on Kalamazoo, MI Case

History of Kalamazoo, MI Case



Kalamazoo Case, The Student Encyclopedia

in history of education; citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., challenged (1872) collection of taxes for support of a public high school; the Michigan Supreme Court decided (1874) state had right to levy taxes for support of complete system of public education, including high schools and universities; case set a precedent for other states.

•Kalamazoo Case, The." *Compton's by Britannica. Britannica Online for Kids.* Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 2014. Web. 26 June 2014.
<<http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/article-9327889/Kalamazoo-Case-The>>.

1920s and 30s John Dewey and Progressivism



Watch a few minutes of this documentary to travel back in time
(I especially love around 18:00 when teacher pulls out a cigarette)

[1939 Documentary on Progressive School](#)

[Another look back in time](#)

John Dewey–Progressivism

[Watch this brief bio on Dewey](#)

- 1892 established Chicago Laboratory School
- Not until 1920s was progressivism popular
- Education should focus around student interests
- Learning is not memorization but experience
- Similar to problem–based and authentic learning

- Attacked because it encouraged students to think and explore, traditional values not being taught
- Curriculum not academically sound–some wanted more rigorous studies

Sputnik ended the debate



Gallery Walk
materials–print

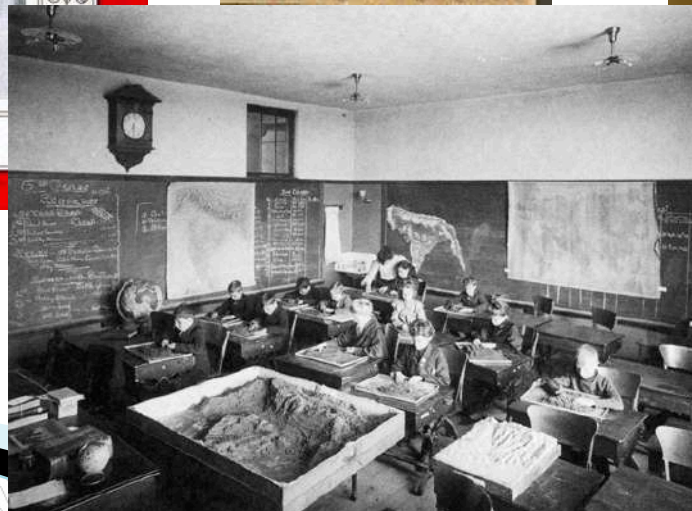
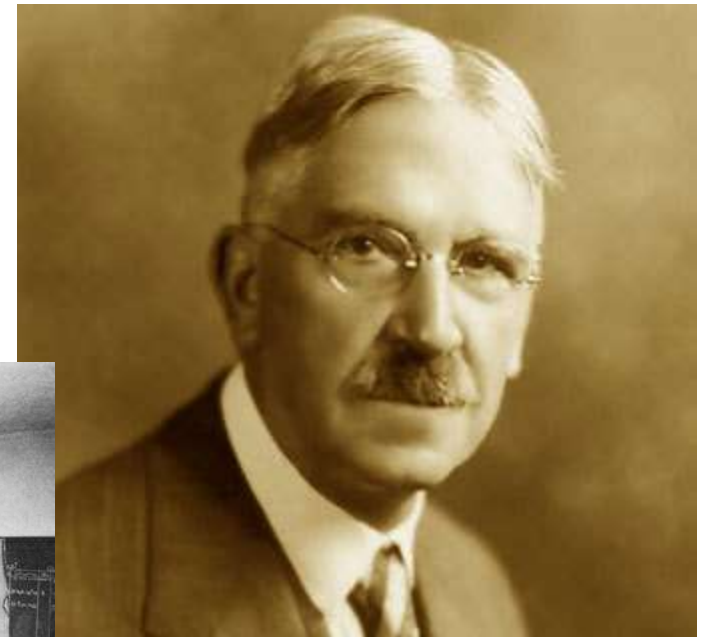
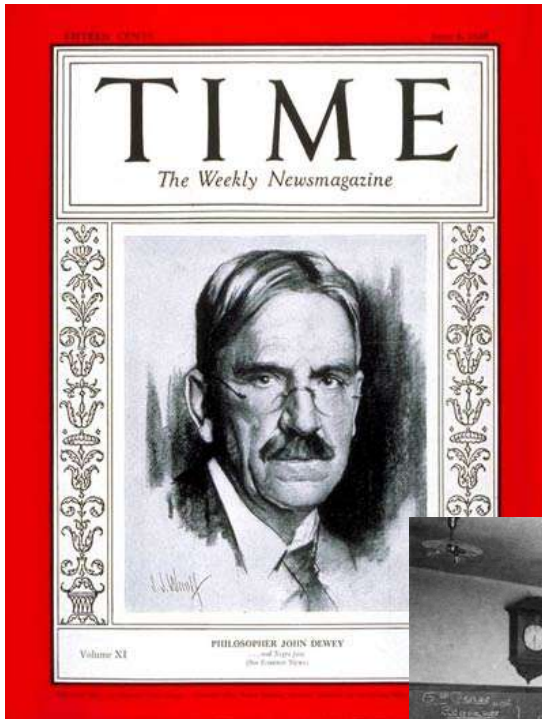
Chicago Laboratory School

