**EDUC 1010 Heading:**

 **Chapter 6 Test**

 **Education in the United States-It’s Historical Roots**

Part I. Multiple Choice—Please circle or underline the best answer for each question below.

\* 1. The historical period in American education that most contributed to the strong link between religion and education (which remains to today) was the:

a. colonial period.

b. Early National Period.

c. common school movement.

d. Progressive Era.

\* 2. Schooling during the colonial period was designed primarily for which of the following groups?

a. Wealthy males

b. Males of all socioeconomic classes

c. Wealthy males and wealthy females

d. Males of all socioeconomic classes and wealthy females

\* 3. While religion was an important influence in all the colonies–Northern, Middle, and Southern–during the colonial period, it was the most dominant influence in the:

a. Northern colonies.

b. Middle colonies.

c. Southern colonies.

d. Western colonies.

\* 4. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the significance of the Massachusetts Act of 1647 (The "Old Deluder Satan Act")?

a. It provided the precedent for the principle of separation of church and state.

b. It provided a legal foundation for the public support of education.

c. It provided a framework for differentiating American education from its European roots.

d. It made public education mandatory for all children aged 13 and under.

\* 5. Which of the following is most significant about the Colonial Period in helping us understand American education today?

a. It helps us understand why teacher preparation programs (such as the one you’re in) came to exist.

b. It helps us understand why the federal government has turned much of the responsibility for education over to the states.

c. It helps us understand how the present organization of elementary, middle, and high schools came to exist.

d. It helps us understand why religion remains an important issue in American education.

\*\* 6. Consider the schools in the Southern colonies–Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia–during the colonial period. Which of the following statements is most valid?

a. The colonies were religiously diverse, so each colony created parochial schools for the children of the colony.

b. Because many people lived on plantations that were long distances from each other, parents hired tutors to educate their children.

c. Because many people lived and worked in agriculture, education was more egalitarian than in the Middle and Northern colonies.

d. Education focused primarily on religious training, which was grounded in the belief that humanity was evil, by its nature, having fallen in the sin of Adam and Eve.

\*\* 7. Consider the schools in the Middle colonies–New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Delaware, and Pennsylvania–during the colonial period. Which of the following statements is most valid?

a. The colonies were religiously diverse, so each colony created parochial schools for the children of the colony.

b. Because many people worked in towns that had industry and commerce, families collaborated to hire tutors for several families’ children.

c. Because many people came from working class–instead of aristocratic–backgrounds, education was more egalitarian than in the Northern and Southern colonies.

d. Education focused primarily on religious training, which was grounded in the belief that humanity was evil, by its nature, having fallen in the sin of Adam and Eve.

\*\* 8. Consider the schools in the New England colonies–Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire–during the colonial period. Which of the following statements is most valid?

a. The colonies were religiously diverse, so each colony created parochial schools for the children of the colony.

b. Because many people worked in towns that had industry and commerce, families collaborated to hire tutors for several families’ children.

c. Because many people came from working class, rather than aristocratic, backgrounds, education was more egalitarian than in the Middle and Southern colonies.

d. Education focused primarily on religious training, which was grounded in the belief that humanity was evil, by its nature, having fallen in the sin of Adam and Eve.

\* 9. Which of the following statements best describes the significance of the “Old Deluder Satan Act” (the Massachusetts Act of 1647), which was designed to create citizens that were literate with respect to the Bible?

a. It established a link between education and religion in the Southern states, such as Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana that remains today.

b. It set a precedent for controversies surrounding religion that led to the principle of “separation of church and state.”

c. It provided the legal foundation for public support of education.

d. It established a precedent that led to the widespread system of parochial schools that exist in the United States today.

\* 10. During the colonial period of American Education, the thinking of some European philosophers, such as Locke, Rousseau, and Pestalozzi, began to influence education. Of the following, which is the most accurate description of their influence?

a. These philosophers emphasized memorization and recitation as “training for the mind.”

b. These philosophers emphasized the importance of first-hand experiences for children as the foundation for their education.

c. These philosophers emphasized education for all citizens instead of reserving education for the wealthy elite.

d. These philosophers emphasized differences between religion and education that contributed to establishing the principle of separation of church and state.

