

***Curriculum Leadership Strategies for Development
and Implementation 4th edition Glatthorn Test Bank***

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1. Below are listed various movements in curriculum history. Which one is out of chronological sequence?

- a. Academic Scientism
- *b. Technological Constructionism
- c. Progressive Functionalism
- d. Developmental Conformism

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: curriculum history

2. Most people consider John Dewey the father of progressive education, but Dewey himself considered the father of progressive education to be

- a. Bobbitt
- b. Hall
- c. Mann
- *d. Parker

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location:

3. Regarding the new Indian education standards adopted by the South Dakota Board of Education, Governor Dennis Daugaard—speaking in favor of the standards before the board—said: “Students are more engaged when they find the curriculum relevant.” What was the focus of this comment?

- *a. Diversity Education
- b. NCLB
- c. Race to the Top
- d. Romantic Radicalism to Modern Conservatism

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: Diversity Education

4. In thinking about the Committee of Ten and the Reorganization of Secondary Education that produced the "seven cardinal principles" the most significant difference is

- a. Committee of Ten included math; Reorganization did not
- b. Committee of Ten was more vocationally oriented
- *c. Reorganization assumed high school was for everyone
- d. Reorganization assumed elementary schools should add algebra

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: Comprehension

Answer location: The Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education

5. Which of the following "developmental tasks" does not fit below with the other three?

- *a. Learning to distinguish right from wrong
- b. Learning physical skills necessary for games
- c. Learning appropriate gender roles

d. Learning to get along with age-mates

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: Knowledge

Answer location: The Predominant Trends

6. Ralph Tyler suggested questions in determining what educational purposes should be included in curriculum. All of the following are appropriate sources except

*a. "What should be in the syllabus?"

b. "What educational purposes should the school seek to attain?"

c. "How can learning experiences be selected that are likely to be useful in attaining these objectives?"

d. "How can learning experiences be organized for effective instruction?"

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: Ralph Tyler

7. Piaget talked about psychological developmental stages based on approximate chronological time-spans. The age-range between 7 and 11 is called:

a. Preoperational

b. Sensorimotor

*c. Concrete operational

d. Formal operational

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: The Psychology of Intelligence

8. Major publications of the Scholarly Structuralism did not include:

a. The Conant Report

b. PSSC Physics

c. The Coleman Report

*d. The American High School

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Scholarly Structuralism

9. The "open classrooms" of the "Romantic Radicalism" curricula movement was characterized by:

a. Absence of walls in the classrooms

*b. Emphasis on a rich learning environment

c. Students were allowed to attend the classroom of their choice

d. Teachers could determine their curriculum in an open setting

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: Romantic Radicalism

10. If John Holt were designing a school it would probably:

- *a. Allow individual teachers to teach what they wanted
- b. Have a loosely structured school-based curriculum
- c. Provide a scope and sequence with suggested activities
- d. Require specific instructional objectives determined by the teacher

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Romantic Radicalism

11. With respect to effective schools research, which of the following does not belong with the other three?

- a. Leadership and staff of a school have significant autonomy
- b. Elementary curriculum focuses on basic and complex skills
- c. Principal is an active instructional leader
- *d. There are collaborative planning and collegial relationships

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: School effectiveness and school reform

12. By the 1980s vouchers were allowed, in one form or another, in

- a. Alabama
- b. Delaware
- *c. Louisiana
- d. New Jersey

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: vouchers

13. "Goals 2000" contained many lofty ideas. Which one below is misstated?

- a. All children in America will start school ready to learn
- b. Every adult American will be literate
- c. Every school in America will be free of drugs and violence
- *d. United States students will be first in the world in science or mathematics

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Goals 2000: Educator America Act

14. Ernest Boyer in his High School explained the results of in-depth studies of 15 high schools. Though not a large number of schools, the book was important because

- *a. It had a more positive approach than A Nation at Risk.
- b. It was intended for the higher-level administrators responsible for change.
- c. It paid more attention to academics and less to service.
- d. It introduced new research techniques.

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: High School: A Report on Secondary Education in America

15. There are many reasons, supporters say, that charter schools are a positive factor in American education. Which of the following is not one of the reasons usually given?