PBS Bio John Dewey

Scholastic article on Dewey

Dewey's Beliefs

Laboratory School Info and Images



1896

Video—Significance of Plessy v. Ferguson

PBS Video

Plessy vs. Ferguson Supreme Court Decision

- ❑ 1890 Louisiana passed the Separate Car Act
- ❑ Required African Americans to sit in separate train cars from whites
- ❑ Committee of Citizens convinced Homer Plessy, 1/8 Black, to sit in white train car in protest
- ❑ He was arrested and charged with violating the law
- ❑ Case eventually reached Supreme Court
- ❑ As long as separate facilities were equal, then segregation laws did not violate 13th and 14th Amendment Rights

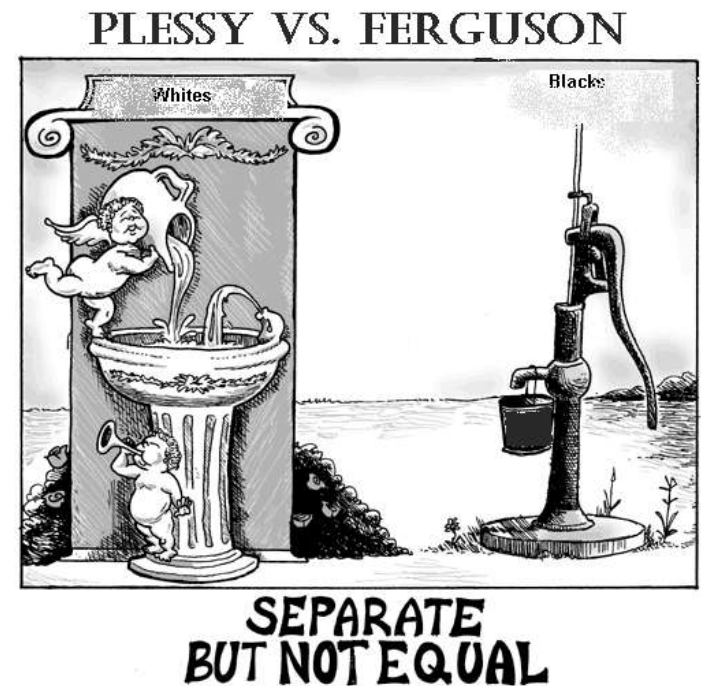


Image source: <http://courtcases.wikispaces.com/Plessy+v.+Ferguson>

Just FYI

- ▶ The 13th Amendment to the Constitution declared that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Formally abolishing slavery in the United States, the 13th Amendment was passed by the Congress on January 31, 1865, and ratified by the states on December 6, 1865.

Source: <http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/13thamendment.html>

Just FYI

- ▶ The 14th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified on July 9, 1868, and granted citizenship to “all persons born or naturalized in the United States,” which included former slaves recently freed. In addition, it forbids states from denying any person “life, liberty or property, without due process of law” or to “deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” By directly mentioning the role of the states, the 14th Amendment greatly expanded the protection of civil rights to all Americans and is cited in more litigation than any other amendment.

Source: <http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/ourdocs/14thamendment.html>

Gallery Walk materials–print

PBS Plessy v. Ferguson

PBS Plessy v. Ferguson

PBS Resources for Plessy v. Ferguson



http://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/antebellum/landmark_plessy.html

The Bordentown School documentary

1917

Smith-Hughes National Vocational Education Act of 1917

- ❑ Established vocational (agricultural) education
- ❑ Separate curriculum
- ❑ Separate funding
- ❑ Federal government control



Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smith%E2%80%93Hughes_Act



Image source: www.oregonffaalumni.net

Encyclopedia Entry Smith–Hughes Act

GA CTAE

1944

G.I. Bill of Rights or the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944



- ❑ President Roosevelt signed into law on June 22, 1944
- ❑ Way to compensate them for their service
- ❑ Key Provisions:
 - ❑ education and training
 - ❑ loan guaranty for homes, farms or businesses (VA Loans)
 - ❑ unemployment pay

1954

Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka Supreme Court Decision

[Watch this video: The Long Road to Brown](#)



Image source: tomberrigan.com

- ❑ Oliver Brown most well-known name in this case
- ❑ Consolidation of five cases on Supreme Court docket
- ❑ From five states: Kansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, South Carolina, and Virginia
- ❑ One name:
- ❑ *Oliver Brown et al. v. the Board of Education of Topeka*
- ❑ All challenged constitutionality of racial segregation in public schools (*Plessy v. Ferguson*)

1954

Brown vs. Board of Education

[Watch this overview of Brown v. Board of Education](#)

- ❑ Actually was a class action lawsuit (a group of people sue)
- ❑ 1950 Topeka NAACP organized challenge to separate but equal
- ❑ 13 parents agreed to be plaintiffs for their 20 children
- ❑ Tried to enroll their children in all-white schools—denied
- ❑ 1951—started the class action lawsuit using first plaintiff's name