\* 11. The leaders that framed the U.S. Constitution refused to establish a national religion in the United States. Which of the following is the best description of the reason for the leaders’ refusal?

a. The leaders were afraid that a national religion might lead to a national system of schools and churches.

b. The leaders adopted the principle of separation of church and state that had been established in England during the 1600's.

c. The leaders recognized that a great deal of religious diversity existed in the colonies, making the establishment of a national religion very difficult.

d. The leaders wanted to eliminate the influence of religion in America, and they believed that the refusal to establish a national religion would help them reach that goal.

\* 12. Which of the following statements best describes the contribution of the Land Ordinance of 1785 to education in America?

a. It was the law the formally established the principle of separation of church and state.

b. It was the law that removed the federal government from direct involvement in running America’s schools.

c. It was the law that established free public education for all students.

d. It was the law that set aside land that would be used to financially support public education.

\* 13. Which of the following best describes the legal action that resulted in every state in the United States now having it’s own office of education?

a. The First Amendment to the Constitution, which established the principle of separation of church and state.

b. The Land Ordinance of 1785 which provided a basis for financial support of education.

c. The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution, which said that areas not assigned to the federal government would be the responsibilities of the states.

d. The Old Deluder Satan Act which provided for public support of education.

\*\* 14. Of the following, the two most significant contribution of the Early National Period (1775-1820) that remain today were:

a. establishment of public support for education and the development of the comprehensive high school.

b. the separation of church and state and the removal of the federal government from a central role in running America’s schools.

c. the establishment of the Department of Education as a federal cabinet post and the creation of vouchers to support religion for all free members of society.

d. the “Old Deluder Satan Act” and the establishment of a widespread system of parochial schools.

\*\* 15. Public school officials are not allowed to mandate prayer in their schools. Which of the following best explains why officials are not allowed to mandate prayers?

a. The Land Ordinance of 1785, which called for a secular versus a religious orientation for public education

b. The Old Deluder Satan Act, which established the principle of non-religious public education.

c. The First Amendment to the Constitution that established the principle of separation of church and state

d. The 10th Amendment to the Constitution that mandated that education be largely governed by the states instead of the federal government

\* 16. Which of the following is the best description of the Common School Movement?

a. An historical attempt to make education available to all children in the United States

b. An attempt to increase the quality of teachers by establishing normal schools.

c. The process of reserving public land specifically for the purpose of funding public education

d. The process of putting common people in leadership roles in education

\* 17. Which of the following statements best describes the contribution Horace Mann made to American education?

a. He spearheaded legislation that led to the principle of separation of church and state.

b. He spearheaded the idea that all citizens should have the right to attend a tax-supported elementary school.

c. He was the leader of the movement to remove the federal government from direct involvement in running America’s schools.

d. He was the person who wrote and spearheaded the passing of the Northwest Ordinance of 1785.

\* 18. Which of the following contributed to the idea that free public education should be the right of all citizens.

1. The principle of separation of church and state.

2. The increasing industrialization of the United States during the approximate period between 1820 and 1865.

3. The large influx of immigrants from Europe and other parts of the world that began in about the 1830's.

4. The Land Ordinance of 1785 that established an economic basis for public education.

 a. 1, 2, 3, 4 b. 1, 4 c. 1, 3, 4 d. 2, 3

\* 19. Which of the following is the best description of normal schools?

a. Schools designed to educate all members of society, not just the elite

b. Schools designed to focus on secular more than religious education

c. Schools designed to prepare young men for careers in law or the ministry

d. Schools designed to prepare prospective teachers for America’s schools

\* 20. Which of the following most contributed to the increase in quality of America’s schools during the period from approximately 1820-1865?

a. Improvement in teacher preparation and the introduction of grade levels in elementary schools

b. The Land Ordinance of 1785 and the establishment of the comprehensive high school

c. The practice of using people preparing for the ministry as teachers and the establishment of middle schools

d. Tax support for public schools and control of education being given to the states

\* 21. Which of the following best describes an important problem with tax support for public schools?

a. Citizens are reluctant to pay school taxes, so adequate funding sometimes isn’t available.

b. Funding is often inequitable, because some districts have high tax bases, whereas others have very low tax bases.

c. Most of the taxes are paid by wealthy people who are unwilling to support education for all citizens.

d. Only a small portion of tax money goes to education, so education is consistently under-funded.

