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## Theme: Restructuring Teacher Education

## Traditions of Reform in U.S. Teacher Education

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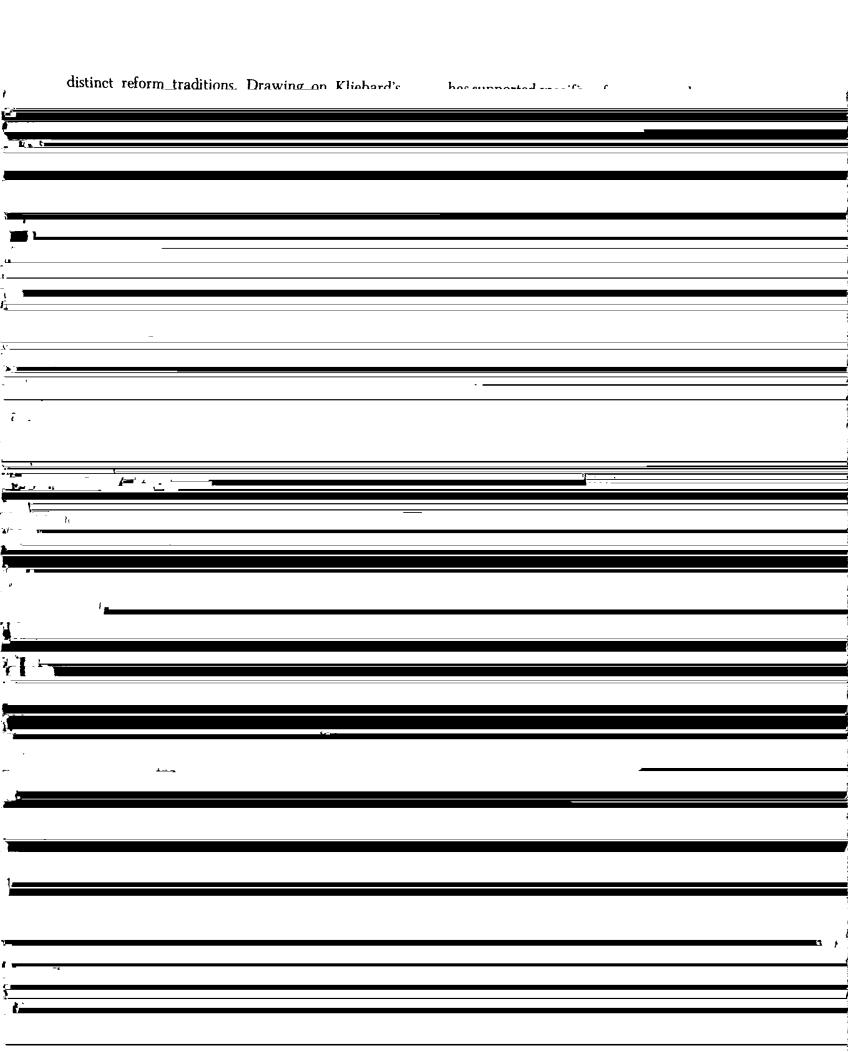
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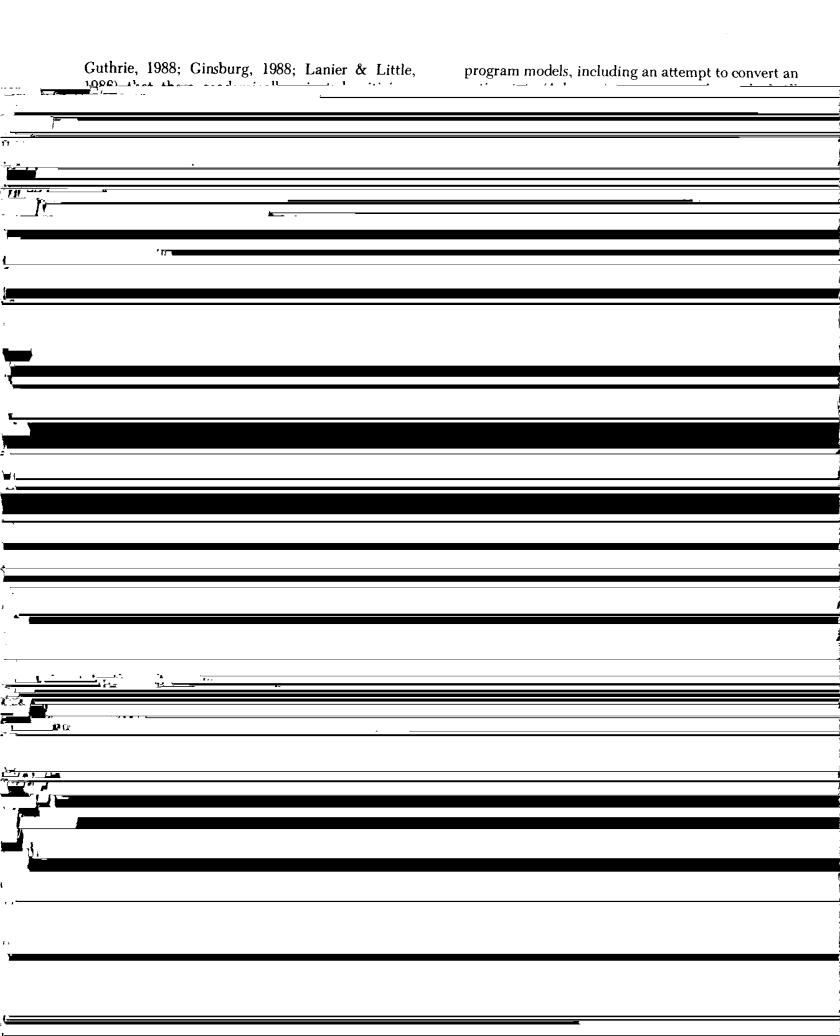
Four traditions of reform in 20th century teacher education in the United States are described: academic, social efficiency, developmentalist, and social reconstructionist. Each tradition is illustrated as a described academic of the contraction of the contrac

