Terms	Cremin	
Politics		
The Good Life	Aristotle – it is impossible to talk about education apart from the good life (p.85) "Conceptions of the good life contend with increasing vigor and occasional violence over the nature and character of education." (p.92) "People will inevitably differ in their conceptions of the good life and hence they will inevitably differ on matters of education." (p.104) Dewey – "a debate over education was really a debate over the kind of America people wanted to live in and over what it might mean to be an American." (p. 118)	
American Polity	Goal of education to diffuse knowledge, inculcate virtue (including patriotism), and cultivate learning (Jefferson, p.85)  Dewey – "Politics has indeed become a branch of education." (p. 118)  "Education cannot take the place of politics, though it is inescapably involved in politics, and education is rarely a sufficient for achieving political goals, though it is almost always a necessary condition for achieving political goals." (p. 118)	
Embryonic Community of Life	Dewey – "active with types of occupations that reflect the life of the larger society, and permeated throughout with the spirit of art, history, and science." (p.86) Enlarge the social responsibilities of the school (p.87)	
Progressive Education	Dewey – "Enlarge the social responsibilities of the school." (p.87) "the crisis in education ultimately announce the bankruptcy of progressive education." (p. 94)	
Desegregation	"Little Rock crisis symbolized the struggles over school desegregation that followed in the wake of Brown v. Board of Ed. In 1954" (p.88)	

Decentralization	"A struggle over school decentralization in the nation's inner cities and the conflicts that erupted between militant parents and lay people on local school boards and organized teachers." (p.89)	
Moral and Religious Values	Fundamentalist versus modernist religious values and conflict in the 1970's and 80's in Kanawha County, W.Va. (p.90)	
Shifting Patterns of Political Power	"Cities where blacks were becoming the dominant clientele of the public school system, where teachers and school administrators remained predominantly white, and where the schools seemed to be failing dismally in the task of educating their students." (p.90)	
Politicization of Education	A result of progressive education (p.87) University of California between 1949 and 1952 a conflict over a loyalty oath as a condition of employment. (p.91) 1980 White House Conferences on the Family – creates conflicts over women's rights, gay rights, abortion rights, family planning, sex education, and child care. (p.92)	
Education as Problem Solver	"American tendency to try to solve social, political, and economic problems through educational means." (p.92).	
"Children Caught in the Middle"	(pp. 89 – 91)	
Technology and Education	(pp.92) Mead – "I believe that telecommunications and computer technology will surely be a key element of secondary education." (p. 120)	
Education as Weapon	"Tendency ended up casting education as a leading weapon." (p.93)	
Impoverished	LBJ – "Not only to relieve the symptoms of poverty, but to cure it and, above all, prevent it." (p. 96)	
Educational Programs	"The result of particular educational programs joined with more general changes in the economy and polity to which the results contributed and by which they were confirmed. (p.98) Perry Pre-school, Title 1, Head Start,	

	Elementary and Secondary Education Act,	
	Higher Education Act, Peace Corps,	
	Fulbright-Hays Act	
Philanthropic Organizations	"Organs of the United Nations, friendly	
1 6	governments and philanthropic	
	organizations have also directed large sums	
	of money and technical assistance towards	
	education with the hope of lessening the	
	economic and social gap between Africa and	
	the rest of the world" (p.101)	
Litonian	"The American educational effort has	
Utopian		
	proved in larger measure utopian." (p. 102) The idea that education can solve the	
	problems of international competitiveness."	
T	(p.103)	
International Economic	"American economic competitiveness	
Competitiveness	with Japan and other nations is to a	
	considerable degree a function of monetary	
	trade, and industrial policy, and of decisions	
	made by the President and Congress"(p.	
	103)	
Dewey	"Education is the fundamental of social	
	progress and reform, and all reforms that	
	rest simply on the enactment of laws or the	
	threatening of penalties or upon changes in	
	mechanical or outward arrangements are, in	
	the end, transitory and futile." (p. 104)	
Assimilate	" there was no large scale effort to	
	assimilate them (Native Americans) to the	
	transplanted European communities" they	
	were judged to be unassimilable (p. 105)	
	African Americans were also judged to be	
	unassimilable (p. 105)	
	v. /	
Paideia/American Paideia	"Self conscious culture." (p.107)	
	Unification of Protestantism, Scripture, Poor	
	Richard's Almanac and Federalism. (p.107)	
	Myrdal's summed up American Paideia as,	
	liberty, equality, justice and fair opportunity	
	for everybody." (p. 114)	
Americanization	The pressure of immigrants such as German	
1 Interiounization	and Irish to assimilate and embrace	
	American Paideia (p. 108)	
	Horace Mann – "to transform ragamuffins	
	into sturdy young Republicans." (p.108)	
	mo stardy young republicans. (p.100)	

	"The dynamics of Americanization were essentially the dynamics of a discordant education." (p.108) ."the Americanization movement was getting underway, a vigorous national debate arose over precisely what it meant to be an American." (p. 112) Dewey and Kallen – "wrote of the need to redefine Americanism so that it would that it would come to mean not the abandonment of one identity in favor of another but rather combining for orchestration of diverse identities." (p. 112)	
Melting Pot	Israel Zangwill - "Merging of diverse nationalities into a new American whole." (p. 109)	
Tested Knowledge	"Dependable knowledge about teaching and learning about school and non school context, concerning elementary and advanced subject matter, and with the respect to the extraordinary rane of racial, religious, and ethnic groups that constitute the American people." (p. 124)	