

The Purpose of Education and the History of Education Reform

Robert C. Enlow

President and CEO



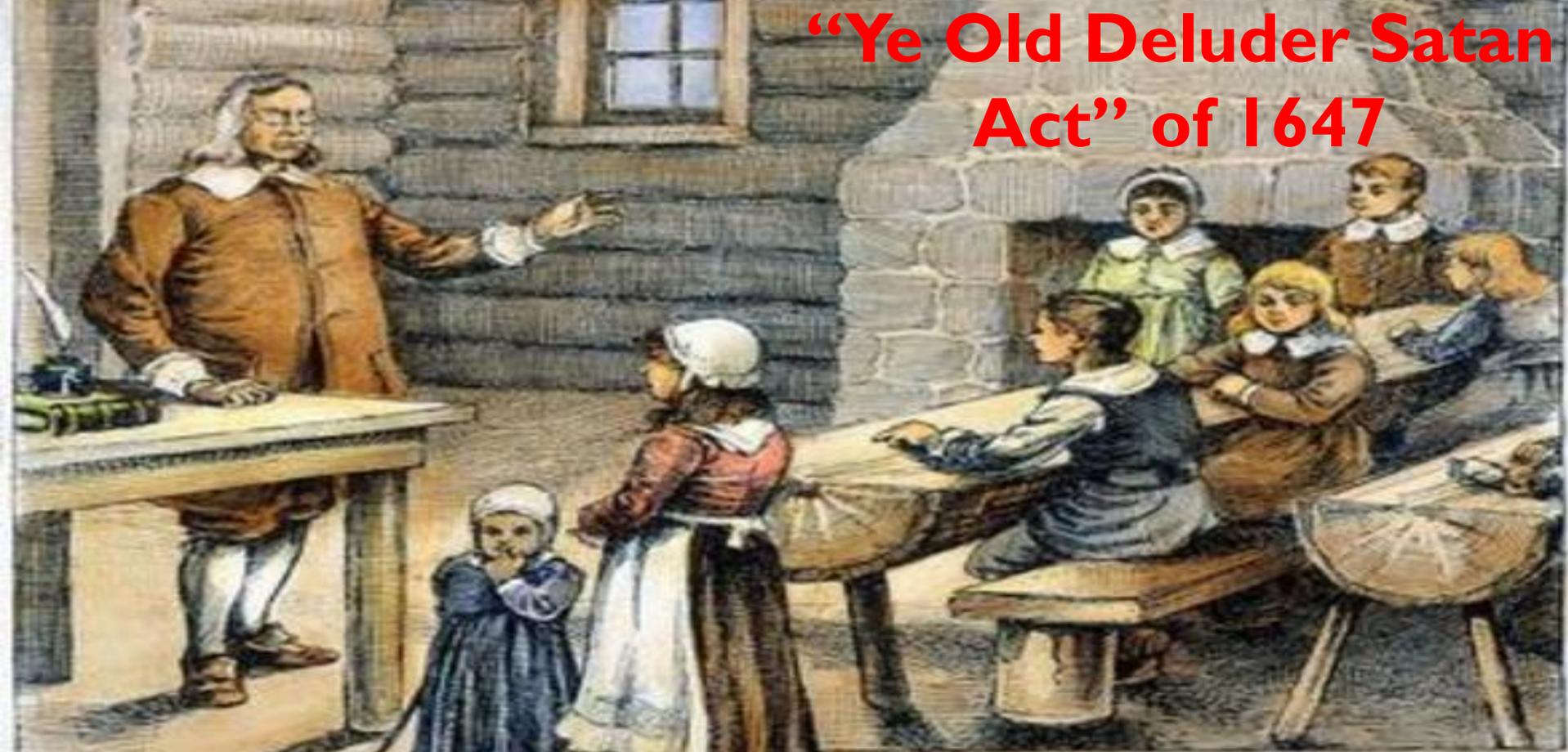
The Purpose of Education





A BRIEF HISTORY OF K-12 EDUCATION AND EDUCATION REFORM

“Ye Old Deluder Satan Act” of 1647



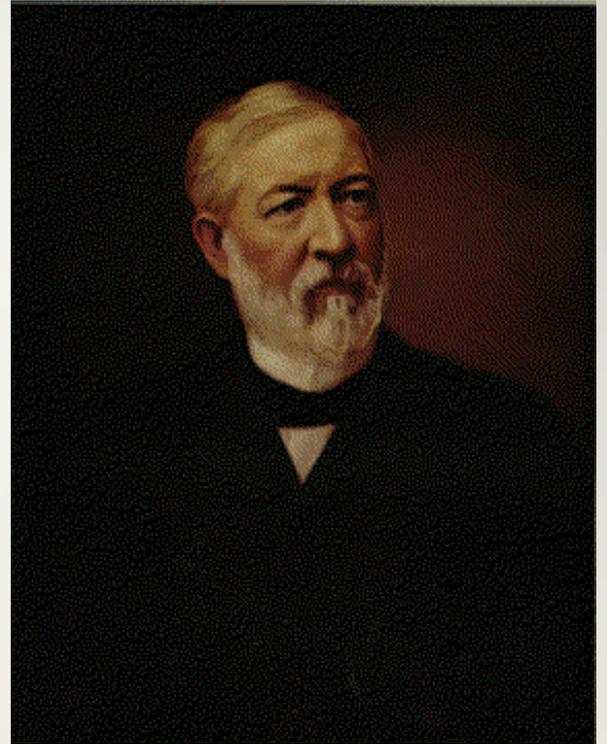
A PRIMITIVE NEW ENGLAND
SCHOOL.

america

K-12 EDUCATION 1700 TO 1840

- **Primarily privately funded by parents through fees**
- **Totally locally “run”**
- **Sectarian academies and itinerant teachers.**
- **Very disparate – huge differences in education between New England and the South, and between men and women.**
- **Bill 79 in 1779 – A bill for the general diffusion of knowledge by Jefferson.**

K-12
EDUCATION
1840 - 1890



The Committee of Ten

Henry C. King

Professor in Oberlin college

Oscar D. Robinson

Principal of
High School
Albany, NY

William Harris

Commissioner of Education
Washington, DC

Richard H. Jesse

President of the
University of Missouri,
Columbia, MO

James B. Angell

President of the University
of Michigan

John Tetlow

Head Master of the
Girls' High School
and girls' latin
school,
Boston, MA

James Baker

President of the
University of
Colorado

James Mackenzie

Head Master of the Lawrenceville
School, Lawrenceville, NJ

1892





Rise of the Federal Government in Education



Elementary and Secondary Education Act (1965)

“Look, I want to change this bill because it doesn’t have any way of measuring those damned educators like you, Frank, and...”

“We really ought to have some evaluation in there, and some measurement as to whether any good is happening.”

Source: The Uncertain Triumph: Federal Education Policy in the Kennedy and Johnson Years-Hugh Davis Graham

Nation At Risk:

UNIV. of MICH.

JUN 2 1981

Thomson Center

Education Reform

NEW WAY



1989- President George H. W. Bush convenes nation's governors in Charlottesville, VA to talk about education reform

1994- President Clinton signs into law "Goals 2000" By 2000:

- All children in America will start school ready to learn.
- The high school graduation rate will increase to at least 90 percent.
- All students will leave grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter including English, mathematics, science, foreign languages, civics and government, economics, the arts, history, and geography.
- United States students will be first in the world in mathematics and science achievement.
- Every adult American will be literate and will possess the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.
- Every school in the United States will be free of drugs, violence, and the unauthorized presence of firearms and alcohol and will offer a disciplined environment conducive to learning.