programs. It is argued that this framework of reform traditions can help clarify some important differences among ideas and practices in teacher education that appear on the surface to be similar.

A tradition is an argument extended through time in which certain fundamental agreements are defined and redefined in terms of two kinds of conflict: those with critics and enemies external to the tradition who reject all or at least key parts of those fundamental agreements, and those internal, interpretative debates through which the meaning and rationals of the following terms to be

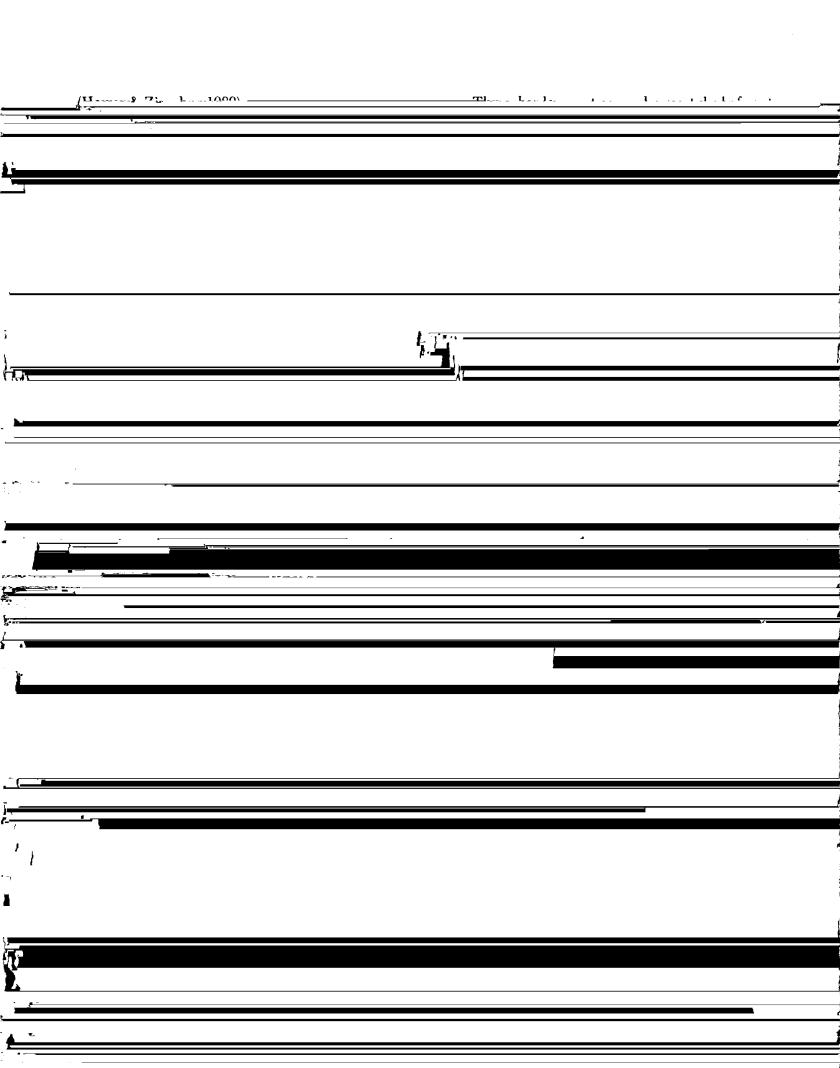
years. Although several recent analyses of the development of teacher education programs within colleges and universities in the 20th century have illuminated many of the tensions and conflicts impeding the reform of programs (Clifford & Guthrie, 1988; Herbst, 1989; Powell, 1976; Schneider, 1987), attempts to identify lessons that have been learned