\*\* 22. In order to teach, you will be required to have a license, and you will likely have to pass a test to demonstrate that you are competent to work with young people. During which period in our nation’s educational history was this precedent established?

a. The Colonial Period (1607-1775)

b. The Early National Period (1775-1820)

c. The Period of the Common School Movement (1820-1865)

d. The 20th Century (1900-2000)

\*\* 23. Universities in our country today, such as Eastern Michigan University, San Jose State University, and the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) began as normal schools. Which of the following best explains why these normal schools were originally established?

a. Competent teachers were seen as the key to improving schools, and normal schools were established to improve teaching competence.

b. Normal schools were established because the age of the common man focused on “normal people,” people who made up mainstream America.

c. Normal schools were mandated by the Land Ordinance of 1785, which mandated that public education should be supported with tax dollars.

d. Normal schools were established by the 10th amendment to the Constitution, which mandated that education should be the responsibility of the states rather than the federal government.

\* 24. Approximately what percent of all high school-age students attended school at the beginning of the 20th century?

a. Less than 10%

b. About 25%

c. About 50%

d. About 75%

Use the following information for items 25-27.

While the comprehensive American high school wasn’t well established until the 20th century, its roots go back to the Latin Grammar School established in 1635, Benjamin Franklin’s Academy, which first opened in 1751, and the English Classical School (later changed to the English High School), which opened in 1821.

\* 25. Which of the following best describes the goal of the Latin Grammar School?

a. To prepare students for law and the ministry

b. To help students develop practical skills, such as math, navigation, bookkeeping and logic

c. To help some students develop practical job skills and others prepare for college

d. To help students acquire basic skills, such as reading, writing, and math

e. To help students acquire basic skills, such as reading, writing, and math, as well as develop high moral values and character

\* 26. Which of the following best describes the goal of Franklin’s Academy?

a. To prepare students for law and the ministry

b. To help students develop practical skills, such as math, navigation, bookkeeping and logic

c. To help some students develop practical job skills and others prepare for college.

d. To help students acquire basic skills, such as reading, writing, and math

e. To help students acquire basic skills, such as reading, writing, and math, as well as develop high moral values and character

\* 27. Of the Latin Grammar School, Franklin’s Academy, the English High School, and the comprehensive high school, which two are most alike?

a. The Latin Grammar School and the English High School

b. The Latin Grammar School and Franklin’s Academy

c. Franklin’s Academy and the English High School

d. The English High School and the comprehensive high school

\* 28. Which of the following best describes faculty psychology?

a. A view of learning that suggests that students learn best when taught by well-prepared teachers

b. A view of learning that emphasizes the role of experience and hands-on activities in learning

c. A view of learning suggesting that the best education involves mental discipline and training the powers of the mind.

d. A view of learning that emphasizes a study of classic literature, such as Shakespeare, that has endured throughout history

\* 29. Of the following, what are reasons that the Committee of Ten recommended that all students–both college bound and non-college bound–meet the same high school requirements?

1. The Committee was composed of college professors and administrators, who had a bias in favor of a college preparatory curriculum.

2. The Committee believed in the need for basic skills–reading, writing, and math–that all students should master.

3. The members of the Committee believed in faculty psychology, which emphasized mental training for all students.

4. The members of the Committee believed that a different curriculum for college-bound and non-college bound students might result in separation of social classes.

 a. 1, 2, 3, 4 b. 1, 3, 4 c. 2, 3, 4 d. 2, 4

\* 30. Of the following, which event most led to the development of the American high school as we know it today?

a. The development of the English High School, whose curriculum included English, math, science, history, and geography

b. The preparation of the report titled The Cardinal Principles of Education, which established goals for high schools

c. The establishment of Normal Schools, which resulted in a teaching force able to work effectively in modern high schools

d. The establishment of different grades in elementary schools, which better prepared students for the rigorous content of high schools.

