



Social Foundations of Education TEST MATERIALS

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SCHOOL AND SOCIETY PRACTICE TESTS



SCHOOL AND SOCIETY PRACTICE TESTS I

Question	A	B	C	D
1. Argues that schooling helps the powerful maintain dominance.	consensus model	conflict model	individual model	all of these
2. The functional prerequisite that schooling facilitates most directly.	reproduction	subsistence	protection	communication
3. The most general process?	socialization	schooling	education	all are equally general
4. Universal schooling born.	horticultural	pastoral	industrial	post-industrial
5. Technical knowledge is a primary means of generating wealth .	agricultural	industrial	post-industrial	technical
6. Classroom rules of conduct?	formal	technical	informal	specialist
7. A latent function of schooling.	child care	teaching reading	encouraging "appropriate" behavior	providing vision checks
8. They clash in the creationism/evolution dispute?	formal/informal	technical/informal	technical/formal	the same since the 1950's.
9. Which is a product of the informal culture	doing algebra	sending thank you notes	operating a forklift	walking like a man
10. Which is commonly an ascribed characteristic?	An "A" in English	A varsity letter	A title of nobility	A medical license
11. At this level of culture the teacher is often the curriculum	formal	technical	informal	specialist
12. Professionalizing teaching requires an emphasis on this level of culture?	formal	technical	informal	specialist

13. A curriculum based on custom and tradition rather than rational planning exemplifies	institutionalization	peroration	liberty	justice
14. What distinguishes schooling as a type of education	ts deliberateness	its site and paid practitioners	its focus on children	its focus on the formal culture

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15. Values that operate below the level of conscious awareness are said to have been:	internalized	formalized	technicalized	informalized
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School and Society True/False Practice Test I

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

- _____ 1. Education is socialization.
- _____ 2. Organization theory emphasizes the role of individuals.
- _____ 3. Vague goals allow greater leeway for action.
- _____ 4. The Town Meeting image is a bargaining and conflict model.
- _____ 5. Theory Z proposes organizational commitments to its membes.
- _____ 6. Organizational Development models emphasize monocratic control.
- _____ 7. Delegating authority conflicts with pursuing authorized goals.
- _____ 8. The garbage can process optimizes goals.
- _____ 9. Top-down administration presumes the systems management model.
- _____ 10. Theory Y assumes people are appropriately motivated.

School and Society Matching Practice Test I

Match each term with a phrase

- | _____ TERM | PHRASE |
|----------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. DU's | a. consistency |
| _____ 2. Factory Image | b. process orientation |
| _____ 3. large group instruction | c. Theory X organizations |
| _____ 4. lowers | d. negatively affected by power displays |
| _____ 5. education | e. withhold information |

- _____ 6. bureaucracy f. needs credible sanctions
- _____ 7. morale g. "I-don't-care"-attitude
- _____ 8. military services h. distributed in bureaucracies
- _____ 9. Theory X i. learning that pursues aspirations
- _____ 10. powerholders j. systems management model

School and Society Multiple-Choice Practice Test II

Question A B C D

1. Authority does not rest on ...	uncertainty	tradition	resources	consensus
2. The average school textbook budget is ...	1%	5%	1/10%	1/2%
3. The rationale of the discipline of cause is that ...	it is proper	it works	it is fun	it is a compromise
4. "Mystery" in organization theory is called ...	incompetence	control	decision	uncertainty
5. A diploma cannot function as ...	an indivisible benefit	a sign of a rite of passage	a divisible benefit	an absolute benefit
6. Institutionalized organizations emphasize...	resources	product	process	evaluation
7. Which school outcome is not celebrated?	achievement	literacy	graduation rate	employment expenditures
8. "Teaching to the middle" is an attempt to ...	reach all the children	be efficient	be fair	be lazy
9. Policy benefits lowers by ...	giving them power	recognizing them	reducing uncertainty	increasing powerholder discretion