Oliver Brown

[How was Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall involved in this case?](#)



Image source:
http://www.pbs.org/wnet/supremecourt/rights/landmark_brown.html

1954

Brown v. Board of Education

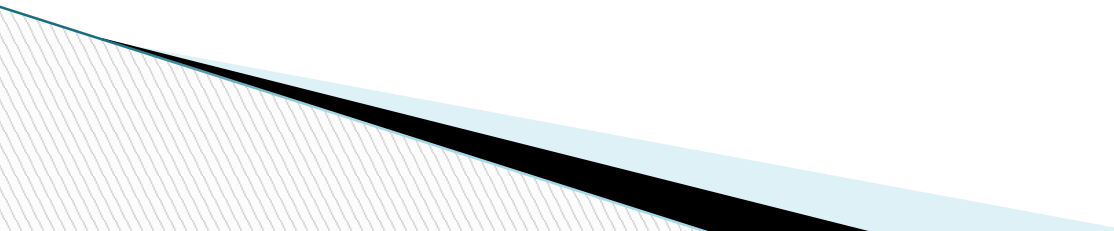
- ▶ “In this milestone decision, the Supreme Court ruled that separating children in public schools on the basis of race was unconstitutional. It signaled the end of legalized racial segregation in the schools of the United States, overruling the “separate but equal” principle set forth in the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* case.”
- ▶ Violated 14th Amendment rights (Equal Protection Clause)

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[PBS Resources Brown v. Board](#)

Kenneth
Clark

[Kenneth Clark Doll Studies and Brown v. Board](#)



1958 NDEA

National Defense Education Act

- ▶ Created because of Sputnik
 - Improve instruction and curriculum
 - Funded teacher preparation programs
 - Provided loans for college

- Established a federal education department for the first time



President Johnson's War on Poverty

- ▶ During years as a teacher, President Johnson witnessed extreme poverty
- ▶ The [Economic Opportunity Act of 1964](#) designed to fight poverty
- ▶ Major programs:
 - Job Corps
 - Neighborhood Youth Corps
 - VISTA
 - Upward Bound
 - Food Stamp Act of 1964
 - Community Action Program
 - Head Start
- ▶ Health care and social security programs were also expanded in this period.



Image Source: www.thenation.com

The popularity of the War on Poverty waned after the 1960s. The OEO (Office of Economic Opportunity) was dismantled by President Nixon in 1973, though many of the agency's programs were transferred to other government agencies. Deregulation, growing criticism of the welfare state, and an ideological shift to conservatism in the 1980s and 1990s culminated in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996, which, in the words of President Clinton, "end[ed] welfare as we know it."

<https://www.boundless.com/u-s-history/the-sixties-1960-1969/the-lyndon-b-johnson-administration/the-war-on-poverty>

1965

Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)
(Another component of Johnson's War on Poverty)

Title 1

Head Start [Watch video of history of Head Start](#)

Bilingual Education Act



1972

Title IX of Education Amendments of 1972



Image Source: momfavorites.com

Title IX states that:

Title IX Summary

No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.



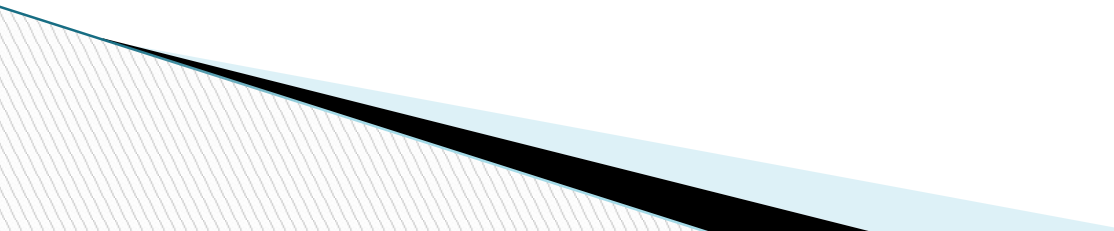
Image Source: www.womenssportsfoundation.org

Remembering importance of Title IX

Overview of Title IX

It's not just about girls playing sports . . .

Title IX

- protects male students against gender discrimination.
 - protects teachers against gender discrimination.
 - ensures that health benefits are not gender biased.
- 

1975 / 1990

PL 92-142 (Education for All Handicapped Children Act) IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Act)

- ❑ Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) (1990)
a.k.a. the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1990
renamed PL 94-142

[Watch this brief history of IDEA](#)

- ❑ Replaced the word "handicapped" with the word "disabled" expanding services

- ❑ Reaffirms PL 94-142's requirements of a free, appropriate public education (FAPE) through an individualized education program (IEP) with related services and due process procedures

- ❑ Supports the amendments to PL 94-142 that expanded the entitlement in all states to ages 3 to 21 designated assistive technology as a related service in IEPs strengthened the laws commitment to greater inclusion in community schools (least restrictive placement) provided funding for infant and toddler early intervention programs required that by age 16 every student have explicitly written in the IEP a plan for transition to employment or post secondary education.



Learning Knows No Bounds