Goals 2000:
Educate America Act

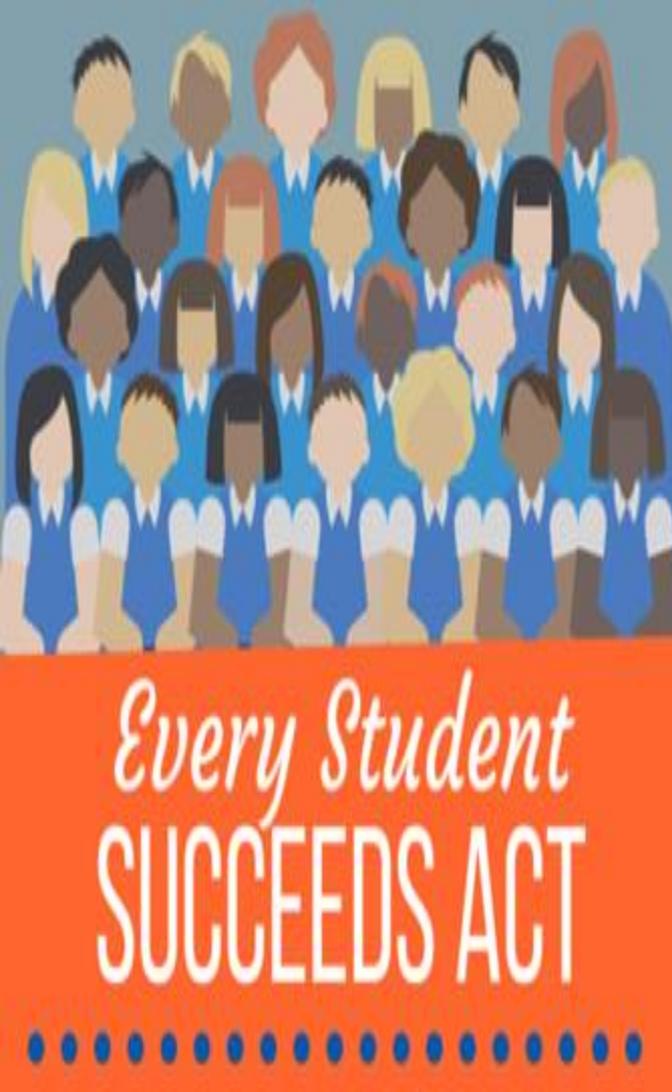
1994-2002



2001/2002 – President Bush pushes No Child Left Behind Act that Passed House of Representatives 381-41 and Passed Senate 87-10

Requirements

- All schools receiving Title I dollars must set goal of 100% proficiency in reading and math by the year 2014
- Must test all students in grades 3-8, again in high school
- Must make “adequate yearly progress” toward 100% proficiency
- Failure to do so leads to “cascade of remedies” escalating with each year of failure
- All students should have access to “highly qualified teachers”
- States allowed to set standards/pick assessments