10. What kind of control does a teacher definitely have over student behavior?	cause	command	rationale	reinforcement
11. Which is not a normal premise of the school?	Teachers may assign homework	Teacher may scold students	Principals may visits classes	Teachers may feed students
12. Teachers salaries tend to be based on seniority because ...	there is no consensus on how to evaluate them	older teachers are better	union contracts require it	principals' salaries are, too.
13. Informal control is often based -on ...	authority	policy	control of resources	organizational structure
14. "Decoupling" occurs when outcomes are ...	uncertain	costly	evaluated	certain
15. Sex is to sex education as reasoning is to ...	Bel Canto	mathematics	Logic	ballroom dancing

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School and Society True/False Practice Test II

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left

- _____ 1. Technically skilled teachers need more supervision.
- _____ 2. Authority depends mostly on power.
- _____ 3. Discipline is always a matter of doing what is proper.
- _____ 4. A Gallup poll shows that parents do not trust grades.
- _____ 5. Cooperation presumes common goals or agreement on means.
- _____ 6. Policy impersonalizes organizational discipline.
- _____ 7. Inquiry promotes "mystery."
- _____ 8. Assigning homework premisses teacher control of student out-of-school time.
- _____ 9. Uncelebrated, certain school outcomes are tightly coupled.
- _____ 10. Institutionalization substitutes political outcomes for celebrated goals.

School and Society Matching Practice Test II

Match each term with a phrase

	TERM	PHRASE	answer
_____	1. decoupling	a. presumes common goals	D
_____	2. discipline of form	b. teaching to the middle	H
_____	3. rationale	c. compliance with policy	E
_____	4. premissing	d. evaluation is lax	I
_____	5. informal control	e. it's the explanatory narrative	J
_____	6. institutional accountability	f. may function as a "treaty"	C
<hr/>			
_____	7. parent trust in grades	g. high on Gallup poll	G
_____	8. policy	h. "because it is right"	F
_____	9. cooperation	i. informal control mechanism	A
_____	10. "triage"	j. influence	B

ANALYZING CONTROVERSY PRACTICE TESTS

Analyzing Controversy Multiple Choice Practice Test I

Question	A	B	C	D
1. Which is NOT one of the recommended dimensions of conflict analysis?	matters of language	matters of fact	matters of value	matters of accuracy
2. Slogans ...	conceal potential conflict	facilitate practical cooperation	discourage tolerance	are always mottos
3. Reifications ...	are the same as slogans	are a type of generalization	don't lend themselves to hate	are very objective
4. Which is NOT a type of definition described in the text?	programmatic	descriptive	analytic	stipulative
5. Which does NOT describe a function of pseudo-solutions?	avoid failure	evade details	dodge who will pay	escape in phony details
6. Which term best recognizes interest?	pig-headed	cautious	fanatic	infantile
7. In the text, deep assumptions are called ...	presuppositions	theories	postulations	conjectures
8. Which is NOT true about consensus?	it has breadth	it has depth	it increases with details	it narrows as it deepens
9. Which is NOT a model of society?	consensus	organic	conflict	individualistic
10. An "appeal to envy" manipulates by appealing to ...	the poor	jealousy	pluralism	pride
11. Which is more of an interpretive authority than the others?	The First Amendment	the Pope	the Bible	an organization's by-laws

12. Operationalizing involves ...	making claims testable	making things work	dependency	aggression
13. What we understand as fact depends on ...	authority	grace	facility	reality
14. Which is NOT a benefit distinction?	divisible or indivisible	right or wrong	absolute or positional	substantial or symbolic
15. In which circumstance is responsibility complete?	behavior determined by external circumstances	behavior determined by brain damage	behavior free if deficiency needs met	behavior a consequence of the will

True/False Practice Test (Mark T or F in the space provided.)