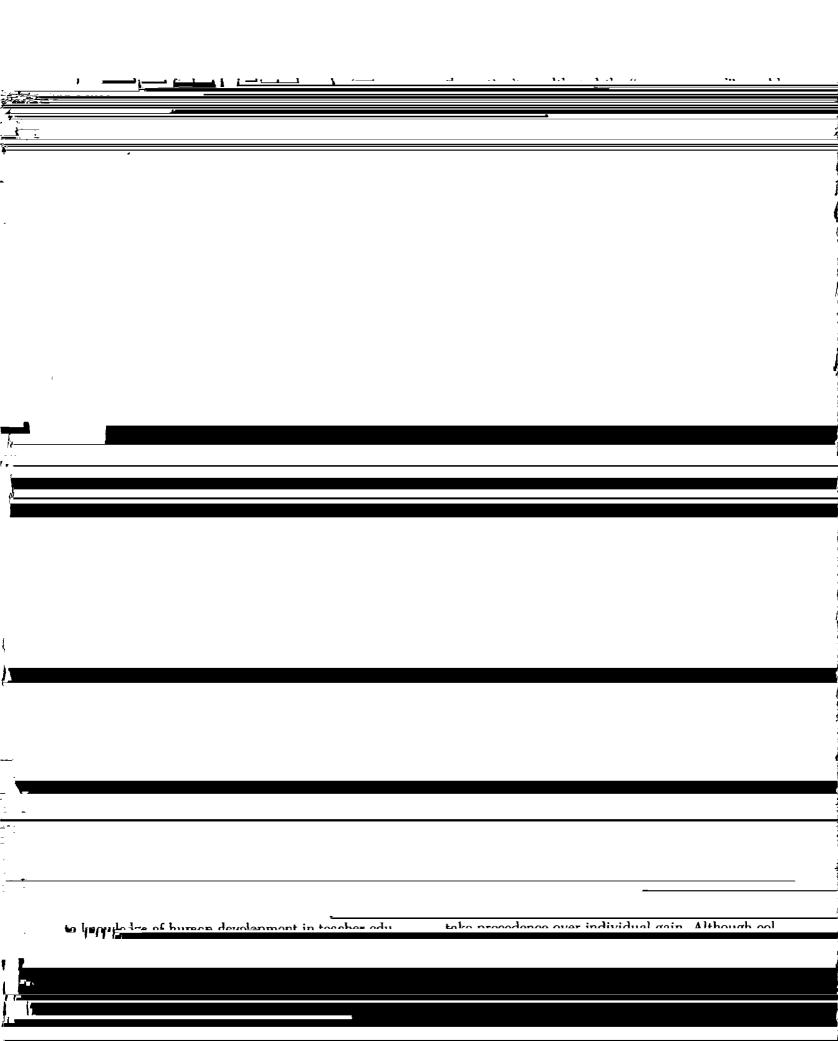


women and gender that challenge Platonic dichotooriented teacher education reforms (e.g., M.A.T. mies throughout the curriculum and have critiqued programs) to respond to needs for preparing teachers