2015 – ESSA passed House 359-64 and Senate 85-12

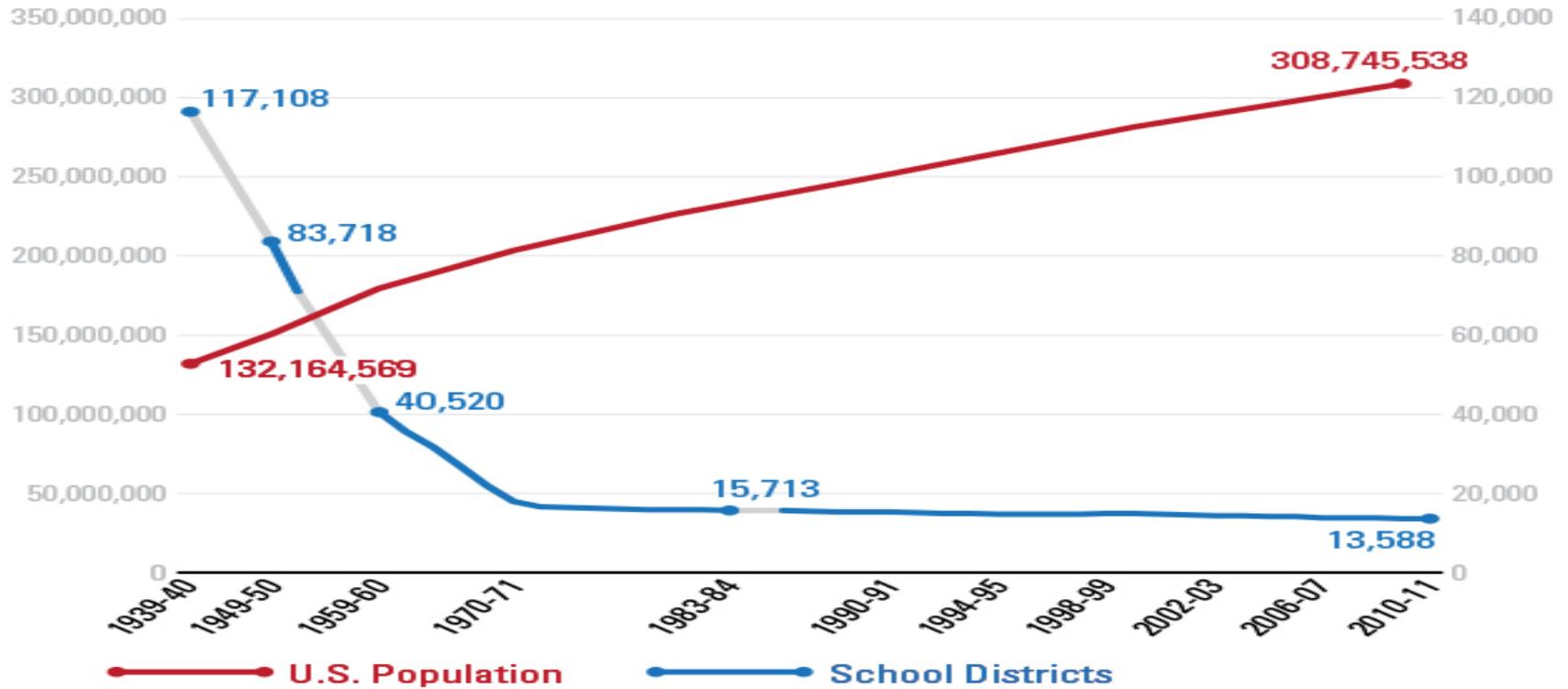
Requirements

- States still administer (and report) results of standardized tests in grades 3-8 and 10
- States determine accountability systems
- States pick tests and standards
- No 100% proficiency, no AYP, and no cascade of remedies