- a. Create choice for parents
- b. Create new professional opportunities for teachers
- c. Encourage innovative teaching practices
- *d. Provide a higher degree of fiscal accountability

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Charter Schools

16. The "standards-based movement" suggests

- a. All schools use national standards
- b. Approach accountability vigorously
- *c. Invest in teachers
- d. Make local decisions based on strict national standards

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: The Standards-based Movement

17. In the 90s there were many significant contributors to affecting curricula change. The one who exerted the most influence on gifted education was

- a. Ralph Tyler
- *b. Joseph Renzulli
- c. Robert Marzano
- d. Elliot Eisner

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Standards-Based Movement

18. "We needed to restructure the accountability system in the No Child Left Behind Act to evaluate schools more comprehensively and give schools stronger incentives to embrace high standards" was said by whom?

- *a. Thomas Touch
- b. Lemont Alexander
- c. Albert Shanker
- d. Robert Marzano

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: No Child Left Behind

19. One contemporary educator who is very interested in Differentiated Instruction and Understanding by Design is

- a. Linda Darling-Hammond
- *b. Caron Ann Tomlinson
- c. Michael Fullen
- d. Joseph Renzulli

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Global Education

20. As part of establishing new global insights, school leaders and teachers are working collaboratively to integrate 21st century technology into classrooms today. Which statement below is not a focus of global education?

a. Develop a technology-rich culture that connects learning to our global society.

b. Make data a driver for school improvement.

*c. Help parents use knowledge to make informed decisions.

d. Benchmark high-achieving schools with comparable demographics.

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Global Education

21. The Way I See It was written by Temple Grandin. Its focus is:

a. How to ensure humane treatment of cattle

b. The importance of understanding student disabilities

c. How to work with children using RtI

*d. Advocacy for children with autism

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Modern Conservatism

22. The person whose research, teaching, and policy work focus on teaching and teacher education, school restructuring, and educational equity has been active in the development of standards for teaching and served as a two-term member of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards and as chair of the Interstate New Teacher Assessment and Support Consortium committee that drafted model standards for licensing beginning teachers is

a. Temple Grandin

b. CarlAnn Tomlinson

*c. Linda Darling-Hammond

d. Charlotte Danielson

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain:

Answer location: modern conservatism

23. Government officials recently presented states with an unprecedented challenges and the opportunity to compete in “Race to the Top”. Which of the following reform areas of “Race to the Top” does not belong?

a. Supporting data systems

b. Evaluating teachers

*c. Maintaining science education

d. Implementing rigorous standards

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: modern conservatism

24. Diversity Education does not refer to which of the following?

- a. race
- b. gender
- c. social class
- *d. age

@ Question type: MC

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: diversity education

25. Common Core Standards are designed to provide:

- *a. every student to be college and career ready
- b. consistent, clear understanding of what students are expected to learn
- c. help to teachers and parents know what they need to do to help students
- d. robust and relevant real world learning

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: common core

26. True or False. The late sixties and early seventies is represented by the curricula movement called Privatistic Conservatism.

- a. true
- *b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: Privatistic Conservatism

27. True or False. Frederick Taylor is associated with Romantic Radicalism.

- a. true
- *b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Progressive Functionalism

28. True or False. The committee for the Reorganization of Secondary Education essentially freed high schools from the domination of colleges.

- *a. true
- b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Progressive Functionalism

29. True or False. Piaget invented the concept of “developmental task.”

- a. true
- *b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: Developmental Conformism

30. True or False. One of the assumptions from Havinghurst is that curriculum should emphasize functional outcomes.

*a. true

b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: Developmental Conformism

31. True or False. Jerome Brunner was more concerned with the structure of academic disciplines while Joseph Schwab was also concerned about the processes of instruction.
Cognitive domain: application

*a. true

b. false

@ Question type: TF

Answer location: Scholarly Structuralism

32. True or False. In conjunction with the advent of a new Republican administration in 2001, educational reform moved away from technological structuralism and returned to a more modern and conservative nature

*a. true

b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: School Privatization

33. True or False: Goals 2000 have not yet been achieved even though we are well into the 21st century.

*a. true

b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Private Conservatism

34. True or False: John Goodlad found schools did a good job with inquiry, but not critical thinking.

a. true

*b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Critical Thinking Movement

35. True or False. All states allow charter schools.

a. true

*b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Technological Construction

36. True or False: equity is another term for diversity.

*a. true

b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: Diversity Education

37. True or False: Brain Matters helps teachers functionally understand neuroscience research and how it helps in classrooms.

