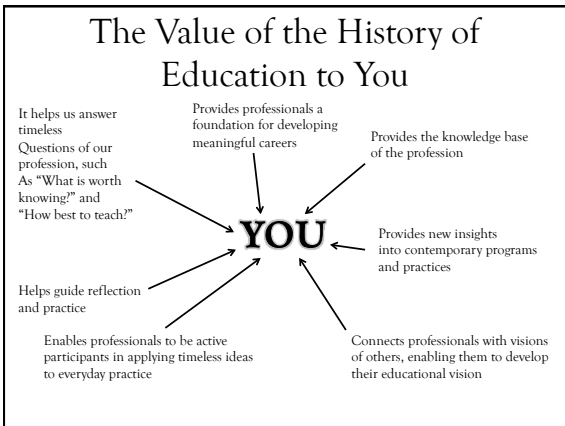



The History of American Education
 Dr. Jeff Sapp

○ “Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”
 G. Santayana, 1905



“You’re entering the **‘grand conversation.’**”



Educational philosophy & practice often swings like a pendulum back-and-forth about every 10 or so years...

...and “if it’s new, it’s not true and if it’s true, it’s not new”...



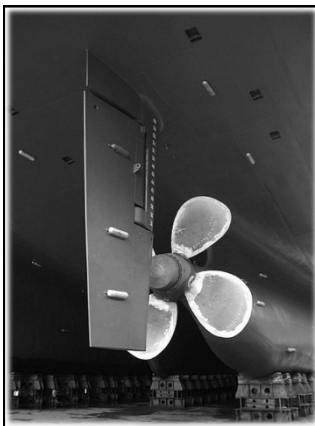


Just some
sound-bites
about the
history of
education...

WHEN YOU'RE NOT



IN EDUCATIONAL HISTORY
AND PHILOSOPHY...



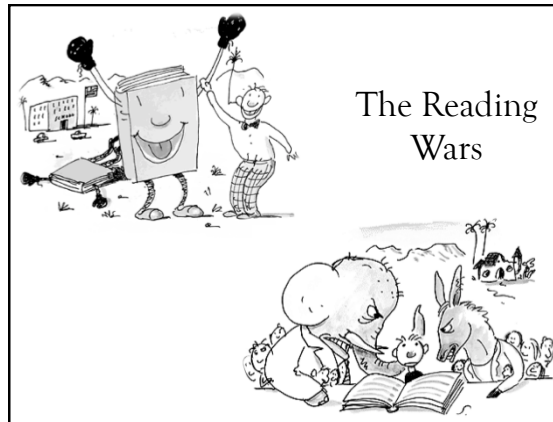
...like a ship
without a
rudder...



...like a chicken with your
head cut off...



...jumping on the latest



Themes

- Race
- Class
- Gender
- Other?

Key Periods in Educational History

Historical Period	Goals	Students	Methods	Curriculum	Educators
7000 to 5000 B.C.	Survival skills, group cohesiveness	Children	Informal, imitation	Hunting & gathering, stories, myths, songs, dances	Parents, elders, priests
China 3000 B.C. to 1900 A.D.	Prepare elite to govern	Males of gentry class	Memorization & recitation	Confucian classics	Government officials
India 3000 B.C.	Learn behavior & rituals	Males of upper class	Memorizing & interpreting sacred texts	Religious texts	Priest-Scholars
Egypt 3000 to 300 B.C.	Prepare priests-scribes to run empire	Males of upper class	Memorizing & copying texts	Religious or technical texts	Priests & Scribes
Greek 1600 to 300 B.C.	(Athens) to cultivate civic responsibility, identification w/ city-state, & develop well-rounded persons (Sparta) train soldiers & military leaders	Male children of citizens, ages 7-20	Drill, memorization, recitation in primary; lecture, discussion, dialogue in higher schools	(Athens) 3R's, drama, music, physical education, literature, poetry (Sparta) drill, military songs & tactics	(Athens) Sophists & Philosophers (Sparta) Military teachers