Answer	1. The conflict model of society emphasizes the importance of stability and the desirability of common perceptions, values and morals.
_____	2. People arguing controversial issues often resort to <i>pathos</i> , an appeal to emotion.
_____	3. Controversies often arise because the disputants do not have common criteria of judgment.
_____	4. Operationalizing involves reformulating controversial claims to make them testable.
_____	5. Inquiry blockers are intended to put an end to questioning.
_____	6. Facts are unconnected to human judgment.
_____	7. Absolute benefits decrease in value as more people acquire them.
_____	8. A person is responsible if they have brought something about freely and deliberately.

_____	9. There are attractive benefits for one or both sides in starting a fight.
_____	10. Conflict sharpens exterior and internal group boundaries.

False/False Practice Test

ALL of the following statements are FALSE. Change ONE WORD to make them true.

1. Slogans generate deep consensus.
2. Technical language requires no consensus on authority.
3. Slogans encourage practical cooperation.
4. Reifications clarify individual differences.
5. Explicit definitions are distinctions people actually make in practice, but don't acknowledge.
6. Stipulative definitions subtly legislate and short-circuit debate.
7. Because of the way they are worded, pragmatic solutions can't fail.
8. In logic, <i>ad disputantum</i> means attacking a person to discredit their argument.
9. An unsound argument has a structure that permits false conclusions to be drawn from true premises.

10. Slogans are deep assumptions that presuppose the truth of dubious specifics.

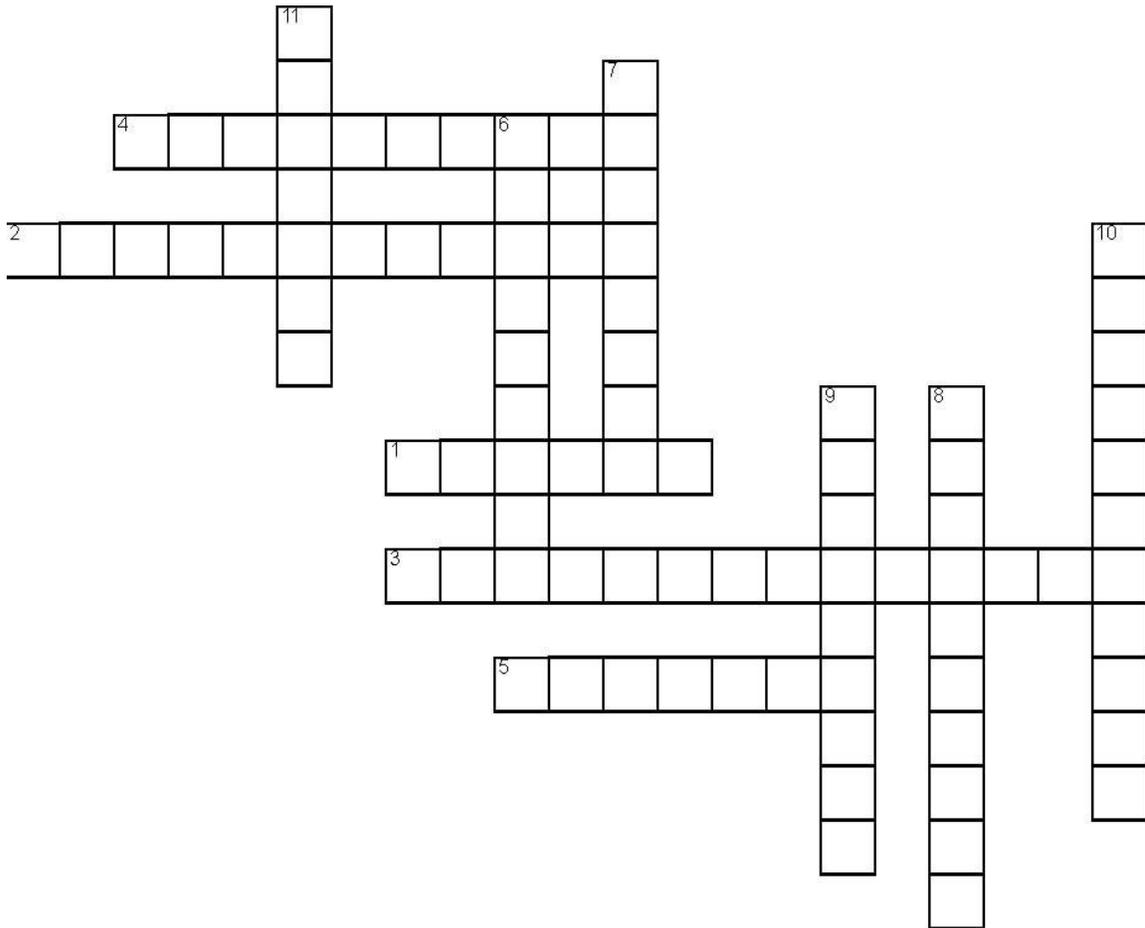
Analyzing Controversy Matching Practice Test

