

Highlights of the History of Education in the United States 1600-Present.

**8th Grade Social
Studies class**
(student name)



Milestones



1635

The first Latin Grammar School (Boston Latin School) was established. This school was designed for the sons of upper class families, who are going to be holding leadership positions in the church, state or courts. This is the first attempt at organized education.



1636

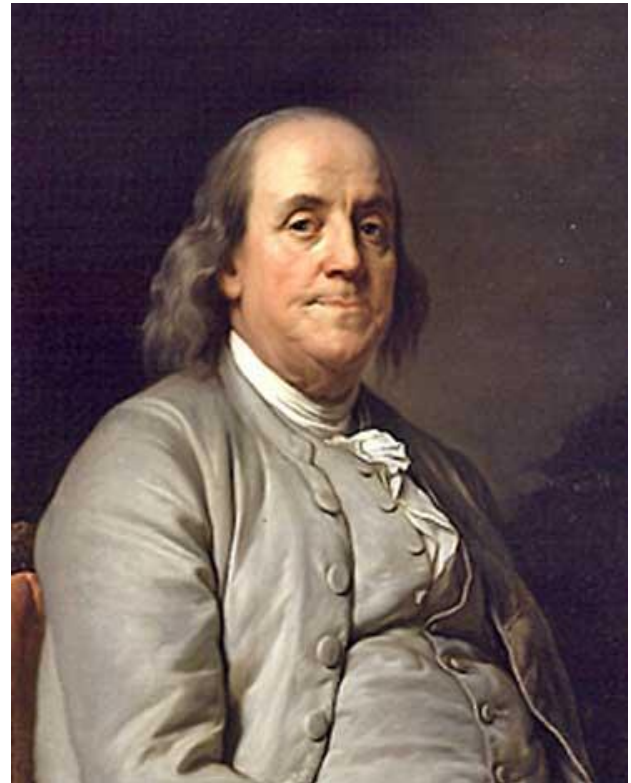
Harvard College is established in Massachusetts. This was the first attempt to a higher education institution. Harvard University has built up a very good reputation throughout the years and continues to keep those traditions alive to this day.



Milestones

1751

Benjamin Franklin helped establish the first “English Academy” in Philadelphia. The academy ultimately became the University of Pennsylvania. This changed the model of education.



Milestones

1821

Boston English High School is the first public high school to open in the United States. This school quickly took over the older Latin Grammar School, that too many families could not afford.



Milestones

1954

On May 17, the U.S. Supreme Court, declared state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students unconstitutional, in the case of *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*. This ruling started the way for integration and the civil rights movement.



Milestones

1957-1958

October 4, 1957 – Sputnik, the world's first satellite, was successfully launch from Russia. This started a race to space between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Science education became important concern in the U.S. The National Defense Act (NDEA) authorized more funding to science education. Student loans were created for many students who couldn't afford higher education.



Milestones

2011

In June of this year the Wisconsin legislature passes a bill removing most collective-bargaining rights from many public employees, including teachers. Similar proposals are being considered in Ohio and several other states. It's not clear whether this is a good or a bad thing for the students.



Law

1975

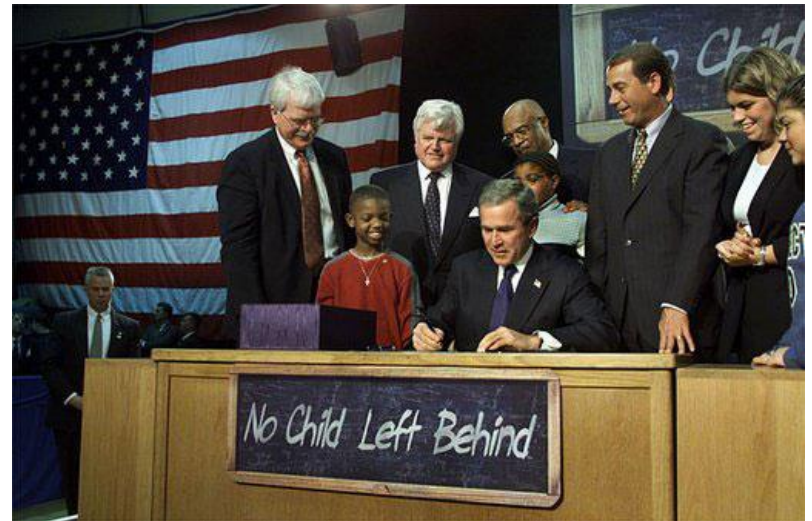
Congress enacted the Education of All Handicapped Children Act (PL 94-142) and becomes federal law. It requires that a free, appropriate public education, be offered to all “handicapped” children. This law is also known as, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).