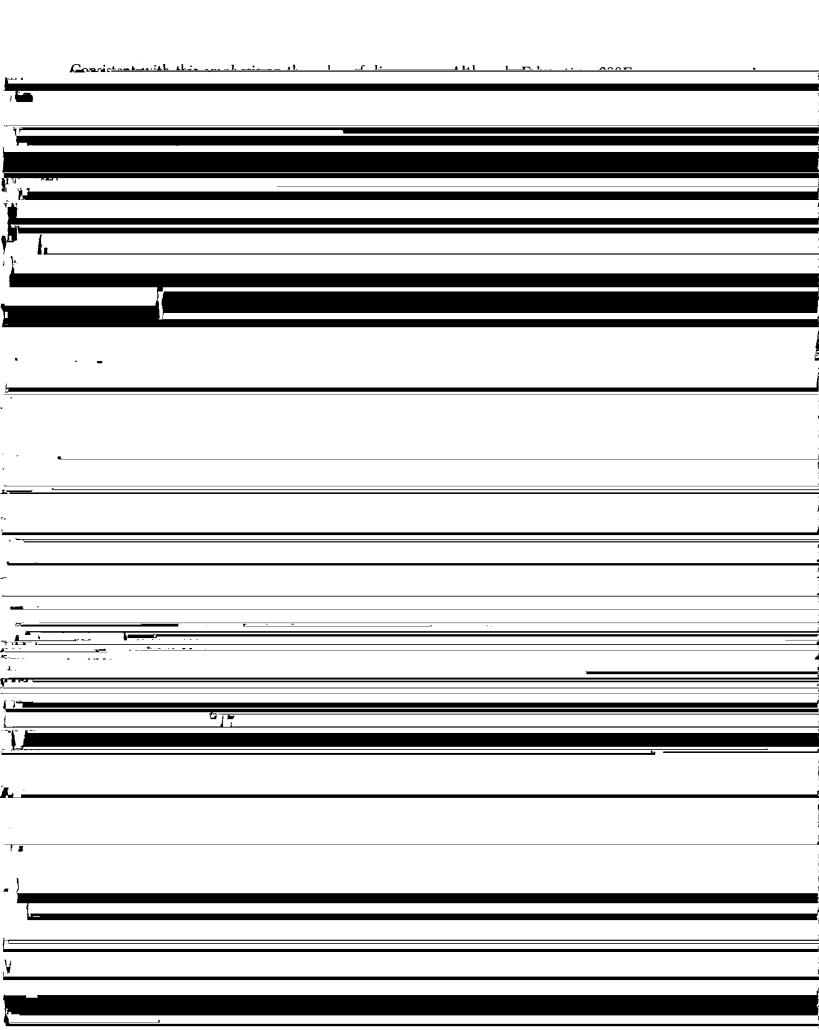
	tion, has involved faith in the power of the scientific study of teaching to provide the basis for building a	mailing surveys to experienced teachers in 42 states. The final list of 1 001 teaching activities was subdi-
	teacher education curriculum. This tradition emerged largely within schools, departments, and col-	vided into 7 major divisions (e.g., classroom instruction, school and classroom management). These
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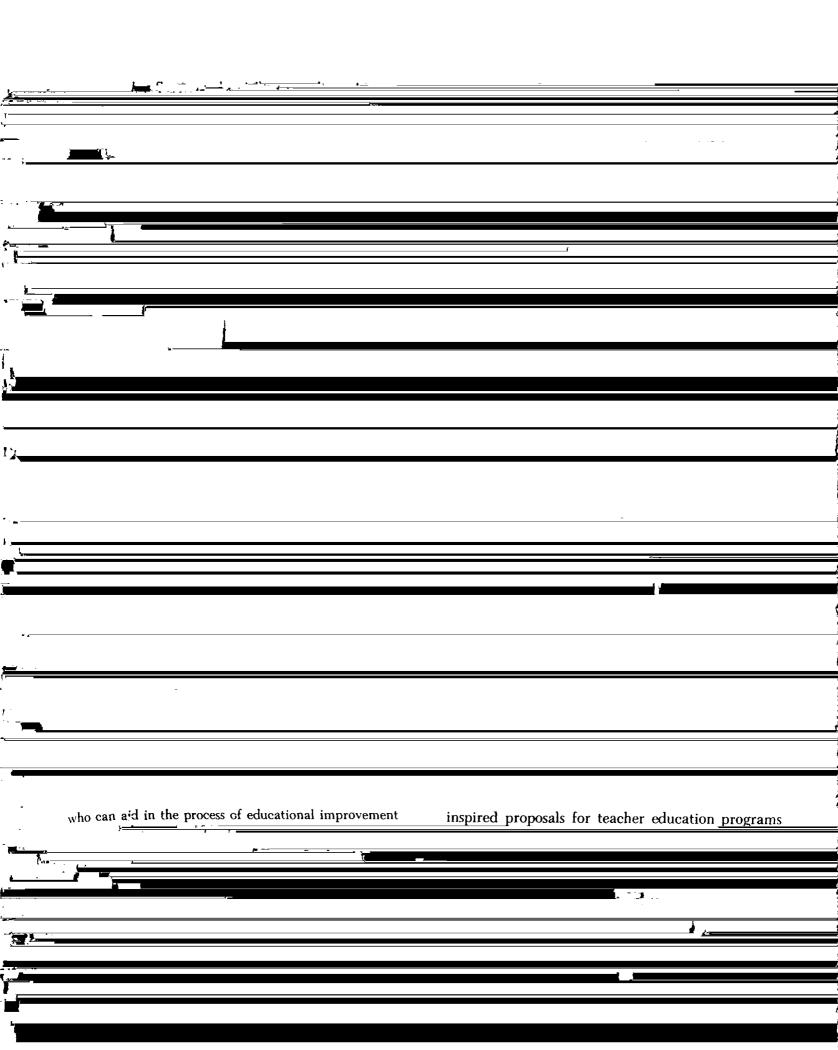