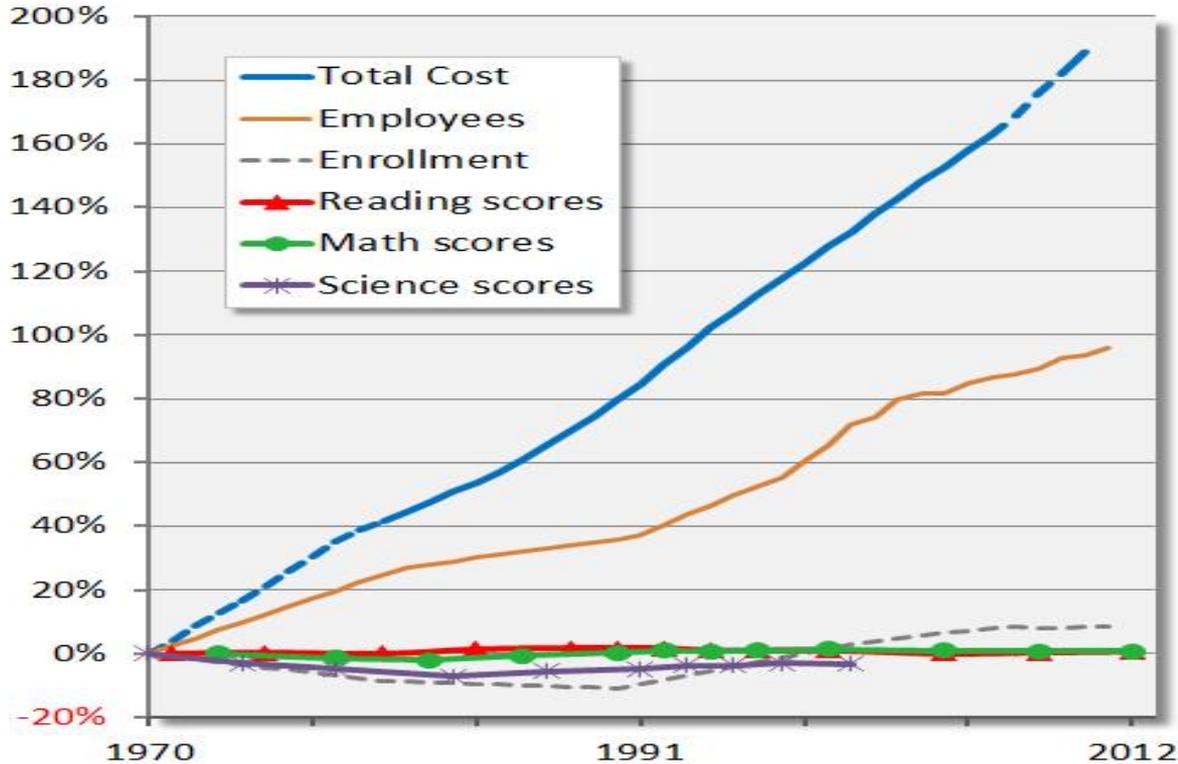


THE RESULTS OF STANDARDIZATION

DECLINE IN SCHOOL DISTRICTS



Trends in American Public Schooling Since 1970



"Total cost" is the full amount spent on the K-through-12 education of a student graduating in the given year, adjusted for inflation.

In 1970: \$56,903

In 2010: \$164,426

Data sources:

U.S. Dept. of Ed., "Digest of Education Statistics," & NAEP tests, Long Term Trends, 17-year-olds.