Law

2002

January 8, 2002, President George W. Bush, signed into law the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). The law holds schools accountable for student achievement levels. It does this by penalizing schools that do not make yearly progress to meeting the goals of NCLB.



Educational Leader

1749

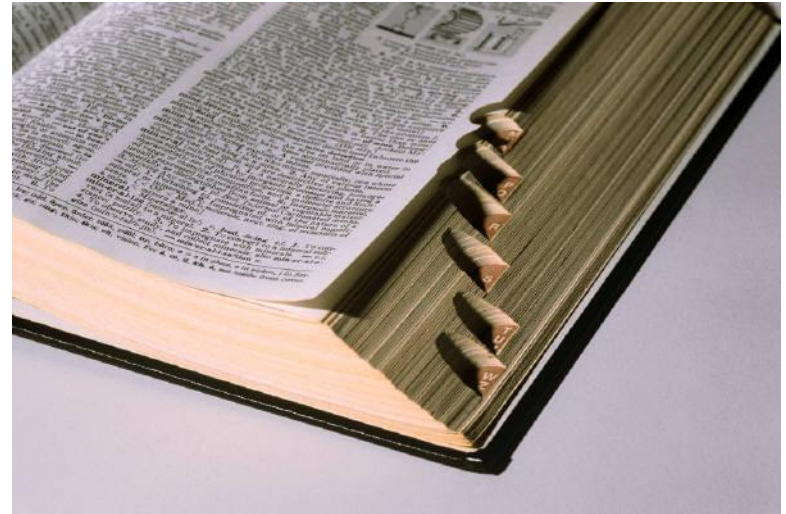
Benjamin Franklin in 1749 wrote *Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania*. This publication led to the establishment in 1751 of the University of Pennsylvania, the fourth oldest institution of higher education in North America. The curriculum he suggested in this publication was to emphasize English, modern foreign languages, mathematics and science.



Educational Leader

1783 to 1785

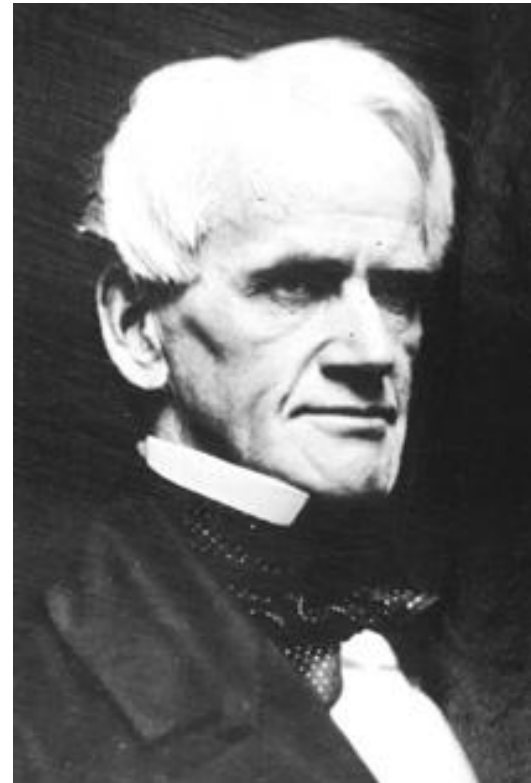
Noah Webster was the first person to write a dictionary of American English. Through his spelling book he taught millions of American children to read for the first part of the century and millions more to spell since then. While he was teaching he was upset at the school books being used and this inspired him to compose three schoolbooks. Part one of Webster's *A Grammatical Institute of the English Language*, a spelling book, was printed in 1783; part two, a grammar, in 1784; part three, a reader (a compilation of essays and poetry for children who could already read), in 1785. These books become very widely used throughout the United States.