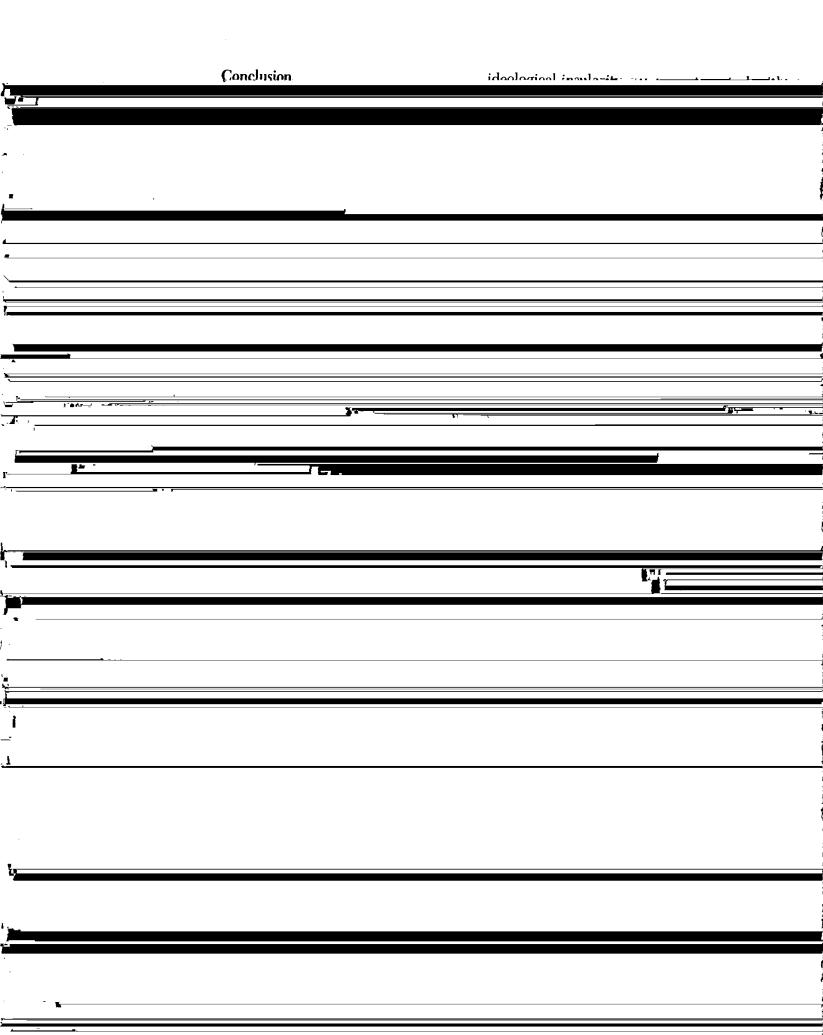
teacher education curriculum. For example, havioristically based C/PBTE movement that drew مناعداد مم عمداديم product studies of teaching, current versions of the developed a solid body of knowledge and a fresh set of conceptions about teaching on which to base social efficiency paradigm have also drawn upon reteacher education. For the first time, teacher educacent descriptive studies of classrooms, research on oriented progressive schools that were springing up opment and children's interests. Educating prospecall over the country. Perrone (1989) referred to this tive teachers to conduct observations and plan activiwork when he wrote about the progressive tradition ties for children on the basis of their observations was in I f tangham dighting down again of what were a least factions in decolumn and the monarch for often referred to as the "new" or "modern" educateacher education reform. tion were often critical of the failure of teacher edu-The teacher-as-artist metaphor had two dimensions. On the one hand, the artist teacher, who has a cation institutions to supply them with creative and











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