Andrew J. Coulson

June, 2013

CHANGE IN US EDUCATION FUNDING SOURCES

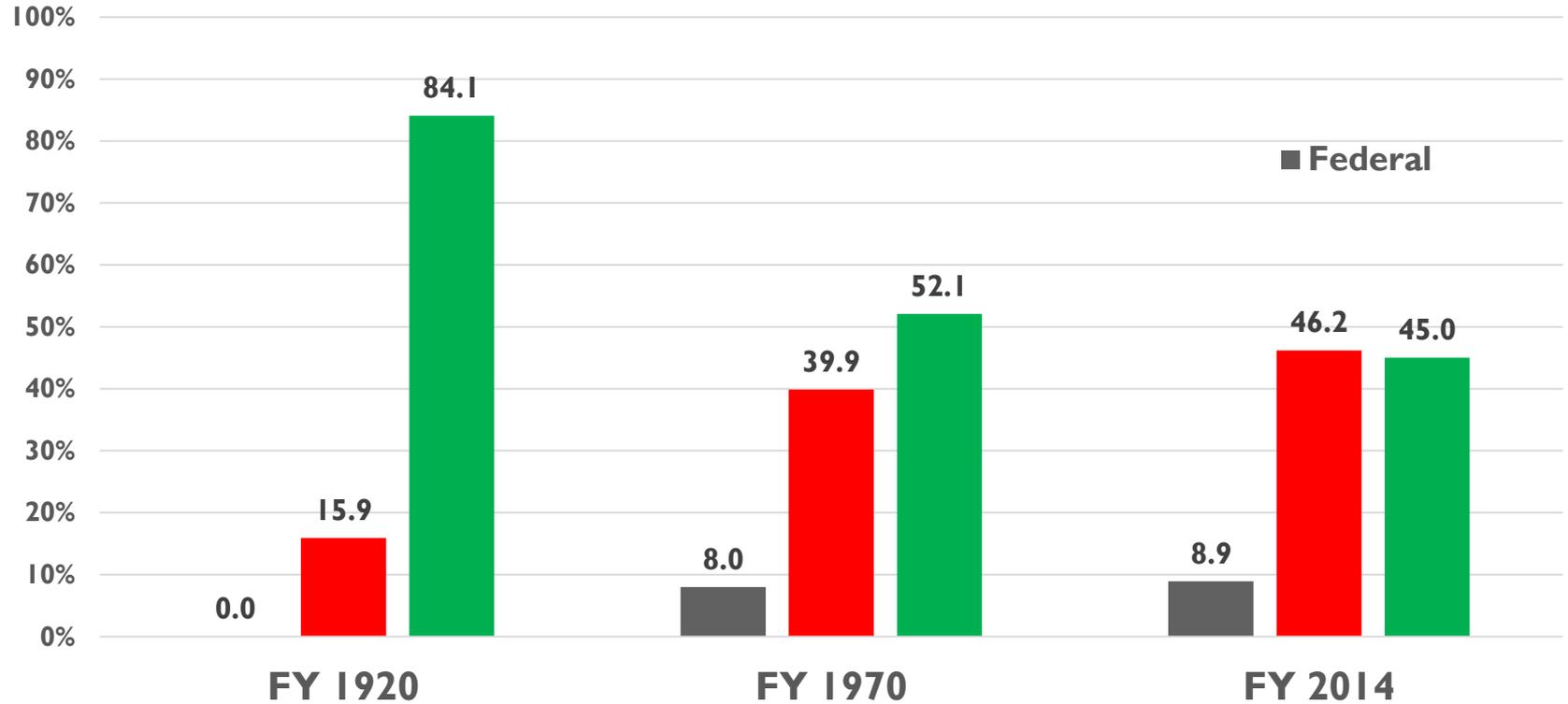
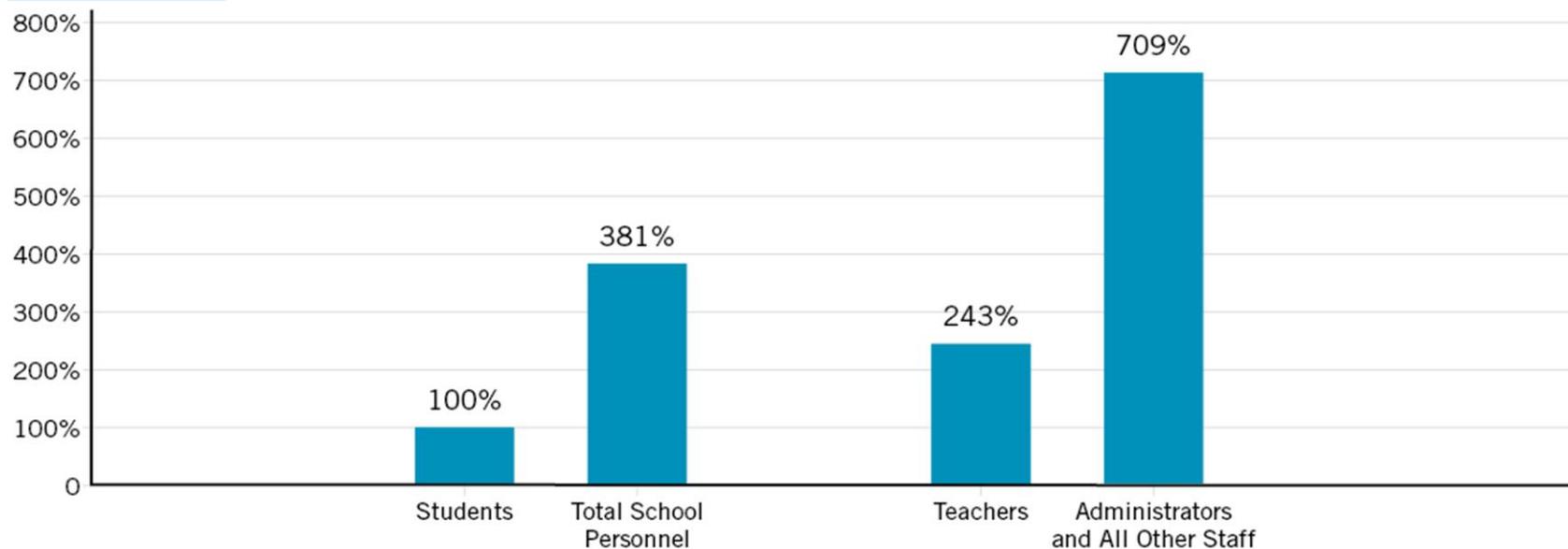