Key Periods in Educational History

Historical Period	Goals	Students	Methods	Curriculum	Educators
Roman 750 B.C. to 450 A.D.	Develop civic responsibility, administrative & military skills	Male children of citizens, ages 7-20	Drill, memorization & recitation	3R's, Roman law & philosophy	Private schools & schools of rhetoric
Arabic 700 to 1350 A.D.	Cultivate religious commitment to Islamic beliefs; develop expertise in math, medicine & science	Male children of upper classes, ages 7-20	Drill, memorization & recitation in lower schools; imitation & discussion in higher schools	3R's, religious literature, scientific studies	Mosques, court schools
Medieval 500 to 1400 A.D.	Develop religious commitment & knowledge; establish social order; prepare people for appropriate roles	Male children of those entering religious life; girls entering religious communities, ages 7-20	Drill, memorization, recitation & chanting in lower; textual analysis in higher schools	3R's, liberal studies, philosophy, theology, crafts, military tactics & chivalry	Religious schools, universities, apprenticeship & knighthood

Key Periods in Educational History

Historical Period	Goals	Students	Methods	Curriculum	Educators
Renaissance 1350 to 1500 A.D.	Cultivate a humanist expert in the classics, to prepare servants for leaders	Male children of aristocracy & upper classes, ages 7-20	Memorization, translation & analysis of Greek & Roman classics	Latin, Greek, classical literature, poetry, art	Classical humanist educators
Reformation 1500 to 1600 A.D.	Cultivate a commitment to a particular religious denomination; cultivate general literacy	Boys & Girls, ages 7-12 in language schools; men ages 7-12 of upper class backgrounds in humanistic schools	Memorization, drill, indoctrination, religious instruction in language schools, translation & analysis of classical literature in humanist schools	3R's, catechism, religious concepts & ritual; Latin & Greek theology	Religious and classically trained educators

Key Periods in Educational History

Historical Period	Goals
Dame Schools 1600s	These private schools taught by women in their homes offered child care for working parents willing to pay a fee. The dames who taught here received meager wages, and the quality of instruction varied greatly.
Local Schools 1600s-1800s	First started in towns and later expanded to include larger districts, these schools were open to those who could afford to pay. Found generally in New England, these schools taught basic skills and religion.
Itinerant Schools (1700s) and tutors (1600s-1900s)	Rural America couldn't support schools & full-time teachers. As a result, itinerant teachers carried schooling from village to village; they lived in people's homes and provided instruction. In the South, private tutors taught the rich.
Private Schools 1700s-1800s	Private schools offered a variety of special studies. These schools constituted a true free market, as parents paid for the kind of private school they desired. Curricula and quality varied greatly.
Common Schools 1830-Present	The common school was a radical departure from earlier ones in several ways. First, it was free. Parents didn't have to pay tuition or fees. Second, it was open to all social classes. The common school was meant to bring democracy to the classroom. By the mid-nineteenth century, kindergarten was added. In the past few decades, many common schools, now called elementary schools, have added Head Start and other prekindergarten programs.

Key Periods in Educational History

Historical Period	Goals
English Grammar Schools 1700s	These private schools moved away from the classical Latin tradition to more practical studies. These schools were viewed not as preparation for college but as preparation for business careers and as a means of instilling social graces. Some of these schools set a precedent by admitting girls, thus paving the way for the widespread acceptance of females in other schools.
Academies 1700s-1800s	The academies were a combination of the Latin and English grammar schools. These schools taught English, not Latin. Practical courses were taught, but history and the classics were also included. Some academies emphasized college preparation, while others prepared students to enter business and vocations.
High Schools 1800s-Present	These secondary schools differed from their predecessors in that they were free; they were governed not by private boards but by the public. The high school can be viewed as an extension of the common school movement to the secondary level. High schools were open to all social classes and provided both precollege and career education.
Junior High Schools 1909-Present and Middle Schools 1950s-Present	Junior high schools (grades 7-9) and middle schools (grades 6-8) were designed to meet the unique needs of preadolescents and to prepare them for high school.

Themes

- Race
- Class
- Gender
- Other?

An inheritance

- "Both schooling for democratic citizenship and schooling for second-class citizenship have been basic traditions in American education...Both were fundamental American conceptions of society and progress, occupied the same time and space, were fostered by the same governments, and usually were embraced by the same leaders."
- J. D. Anderson
The Education of Blacks in the South

"O Chiefs when you sit and counsel for the welfare of the people, think not of yourself or your family or even your generation. But make your decisions on behalf of the seventh generation coming."

The Great Peacemaker
Founder of the Haudenosaunee,
Circa 1000 A.D.

Postmodern Influences on Education in America


Education Research & School Reform Movements

Civil Rights Movement

Bureaucratization of Schools

Liberal & Conservative Agendas

The School Choice Movement



Others?