*a. true

b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Modern Conservatism - publications

38. True or False: Race to the Top is designed to attract and keep great teachers and principals.

*a. true

b. false

@ Question type: TF

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: Race to the Top

Type: F

39. The United States underwent considerable change during the Viet Nam era from the late sixties to the early seventies. With respect to curriculum the movement was called_____.

*a. Romantic Radicalism

Question type: FIB

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Streams of Curricular History

Type: F

40. The two leaders of the "progressive functionalism" movement were John Dewey and _____.

*a. Franklin Bobbitt

Question type: FIB

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: progressive functionalism

Type: F

41. One of the seven cardinal principles included in the report on the Reorganization of Secondary Education was "command of fundamental processes" which included _____, _____, and _____.

*a. reading, writing, arithmetic, and oral and written expression any order

Question type: FIB

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: Command of Fundamental Processes

Type: F

42. Considering Havinghurst's developmental tasks, the task of achieving socially responsible behavior during _____.

*a. adolescence

Question type: FIB

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Developmental conformism

Type: F

43. One very influential book was "Conant Report" written by _____.

*a. James B. Conant

Question type: FIB

Cognitive domain: knowledge

Answer location: Scholarly Structuralism

Type: F

44. The period of _____ was characterized by a more conservative view of curriculum and an increase in religious faith.

*a. privatistic conservatism

Question type: FIB

Cognitive domain: Application

Answer location: Privatistic Conservatism

Type: E

45. Charter schools, school vouchers, and _____ movements are becoming commonplace in American education.

*a. Any of the following three criticisms: (1) it is a concept that goes against the basic mission of American public education, (2) it circumvents laws separating church and state, desegregation, and due process rights, (3) allows expression of personal biases and to reform via political or religious beliefs, (4) it lowers the quality of some schools, and (5) the focus should be on improving public schools, not deflecting school funds elsewhere.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Technological Functionalism

Type: F

46. In 1994 Congress added two goals to "Goals 2000" What are they?

*a. In brief the two are: (1) the nations teaching force will have access to programs for continued improvement [staff development], and (2) every school will promote partnerships to increase parental involvement.

Question type: FIB

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: Goals 200 Educate America Act

Type: F

47. James Banks is best known for five editions of a book on_____.

*a. multiculturalism

Question type: FIB

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Privatistic Conservatism

Type: E

48. In 1996, President Clinton issued what he called his "Technology Literacy Challenge." The challenge had four aspects; what are they?

*a. (1) connect every classroom to the internet, (2) expand access to modern multimedia computers, (3) make high quality educational software an integral part of the curriculum, and (4) enable teachers to integrate technology effectively into instruction any order is fine.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Technological Constructionism

Type: F

49. Diversity Education relates to _____, _____, _____, and exceptionality of students.

*a. race, gender, social class

Question type: FIB

Cognitive domain: comprehension

Answer location: Diversity education

Type: F

50. Common Core Standards' goal is to have _____ fully prepared for the future.

*a. students

Question type: FIB

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: Common Core

Type: E

51. Thomas Jefferson, the principal author of the Declaration of Independence, alleged that the price of freedom is vigilance. How does this relate to homeschooling?

*a. Homeschooling, vouchers, charter schools. Today, homeschooling parents are reinventing the ideas of school. Along with this movement, a growing body of literature on school choice has emerged. Despite legislative problems, regulatory hurdles, media attacks, and other affronts to the homeschooling movement, homeschooling has continued to gain in popularity and strength.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Homeschooling

Type: E

52. The Committee of Ten was composed of the Commissioner of Education [there was no department at that time], one public school principal, five college presidents, two head masters from private preparatory schools, and one college professor. Could the composition of the committee reflect the curriculum movement of the day and foreshadow what the Committee of Fifteen would do? Explain and support your position.