\*\* 31. Janet, a math teacher, Cal, who teaches American history, Lamont, an English teacher, and Karen, a science teacher are meeting during their common planning period to discuss some students who appear to be having problems in each of their classes. They also are working on integrating their curriculum. Lamont agrees to have his class begin reading Uncle Tom’s Cabin since Cal’s students are studying the American Civil War, and the publication of the book was one of the factors that precipitated the war. Their discussion then continues. Based on this information, it most likely that these teachers teach in a(n):

a. elementary school.

b. middle school.

c. junior high.

d. high school.

\* 32. The educational movement that attempted to bring cultural minorities into mainstream American life by teaching basic skills and white middle class values is best described as:

a. separate but equal.

b. progressive education.

c. assimilation.

d. mainstreaming.

\* 33. The assimilation movement in education was most strongly attempted with:

a. Native American students.

b. African American students.

c. Hispanic students.

d. Asian American students.

\* 34. The policy separate but equal in education was most prominently implemented in:

a. Native American education.

b. African American education.

c. Hispanic education.

d. Asian American education.

\* 35. The fastest growing cultural minority group in the United States is:

a. Native American students.

b. African American students.

c. Hispanic students.

d. Asian American students.

\* 36. The cultural minorities who have experienced the greatest success in American schools are:

a. Native American students.

b. African American students.

c. Hispanic students.

d. Asian American students.

\* 37. Which of the following is most commonly cited as an important reason for the lack of success of Hispanic students?

a. The lack of motivation of many Hispanic students

b. Language differences that symbolized the differences between Hispanics and the dominant culture

c. Differences between the learning styles of most Hispanic students and the patterns of instruction found in most American schools

d. Antagonism between Hispanic students and other cultural minorities that resulted in Hispanic students being isolated from the rest of the school population

\* 38. The event of the Cold War period that had the most important implications for education was:

a. the Berlin airlift that resulted from the Communist blockade of Berlin.

b. the Korean War and the “Domino Theory.”

c. the Soviet launching of Sputnik.

d. the Cuban missile crisis that nearly caused World War III.

\* 39. Which of the following is the most important result of Russia’s launching of Sputnik in 1957?

a. It resulted in a dramatic increase in funding for math, science, and teacher training.

b. It precipitated the progressive education movement that made the school curriculum much more relevant to students’ lives.

c. It resulted in a standardized high school curriculum that raised the standards for the education of all students.

d. It precipitated the modern reform movement that emphasized standards-based education and school accountability.

\* 40. “A federal compensatory pre-school education program designed to help three- and four-year-old disadvantaged students enter school ready to learn,” is most accurately labeled:

a. Head Start.

b. Title I.

c. Progressive Education.

d. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

\* 41. “A federal compensatory education program targeting low income students in elementary and secondary schools” is most accurately labeled:

a. Head Start.

b. Title I.

c. National Defense Education Act.

d. Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

\* 42. The Supreme Court decision that made the policy,” separate but equal” illegal was:

a. the Civil Rights Act.

b. Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka .

c. Title IX.

d. the National Defense Education Act.

\* 43. The legislation intended to eliminate gender discrimination in schools was:

a. Title IX.

b. PL 94-142.

c. the Gender Equity Legislative Mandate.

d. the Civil Rights Act.

\* 44. Schools that attempt to attract and integrate cultural minority and white students through quality instruction or innovative programs are most accurately labeled:

a. progressive schools.

b. Title I schools.

c. integrated schools.

d. magnet schools.

Part II. ESSAY—please respond to the question below in a Word document; edit, proofread and save in H drive in Foundations of Education folder, print one copy:

\*\* 45. What is one of the single biggest issues facing us in education today that got its roots at some point during our country’s education history? Please state the issue, which time period it came from, what the issue was then and a description of the issue today. Please explain 2-3 specific strategies teachers can utilize to properly manage the issue in their classroom.