Match each term with a phrase.

	TERM OR TITLE	PHRASE
_____	1. implicit definition	A. the privileged and the people form two nations
_____	2. reification	B. elitist privileged fat cats
_____	3. slogan	C. shallow consensus
_____	4. pseudo-solution	D. can't fail
_____	5. name calling	E. deep assumptions
_____	6. presuppositions	F. nailing it down
_____	7. conflict model	G. "Clinton tells UN to reduce waste."
_____	8. appeal to envy	H. domination technique
_____	9. operationalizing	I. racist depictions of Asians in movies

Analyzing Controversy Crossword

Complete the puzzle using the clues shown below.



Across

- 1. a type of solution that can't fail
- 2. type of definition that supports a point of view
- 3. deep assumptions
- 4. rejecting a good argument because it comes from a person we despise or vise-versa
- 5. the type of appeal that depends on feelings

Down

- 6. an incompletely expressed argument
- 7. used to put an end to inquiry
- 8. type of benefit that decreases in value if supply increases
- 9. agreement in judgement or opinion
- 10. we assume the person is this when we blame them
- 11. promote apparent agreement while undermining practical cooperation

NUT & BOLTS PRACTICE TESTS



Nuts and Bolts Practice Tests I, II and III

Nuts and Bolts Multiple-Choice Practice Test I

Question	A	B	C	D
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1. State executive, legislative and	are free of	often overlap	eliminate	have little
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judicial responsibilities for	uncertainty		conflict	practical
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schooling...				consequenc
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2. Federal education officials...	cannot bypass	can directly	may not violate	are powerless
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	state officials	influence local	state	to stop racial
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		districts	constitutions	segregation
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3. Increasingly, school governance	federal	state officials	local school	private
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decisions are being taken away	officials		district officials	consultants
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from ...				
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4. The fundamental right to free and appropriate schooling...	has no basis in law	is guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution	is guaranteed by Brown v Board of Ed.	is guaranteed in many state constitutions
5. The basis for state control of schooling...	the First Amendment	the Tenth Amendment	tradition, not law	Public Law 94-158
6. Brown v Board of Education, Topeka (1954)	upheld Plessy v Ferguson	established a brand new school statute	ended school segregation conflicts	enforced by U.S. military
7. Private schools...	may not be government regulated	must offer financial aid to minorities	may not receive federal funds	typically are regulated by state officials
8. Which state first took over a local school district?	Pennsylvania	New York	Delaware	New Jersey
9. Which courts adjudicate most school-related disputes?	federal	state	local	None, only Congress does this.
10. To teach in public schools individuals typically must be ...	competent	certified	knowledgeable	certified
11. Which provides the statutory basis for American public schooling?	The First Amendment	state school codes	school district regulations	the Tenth Amendment
12. What fraction of the nation's school children attend public schools?	5/6	2/3	3/4	9/10
13. The authors of "A Nation Prepared" made a strong plea for...	federal school governance	stricter state regulation of local districts	competent and powerful teachers	school deregulation
14. Court decisions regarding schooling typically...	may not contravene legislation	deal in right and wrong	weigh competing interests	are not definitive
15. Year after year, the top concerns of school boards is ...	unfunded state mandates	drug abuse	school violence	school discipline