FIGURE E1

Growth in Students and Public School Personnel, United States, FY 1950 to FY 2015



Sources: Thomas D. Snyder and Charlene M. Hoffman (1994), *Digest of Education Statistics 1994* (NCES No. 94-115), Table 42, p. 56, retrieved from <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs94/94115.pdf>; National Center for Education Statistics, Table 84. Staff and Teachers in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by State: Fall 1987 to Fall 1993 [web page], last modified April 1995, retrieved from <https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d95/dtab084.asp>; National Center for Education Statistics, Table 201.10. Historical Summary of Public Elementary and Secondary School Statistics: Selected Years, 1869-70 through 2012-13 [web page], last modified January 2016, retrieved from https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tables/dt15_201.10.asp; National Center for Education Statistics, Table 203.40. Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, by Level, Grade, and State or Jurisdiction: Fall 2013 [web page], last modified August 2015, retrieved from https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d15/tables/dt15_203.40.asp



Over 1 Million dropouts every year, over 25 Million in last 20 years. Dropouts are significantly more likely use social welfare programs and are less likely to pay taxes.



Fewer than half of ALL 4th graders and only 15% of African American 4th graders are proficient in reading. Scores went up a bit but have flatlined.



A Mother's Choice

1900 to 1910:

- Nutrition
- Immunization
- Health

1910 to 1930:

- Physical education
- The Practical Arts/Domestic Science/Home economics
- Vocational education
- Mandated school transportation

1940s:

- Business education
- Art and music
- Speech and drama
- Half-day kindergarten
- School lunch programs

1950s:

- Expanded science and math education
- Safety education
- Driver's education
- Expanded music and art education
- Stronger foreign language requirements
- Sex education

1960s:

- Advanced Placement programs
- Head Start
- Title I
- Adult education
- Consumer education
- Career education
- Peace, leisure, and recreation education

1970s:

- Drug, alcohol abuse education
- Parenting education
- Behavior adjustment classes
- Character education
- Special education
- Title IX programs
- Environmental education
- Women's studies
- African-American heritage education
- School breakfast programs

1980s:

- Computer education
- Global education
- Multicultural/Ethnic education
- Nonsexist education
- Bilingual education
- Teen pregnancy awareness
- Hispanic heritage education
- Early childhood education
- Jump Start, Early Start, Even Start, and Prime Start
- Full-day kindergarten
- Preschool programs for children at risk
- After-school programs
- Stranger/danger education
- Antismoking education
- Sexual abuse prevention education
- Expanded health, psychological services
- Child abuse monitoring

1990s:

- Conflict resolution and peer mediation
- HIV/AIDS education
- CPR training
- Death education
- Inclusion
- Expanded computer education
- Distance learning
- Tech Prep, School to Work programs
- Technical Adequacy
- Post-secondary enrollment options
- Concurrent enrollment options
- Expanded Talented and Gifted opportunities
- At risk and dropout prevention
- Homeless education
- Gang education
- Service learning
- Bus, bicycle, gun and water safety education

2000 to 2010

- Bully prevention
- Anti-harassment policies
- Expanded early childcare and wrap around programs
- Elevator and escalator safety instruction
- Body Mass Index evaluation
- Organ donor education and awareness programs
- Personal financial literacy
- Entrepreneurial and innovation skills development
- Media literacy development
- Contextual learning skill development
- Health and wellness programs

The Purpose of Education



Two views on the purpose of Education



**The Role
of the State**



The purpose of education has always been to every one, in essence, the same—to give the young the things they need in order to develop in an orderly, sequential way into members of society. Any education is, in its forms and methods, an outgrowth of the needs of the society in which it exists.” – Dewey

“Whether the individual pursues an education for the sheer delight in learning or to acquire knowledge for personal decision-making and action or to better serve his God—or even to do no more than flaunt his learning before others—the choice of purpose (as well as means) is his and not society’s.” - Rogge

PUBLIC EDUCATION

FOR AN

EDUCATED PUBLIC