Educational Leader

1837

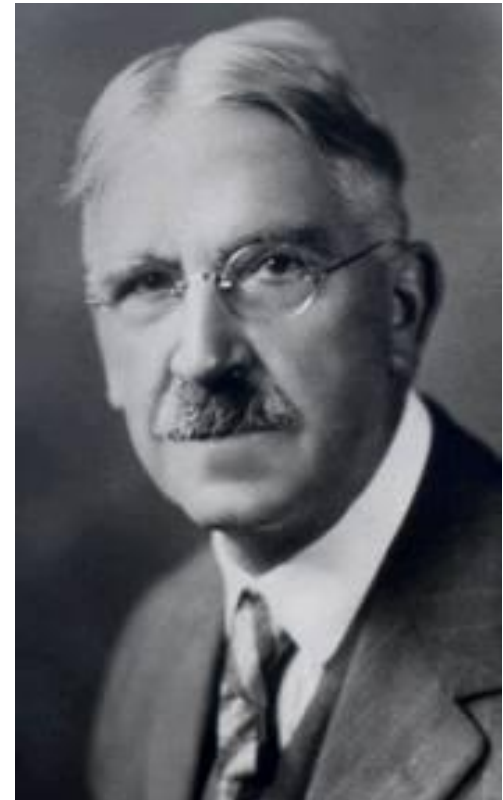
Horace Mann, nicknamed “The Father of the Common School”, began as a lawyer and legislator. When he was elected to Secretary of Massachusetts Board of Education in 1837, he used his position to implement major educational reform. He headed the Common School Movement, making sure that every child could receive basic education funded by local taxes. His influence soon spread to more states, with the idea of universal schooling.



Educational Leader

1916

John Dewey (1859-1952) was an American psychologist, philosopher, educator, social critic and political activist . His views help advance the ideas of the “progressive education movement.” He developed his educational ideas largely in response to the time period of cultural changes he experienced growing up in Burlington, Vermont. He might not have attended college if it had not been located just down the street from where he lived.



The 5 Key Theories of Education

These are the 5 theories that have influenced and continue to influence how, you as students are taught.

Perennialism

Essentialism

Behaviorism

Progressivism

Constructivism

Each of these are equally important to forming and maintaining our US Educational System.

1st Key Theory- Perennialism

Believes that education should be taught to last over centuries. They also feel that education is for everyone and everyone possesses the same learning skills. They think that the way things were taught in the past should remain the same today. They feel it is important to learn from reading and studying the works from history. They want the student to appreciate learning.



2nd Key Theory - Essentialism

Believes that students who have basic academic knowledge will develop good skills. They want their students to be respectful and hard workers. These teacher's focus on good test scores to evaluate how the student is progressing.

They hope that when students leave school, they will not only possess basic knowledge, but will also have discipline and be capable of applying what they have learned in school, to the real world situations.

Throughout education history, society has a tendency to go back to questioning the "traditional" approach of going "Back to the Basics. The "No Child Left Behind Act" is one example of this.



3rd Key Theory - Behaviorism

This theory was based on rewards and punishments. They believe that if teachers provide positive reinforcement, or rewards, when students behave, they will learn this good behavior on their own. These teacher will do drills and practices to enforce this method.

An example of this would be a teacher having a movie on Fridays if all the students turn their homework in on time all week.



4th Key Theory - Progressivism

In the 1920's with the founding of the Laboratory School, John Dewey created the foundations of progressivism education. He also realized that not every student can learn information by the same method.

This theory states that people learn best from what they consider most relevant to their lives. They focus mainly on the child, not what instructor is teaching or how it is being taught. They want students to work on solving problems in the classroom similar to those in which they will experience in their everyday lives after their schooling is finished. They want to make school more interesting and useful for each student.

This educational philosophy can still be found in most public school systems today. The reason for this theory to be so popular, is that it incorporates the ideas of other educational philosophies.



5th Key Theory - Constructivism

Believes that for everyday learning to happen, an event, object, or experience must conflict with what the student already knows. The student will then be interested in the topic, as long as they have some small connection with the material.



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Scoring Standard

10-Excellent Quality- Criteria is above and beyond expectations; minimum exceeded

8- Acceptable Quality- Criteria is met

4- Needs Improvement- Criteria is not fully met. Errors or omissions are significant

0- Not found or unacceptable. Criteria are either missing or incorrectly applied.

Criteria Self-score Instructor Score

- Timeline includes milestones in the development of education. 8
- Timeline includes key education leaders: 8
- Timeline includes theories of education: 8
- Timeline is fun and engaging for 8th grade students: 8
- You apply standard rules of language structure including grammar, spelling, and punctuation. (Score of 10 = Assessment if free of spelling, writing and grammatical errors.): 8
- You evaluate your work using established criteria. (You self-evaluate your assessment using the Scoring Guide and submit completed Scoring Guide as part of your assessment. You save work according to formatting directions – last name first, assessment title, etc.): 5
- Total Possible Points: 45/55

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