Nuts and Bolts True-False Practice Test I

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

Answer	
_____	1. State has primary responsibility for school governance.
_____	2. The federal government authorizes local control of schools.
_____	3. State commissions are described as a fourth branch of government.
_____	4. Power has been shifting to the local level of school governance.
_____	5. Schooling is a fundamental right under the U. S. Constitution.
_____	6. The General Welfare clause authorizes federal action on schooling.
_____	7. Case law is established through legislation.
_____	8. Chief state school officers are elected.
_____	9. State courts rarely become involved in school related matters.
_____	10. The Federal Government cannot compel school desegregation.

Nuts and Bolts Matching Practice Test I

Match each term with a phrase.

	TERM OR TITLE	PHRASE
_____	1. district chief executive	A. declined greatly in numbers
_____	2. Pierce v Soc. of Sisters	B. superintendent
_____	3. Philadelphia	C. compulsory schooling only in public schools
_____	4. overlapping authority	D. quasi-judicial decisions
_____	5. school districts	E. legislative basis of schooling in America
_____	6. General Welfare clause	F. Northwest Ordinance
_____	7. govt. commissions	G. promotes diversity while discouraging unified action.
_____	8. Establishment Clause	H. "wall of separation" between church and state
_____	9. Tenth Amendment	I. state takeover

Nuts and Bolts Multiple-Choice Practice Test II

Question	A	B	C	D
1. Who does NOT help determine the application of school statutes in particular cases?	legislators	appointed commissions	the courts	executive branch staffers

dismissal due to:	on		enrollment	politics
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3. Which is NOT legal grounds for overturning a local school board policy?	It violates state law	It violates the state constitution	It lacks public support	it violates the contract.
4. With respect to freedom to speak out on school issues, teachers must not...	publicly criticize board policy	knowingly making false statements	publicly criticize the curriculum	publish a critical letter to the editor in the paper
5. Regarding the legality of requiring teacher's to act as exemplars...	it is clearly illegal	it is clearly legal	it all depends	this has not been dealt with by the courts
6. Teachers strikes are ...	illegal in nearly half the states	legal in all states	illegal only in the Dist. of Columbia	illegal in all states
7. The right to free and appropriate schooling is ...	implied under the U.S. Constitution	stated in many state constitutions	guaranteed in the Welfare Clause	not legally guaranteed
8. Corporal punishment is ...	popular with experts	no longer practiced in schools	constitutional	all of these are true
9. The legal principle of <i>in loco parentis</i> ...	supersedes a student's constitutional rights	is obsolete	prevents warrantless locker searches	puts educators in a parental role
10. With respect to school disciplinary policy, "Due Process"...	is irrelevant	is a major consideration	is applicable only to suspensions	is applicable only to those 18 or older.
11. A twelve-year-old student's parents want to see her school records. They have...	an absolute right to do so	no right whatsoever to do so	a limited right to see some files	a right to see unclassified material
12. Negligence has taken place when a teacher fails to	take reasonable care	establish and enforce careful rules	eliminate dangerous conditions	all of these constitute negligence
13. With respect to administering medications to students, a teacher should...	give them only if the parent calls	give only nonprescriptions	require a note from home	politely refuse
14. A principal knowingly violates a child's legal rights. This is...	an intentional tort	permitted under habeus corpus	permitted under <i>in loco parentus</i>	legal only if the child is a minor
15. A teacher who is physically assaulted...	may use "all means of defense"	may use "reasonable force"	may not sue for damages	must press criminal charges

Nuts and Bolts True-False Practice Test II.

