## \_ook What We're

(Vollmer's List)

children. Not any more the question, "Where does all the money go?" Once upon a time the mandate was story answers the question, "Why don't these schools just teach the basics?" View have changed what we ask our schools to do and how much these changes have a story about America and America's public schools. Specifically, it's a

geography were added, but the curriculum remained focused for 150 years. The founders of these scho and arithmetic, while cultivating those values that served the emerging American democracy. During the bore the major responsibility for raising a child. America's first schools appeared in the early 1640s. They were designed to teach young people

accelerated ever since. Every year we add to the mountain of social, medical, and psychological respor according to the needs of the industrial age. It was at this time, that we began to shift non-academic du many more children into the classroom. America's leaders saw public schools as the logical place to so By the beginning of the twentieth century, however, waves of immigration and changed attitudes toward

schools. Every year the cost climbs. Every year the burden grows.

1910-1940 1900-1910 From 1900 to 1910, the new responsibilities were mainly related to stud Immunizations, and Screening for Vision, Hearing, and Dental problems Courses on Nutrition Lessons in Basic Hygiene

nation bringing a new class of children into the schools. The multiple of the first wave of standardized tests. There was a push to formally track From 1910 to 1940, the pace of change accelerated. Child labor and co

- Vocational education, including the Industrial Arts and Agricultural educa Domestic Science/Home Economics, including sewing and cooking Phys Ed was expanded, including a growing roster of team sports, and
- School transportation was mandated. (For decades kids had to get to sci

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1940s

Business education, including typing, shorthand, and bookkeeping

In the 1940s, the nation's energies were intensely focused on winning a remarkable recovery, and expanding the post war boom. Against this

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- Music and Art classes were expanded

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1950s

Speech, including drama, became a separate academic subject Half-day kindergartens were introduced, and School lunch programs first appeared. (We take this for granted today, but the second subject to the second subject

schools the job of feeding America's children one third of their daily meal:

Supreme Court struck down school segregation. The Soviets launched And in response:

In the 1950s, the student population exploded as the Baby Boomers po

- Science and Math education were greatly expanded
- Foreign language requirements were strengthened
- tornado, and "duck and cover" drills became compulsory
- Sex education was introduced. (Makes you wonder how we made it as a Driver's education was offered, and
- standardized testing. Congress, which historically had left K-12 matters decided to make its first major regulatory push into public education by the economy was roaring and schools were rapidly expantesting. Congress, which historically had left K-12 matters

SOURCE: U.S. Depa

Look at the rising

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1960s