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| Curriculum Theories | History of how Theories Developed | Comparative Overview of Theories |
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- **2. APA Citation:**

Schiro, S. M. (2013). *Curriculum Theory: Conflicting Visions and Enduring Concerns* ((2nd ed). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.

3. Goal of the chapter or book

The goal of this book is to look at the 4-emerging curriculum theories that have driven education. The book gives a great overview of all 4 theories, their timelines, historical context of when they were most popular and delves into a comparative overview of the theories.

4. Main ideas – Definitions taken from Quick Reference Guide, generated by the Curriculum Seminar Class, Fall 2021

Scholar Academic Ideology:

Education takes place in school, and teachers teach basic information that allows children to grow up to be good citizens who are knowledgeable and aware about the world around them. The basic information taught is a culmination of information acquired by educated adults, that is divided into academic disciplines (biology, math, history.).

Social Efficiency Ideology:

An educational curriculum ideology that promotes the importance of efficiency by creating a detailed and programmed curriculum that allows learners to develop from incompetency to competency showing a change of behavior through a task/practice/rewards mentality while focusing on a sequence and detailed learning hierarchy of atomized simpler to more complex terminal and progressive objectives and active educational learning strategies that will lead to developing a more practical and active social citizens prepared for the rigors of adult life.

Learner Centered Ideology:

An educational ideology that promotes progressive education that is built on the reorientation of the entire school around the child to provide them with an experience and has the intention of painting the image of the school of tomorrow. Integration of the needs and interests of learners are the critical foundations to a successful implementation of this ideology.

Social Reconstruction Ideology:

An educational ideology that promotes the social nature of education. Social Reconstructionists operate under the assumption that our society is inherently flawed, yet there is something that can be done to correct these flaws. Educating “the masses of humanity” is what “provides the means of reconstructing society.”

Educators, though they may only say they prescribe to one ideology or another, utilize an overlapping process think Venn Diagram because each of the ideologies overlap and support each other based upon circumstances.

5. Other sources I would like to look at:

Bobbitt, F. (1918). *The Curriculum*. Boston: Riverside Press.

Bobbitt, F. (1924b). *How to make a curriculum*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.

Tyler, R. W. (1949). *Basic principles of curriculum and instruction*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.