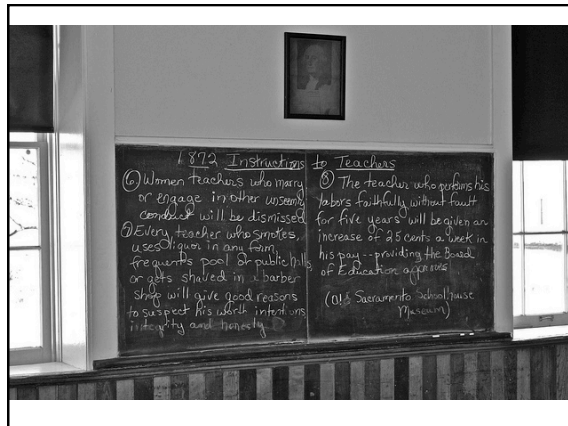
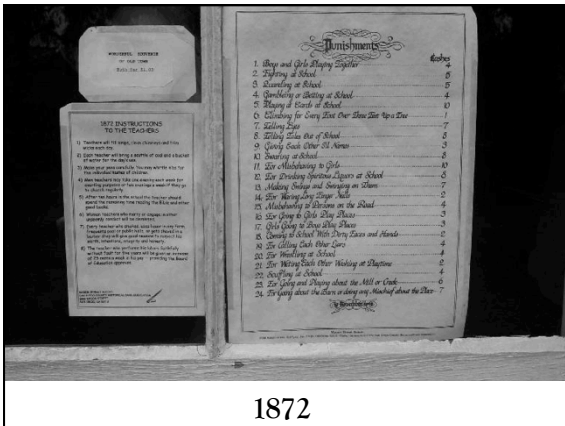
War on Poverty

Technology

Sputnik and The Cold War

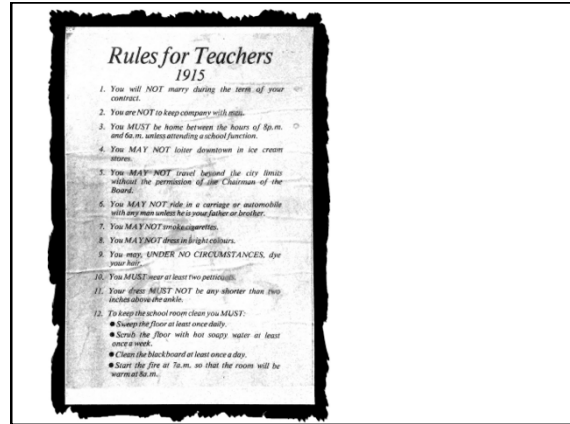
Legislation for People With Disabilities

Cultural Diversity



Instructions to Teachers (1872)

1. Teachers will fill lamps, clean chimneys and trim wicks each day.
2. Each teacher will bring a scuttle of coal and a bucket of water for the day's use.
3. Make your pens carefully. You may whittle nibs for the individual tastes of children.
4. Men teachers may take one evening a week for courting purposes or two evenings a week if they go to church regularly.
5. After ten hours in the school the teacher should spend the remaining time reading the Bible and other good books.
6. Women teachers who marry or engage in other unseemly conduct will be dismissed.
7. Every teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool or public halls, or gets shaved in a barber shop will give good reasons to suspect his worth, intentions, integrity and honesty.
8. The teacher who performs his labors faithfully without fault for five years will be given an increase of 25 cents a week in his pay - providing the Board of Education approves.



Punishments	Lashes
1. Boys and Girls Playing Together	4
2. Fighting at School	5
3. Quareling at School	5
4. Gambling or Betting at School	4
5. Playing at Cards at School	10
6. Climbing for Every Foot Over Three Feet Up a Tree	1
7. Telling Lies	7
8. Telling Tales Out of School	8
9. Giving Each Other Ill Names	3
10. Swearing at School	8
11. For Misbehaving to Girls	10
12. For Drinking Spiritous Liquors at School	8
13. Making Swings and Swinging on Them	7
14. For Waring Long Finger Nails	2
15. Misbehaving to Persons on the Road	4
16. For Going to Girls Play Places	3
17. Girls Going to Boys Play Places	3
18. Coming to School With Dirty Faces and Hands	2
19. For Calling Each Other Liars	4
20. For Wrestling at School	4
21. For Weting Each Other Washing at Playtime	2
22. Scuffling at School	4
23. For Going and Playing about the Mill or Creek	6
24. For Going about the Barn or doing any Mischief about the Place	7

Great Quotes

○ "Beyond the power of diffusing old wealth, [education] has the prerogative of creating new. It is a thousand times more lucrative than fraud; and adds a thousand fold more to a nation's resources than the most successful conquest."