*a. Essay suggestion: This was during the academic scientism movement and the composition clearly reflects the concept as secondary schools being designed for college preparation in an age where the industrial revolution and other factors required a higher level of education. The Committee of Fifteen, dealing with elementary education, had to support the earlier reform so it was logical that the elementary years be reduced and algebra be added to the curriculum to ensure all students, even those not continuing to college would have math skills. Based on the instructor's class material more may be expected than presented here.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Academic Scientism

Type: E

53. It took the Commission on the Reorganization of Secondary Education five years to develop the seven cardinal principles of secondary education. This was due, in part, to the analysis of much empirical data, including experiences with the Army "alpha tests." Construct an essay in which you identify and explain the seven cardinal principles.

*a. Essay suggestion: What individual instructors desire as an explanation is up to them, but all seven should be included: (1) health lives, (2) command of fundamental processes, (3) worthy home membership, (4) vocational preparation, (5) citizenship, (6) worthy use of leisure time, and (7) ethical character.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: The Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education

Type: E

54. What are the two major effects of the committee for the Reorganization of Secondary Education's seven cardinal principles and why are they significant?

*a. Essay suggestion: The two major effects are: (1) removing the high school from the undue influence of colleges and (2) advanced the concept of a comprehensive high school [may also say high school for everyone, not just college bound] The importance is somewhat individualized and instructors should consider the rationality of student responses.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education

Type: E

55. A new first grade teacher tells a colleague that she hopes her students develop the physical skills needed for games so they can enjoy recess more. What do think Havighurst would think about that statement?

*a. Essay suggestion: Havighurst would not be pleased with the teacher's comment because first grade is still early childhood and learning physical skills is a middle childhood developmental task. Expect a higher degree of rhetoric, but remember you should not use this item and the following item since they cover essentially the same type of material. This is a higher order test item while #5 is comprehension.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Early Childhood

Type: E

56. Havighurst classified tasks with respect to developmental appropriateness. Construct an essay in which you state the stages of development and provide at least three tasks that are appropriate at each stage.

*a. Essay suggestion: Within early childhood the list includes: (1) getting ready to read, (2) learning to distinguish right from wrong, (3) learning sex [gender] differences and sexual modesty, (4) learning to talk. Within middle childhood he includes: (1) learning physical skills necessary for games, (2) learning to get along with age-mates, (3) learning appropriate masculine or feminine social role, and (4) developing fundamental skills in reading, writing, and calculating. The final stage is adolescence and contains: (1) accepting one's physique and using the body effectively, (2) preparing for marriage and family life, (3) preparing for an economic career, (4) developing and achieving socially responsible behavior, and (5) developing intellectual skills and concepts necessary for civic competence. Any three from each stage. It is suggested you not use both #4 and #5 since some of the same material is covered. Item #4 is higher order, #5 is lower order.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: early childhood

Type: E

57. A high school teacher of mathematics learns that a sixth grade teacher expects students to theorize on principles of mathematics. The high school teacher is concerned. Based on the work of Piaget do you agree or disagree with the high school teacher and why.

*a. Essay suggestion: The student needs to agree with the high school teacher because in the sixth grade students are in the concrete operational stage, not formal operational. They need a little more maturity before theorizing.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Developmental conformists

Type: E

58. The text states that PSSC Physics [Physical Science Study Committee] was developed during the period of scholarly structuralism. So was CHEM Study chemistry [Chemical education materials study] and three versions of biology from the BSCS [Biological Science Curriculum Study]. A teacher suggests that all of the activity is the result of "Russia's captured German scientist beating our captured German scientists to space." Do you agree or disagree with the teacher and why.

*a. Essay suggestion: Students should agree. The text states that the 1957 successful launch of Sputnik by the Soviet Union. Students should explicate more than a sentence by providing a rationale why this is reasonable. If you go over this item you may want to mention that the United States did have the "cream of the crop", but they were not allowed to do much because they had been members of the Nazi party. After Sputnik they were allowed to work and we have never looked back.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: Scholarly Structuralism

Type: E

59. During the "Romantic Radicalism" movement what was the effect at the secondary school level, especially with respect to electives.

Cognitive domain: analysis

*a. Essay suggestion: Expect an essay that clearly indicates more, shorter-term electives were encouraged. Even required courses, such as English would provide students with a wide variety of shorter length courses that would satisfy the English requirements.

Question type: E

Answer location: Romantic Radicalism

Type: E

60. Construct an essay in which you compare and contrast the "Romantic Radicalism" movement with the "Privatistic Conservatism" movement.

*a. Essay suggestion: You should expect a description for romantic radicalism that is very open ended with no real prescribed academic structure. Teachers would have a wide degree of freedom. Privatistic conservatism, on the other hand, stressed a more challenging curriculum with attention being paid to critical thinking skills.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Romantic Radicalism/Privatistic Conservatism

Type: E

61. "America 2000" initiated by President George H. W. Bush became "Goals 2000" under President Bill Clinton. Construct an essay in which you describe the goals and indicate which have been met, which have not, and why.

*a. Essay suggestion: The key here is that NONE have been met. Expect students to identify the goals, recognize they have not been met and hypothesize why. There are many rationales that may be used including the fact that they were politically determined without appropriate consideration for educational realism, funding difficulties, etc. Establish your own Rubric.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Goals 2000

Type: E

62. The analysis of John Goodlad concluded that most education was limited to low level learning with very little inquiry, critical thinking, and problem solving. Construct an essay explaining the significance of these findings.

*a. Essay suggestion: One would hope students recall earlier reform efforts and discover that change has not really happened too much of a degree since the first part of the 20th century. Students could point to a lack of meaningful staff development, a lack of buy-in over the years, or other factors. This is a complex higher-order question and the depth to which students can respond will depend on what has been done in class, not just what is in the text.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Privatistic Conservatism – Exemplary Leaders

Type: E

63. Charter schools were envisioned as potentially providing significant advantages for the public schools. In 2002 Murphy and Shiffman completed a study. What were the results of that study and how has it effected the movement?

*a. Essay suggestion: The study showed that charter schools were not any better or worse; the promise was not fulfilled. In some states there was a move for alternative charter schools providing more freedom from local boards and administrations. A much higher level of independence was allowed.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Charter Schools

Type: E

64. Some people say that No Child Left Behind could be re-written as "no test maker left behind." Construct an essay in which you support or refute that statement.

*a. Essay suggestion: Most students should support the statement. The law requires a great amount of assessment so test makers jumped on the bandwagon and are making a fortune design tests for individual states, etc. I suppose some could refute the statement by indicating states and school districts could make up their own tests or use only what is already available.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: No Child Left Behind Act

Type: E

65. Home schooling is increasing in the United States at a significant rate. While in the past some states did not allow home schooling, now all do and it is being taken advantage of. What reasons do proponents give for doing home schooling and are there any disadvantages?

*a. Essay suggestion: Proponents usually point to: (1) teach a particular set of values and beliefs, (2) accomplish more academically than in the public schools, (3) customize and individualize the instruction and curriculum to each child, (4) use approaches other than those that are typical in the regular schools, (5) enhance family relationships, (6) provide guided and reasoned social interactions, and (7) provide a safer environment. Some opponents have pointed to the lack of diversity in social settings and reduced opportunities for co-curricular involvement.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: homeschooling

Type: E

66. Initially, the renewal of the oft-criticized NCLB federal law was supported by the nation's governors, but they wanted states to have far more authority in carrying out its mandates. Since the act repeatedly came under fire, the governors decried for such things as its focus on testing and punishments to be reauthorized. Create an essay that explains what states are currently doing as a result of the criticism.

*a. Essay suggestion: Subsequently, several years later, the federal government released the NCLB waiver plan, which enabled individual states to craft their own accountability systems. Because NCLB was known as a flawed law that failed to deliver for schools and kids, Minnesota Education Commissioner Brenda Cassellius said, "Today is a great, great day for parents, teachers, schools, and most importantly students" (Staff and Wire Reports, 2011, p. A5). Although the requirement that all children be proficient in reading and mathematics (as early as 2014) was waived, states must still "meet conditions such as imposing their own standards to prepare students for college and careers and setting evaluation standards for teachers and principals" (Staff and Wire Reports, 2011, p. A5).