Horace Mann

"Father of the Common School", 1848

November 9, 1956

TEACHERS IN JERSEY SEEK HIGHER SCALE

Special to The New York Times
ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 8.—The New Jersey Education Association, which represents more than 38,000 public school teachers, called on the Legislature today to raise the state schedule of minimum salaries for teachers. The association is holding its 103d annual convention here.

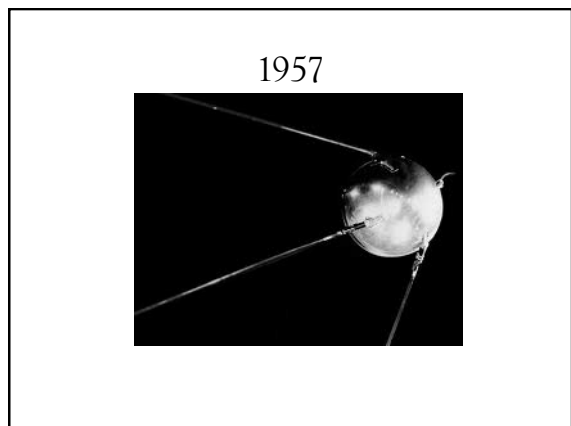
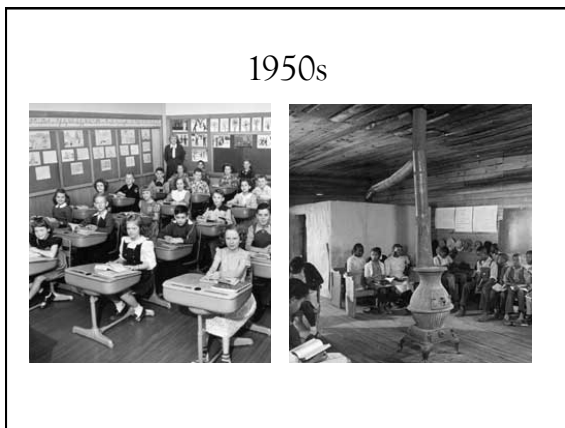
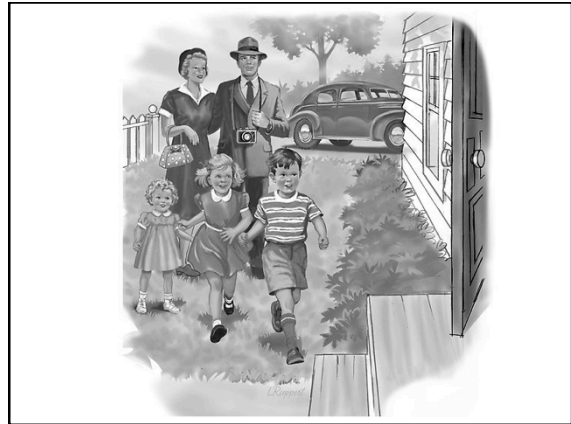
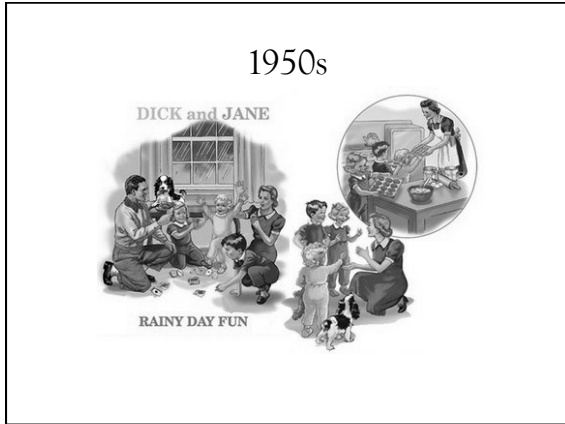
The teachers are seeking minimum starting salaries of \$3,600, \$3,800 and \$4,000, depending on the amount of the instructor's preparation. Annual increases would bring these salaries up to \$5,400, \$5,800 and \$6,200. The present minimum is \$3,000, with annual increases bringing the salaries to \$4,800, \$5,100 and \$5,400, according to preparation.

JESUITS HONOR PRIEST
Missionary to China Receives Annual Xavier Award
— The Rev. Frederick A. Mc-

1881

Before

After



Brown vs. Board of Education

SEPARATE IS NOT EQUAL
BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION

Timeline

- 1849 *Roberts v. the City of Boston*, 59 Mass. 198 (1849): The Massachusetts Supreme Court rules that the City of Boston has the right to establish segregated schools, and that they do not violate the state constitutional guarantee of equal rights to black people.
- 1857 *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, 60 U.S. 393 (1857): The U.S. Supreme Court rules that slaveholders have the right to carry their human property anywhere in the Union, and that African Americans have no citizenship rights under the U.S. Constitution.
- 1863 Emancipation Proclamation, freeing all slaves in the areas of rebellion
- 1866 Passage of the 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery in the United States
- 1868 Passage of the 14th Amendment, extending "equal protection of the laws" to all citizens
- 1870 Passage of the 15th Amendment, guaranteeing that the right to vote cannot be denied on account of race
- 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U.S. 537 (1896): U.S. Supreme Court rules, in a case concerning railroad

1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson*

○ U. S. Supreme Court rules, in a case concerning railroad passenger cars, that laws requiring segregated facilities do not violate the Constitution.

Méndez v. Westminster 1946

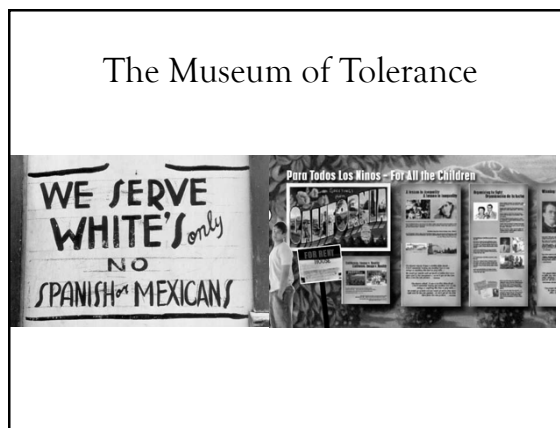
○ The California State Supreme Court rules against the segregation of Latino children in an Orange County School.

LOS ANGELES TIMES - FEBRUARY 19, 1946

RULING GIVES MEXICAN CHILDREN EQUAL RIGHTS

Integration of non-white children from other states in California has been a controversial issue since the late 19th century. The state's constitution guarantees equal rights to all persons, but the courts have often ruled against non-white children. In 1946, the California State Supreme Court ruled in *Mendez v. Westminster* that the state's constitution requires the admission of Mexican children to public schools. The ruling was a landmark decision in the fight for equal rights for all children.



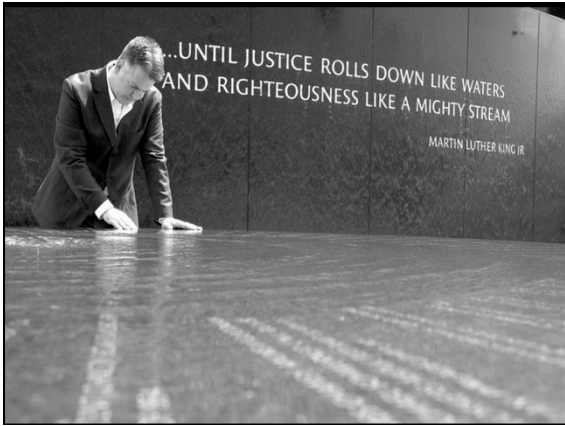


- ## Brown v. Board of Education
- 1952 - *Brown v. Board of Education* is first filed with the U. S. Supreme Court.
 - 1954 - *Brown v. Board of Education*: U. S. Supreme Court overturns *Plessy v. Ferguson*, ruling that the doctrine of separate but equal violates the 14th Amendment guarantee of equal protection.
 - 1955 - *Brown v. Board of Education* (also known as *Brown II*): The Court rules that in implementing the first *Brown* decision, desegregation is to proceed with "all deliberate speed," and each local school district can set its own timetable.
 - 1963 - Civil rights demonstrations in Birmingham, Alabama
 - 1963 - March on Washington
 - 1964 - Passage of Civil Rights Act

And today...

MORE

Schools in the U. S. are segregated today than they have been in more than 4 decades. According to a new Civil Rights report published by UCLA, schools in the U.S. are 44% non-white, and minorities are rapidly emerging as the majority of public school students in the U.S. Latinos and blacks, the two largest minority groups, attend schools more segregated today than during the civil rights movement 40 years ago. In Latino and African American populations, 2 out of every 5 students attend intensely segregated schools.



The March Continues

My Grandmother - Nanny or Grace Ott West - and the History of Teaching