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: No Child Left Behind

Type: E

67. Added to the educational issues for America's public schools, the Tea Party, a grassroots movement of millions of likeminded Americans from all backgrounds and political parties, favor the elimination of the Education Department. Construct an essay explaining the stance of the Tea Party and why they want to eliminate the Department of Education.

*a. Essay suggestion: They Hate Standards because Standards are an "unfunded mandate" and because they want the states to have the freedom to develop their own programs to address local problems. They favor elimination of the Cabinet office, created as a separate department by President Carter in 1979 to elevate the federal government's profile on what had been considered a primarily local concern and because they say that the 30-year-old agency had failed students and that the states could do a better job. Tea partiers believe, "I think I would rather have local school boards, teachers, parents, people ... deciding about your schools and not have it in Washington." They want to see the federal agency abolished. At least 10 Republican tea party candidates have either considered or called for an end to the agency, which for fiscal 2010 had a discretionary budget of \$46.8 billion.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: Modern Conservatism

Type: E

68. Provide an overview of the various eras of curriculum, explaining the major influences of each on today's curriculum.

*a. Essay suggestion: Academic Scientism (1890-1916): Academic influence was result of systematic and somewhat effective efforts of colleges to shape the curriculum for basic education

while scientific influences results from attempts of educational theorists to use newly developed scientific knowledge in decisions making about the mission of the school and content of curriculum.

Progressive Functionalism (1917-1940): Characterized by child-centered orientation and the functional orientation of curriculum scientists.

Developmental Conformism (1941-1956): This era of educational history was a transition period. This was a turbulent time period with international conflict and tension since the US entered WWII, racial unrest in the US, and the dawning of the atomic age.

Scholarly Structuralism (1957-1967): The time was a time when the factors producing the international tensions continued and Sputnik was launched creating a focus on educational math and science with President Johnson allocating aid from the federal level.

Romantic Radicalism (1968 – 1974): This era was a time of national fragmentation and upheaval. A strongly vocal “counterculture” developed, espousing the virtues of drug-induced hallucinogenic visions, rock music, and spontaneous “openness” in all relationships.

Privatistic Conservatism (1975-1989): This period was strongly conservative, increasing religiosity, and included widespread immigration.

Technological Constructionism (1990-1999): This era can be viewed as a time of digital opportunity, content standards, school choice, voucher legislation, homeschooling.

Modern Conservatism (2000-present): Educational reform became one of the most divisive issues in America. Components that have influence on education: Race to the Top, Common Core Standards, The Tea Party.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: Chapter

Type: E

69. Outline the various key factors in effective schools research and explain how they work together to support effective education.

*a. Essay suggestion: School Effectiveness and School Reform: Purkey and Smith (1983) outlined the key factors in Effective schools. Focus on Organizational and structural variable and Process variables= Over the years, the Correlates have been refined and expanded to the following:

- Instructional Leadership
- Clear and Focused Mission
- Safe and Orderly Environment
- Climate of High Expectations
- Frequent Monitoring of Student Progress
- Positive Home-School Relations
- Opportunity to Learn and Student Time on Task

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: application

Answer location: School Effectiveness and School Reform

Type: E

70. Chose four of the major contributors to the research in curriculum and explain their contributions to the curriculum state of curriculum reform in the US.

*a. Essay suggestion: Benjamin Bloom: Bloom's taxonomy supporting levels of thinking and learning with a focus on helping students go to higher levels; John Goodlad: clear vision of what schools could become; James Banks: focus on multicultural education; Elliott Eisner: development of aesthetic intelligence; Robert Marzano: focus on strategies that work and habits of mind; Joseph Renzulli: focus on creativity and giftedness; Linda Darling Hammond: assisted with the National Teaching Standards; Carol Ann Tomlinson: made differentiated instruction a common concept.

Question type: E

Cognitive domain: analysis

Answer location: throughout chapter