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

Answer	
_____	1. A teacher's union/school board contract is enforceable in court.
_____	2. People with power usually define educational slogans.
_____	3. Tenure does protects a teacher from tort liability.
_____	4. Teachers enjoy the same freedom of expression as other Americans.
_____	5. Teachers may not be fired for striking.
_____	6. Failure to provide reasonable care is negligence.
_____	7. Tinker v Des Moines dealt with school prayer.
_____	8. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 forbids racial discrimination.
_____	9. A teacher should never give medication.
_____	10. Tenured eachers may be dismissed for incompetence.

Nuts and Bolts Matching Test Questions II

Match each term with a phrase.

	TERM OR TITLE	PHRASE
_____	1. Title IX of PL 92-318	A. access to school records
_____	2. negligence	B. teacher participation in electioneering
_____	3. Tinker v Des Moines	C. freedom of expression
_____	4. "due process"	D. failure to take reasonable care
_____	5. Family Rights and Privacy Act	E. contract content
_____	6. New Jersey v T.L.O.	F. right to privacy vs.a learning environment
_____	7. in loco parentis	G. forbids sex discrimination
_____	8. collective bargaining	H. a substitute parentt
_____	9.mini Hatch Acts	I. a hearing must be provided
_____	10.Wisconsin v Yoder	J. religious beliefs predominate

Nuts and Bolts Multiple-Choice Practice Test Questions III

Question	A	B	C	D
1. The greatest portion of the nation's public school costs are paid with...	federal tax revenues	state tax revenues	local tax revenues	income tax revenues
2. In recent years federal education assistance to states and local districts has...	had fewer strings attached	been more tightly controlled	increased dramatically	increased substantially
3. The simplest and most inequitable state funding plan is the...	flat grant plan	foundation plan	power equalization plan	weighted student plan
4. Which is NOT one of the four basic principles for measuring tax effectiveness?	certainty	convenience	choice	neutrality
5. The primary weakness of the sales tax as a source of school revenue is that it is...	inconvenient	inefficient	progressive	regressive
6. Reliance on state and local revenues to fund schools encourages...	inequality of educational opportunity	equality of educational opportunity	dependence on lotteries and gaming	voucher plans
7. School finance inequalities...	violate the Equal protection clause	exist at both the district and state level	exist at only the district level	exist at only the state level
8. Justice Potter Stewart described school financing in the U.S. as...	barely adequate	chaotic and unjust	satisfactory	efficient and just
9. California's Proposition 13...	increased property taxes	made state tax increases easier	made local tax increases easier	made school funding very problematic
10. Funds for school capital construction projects are usually...	raised locally	raised at the state level	national in origin	collected in advance
11. Charter schools typically include...	only public schools	public and private nonrelig. schools	public and private schools	only private schools

12. Voucher plans include	only public schools	public and private nonrelig. schools	public and private schools	only private schools
13. Name the post- secondary education voucher plan initiated after W.W. II.	the McCarrenWalter Act	the G.I. Bill	P.L. 94-142	the Taft-Hartly Act
14. Would tuition tax credit plans involving religious schools be seen as unconstitutional?	yes	probably yes	probably no	no
15. Which level of government pays the smallest portion of the nation's school bills?	federal	state	local	that varies too much to generalize

Nuts and Bolts True-False Practice Test Questions III

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

Answer	
_____	1. Federal block grants allow local school authorities more latitude.
_____	2. Finance policies can fundamentally distort the schooling process.
_____	3. Schooling is NOT a merit good.
_____	4. Suburban schools tend to attract more federal dollars.
_____	5. The ability to pay principle conflicts with benefits received principle.
_____	6. Under the benefit principle the elderly should not pay school taxes.
_____	7. Lotteries are a major source of school revenue.
_____	8. The Reagan administration dramatically increased school spending.
_____	9. The property tax enjoys revenue resilience.
_____	10. Voucher plans are more likely to have constitutional problems.

Nuts and Bolts Matching Practice Test III

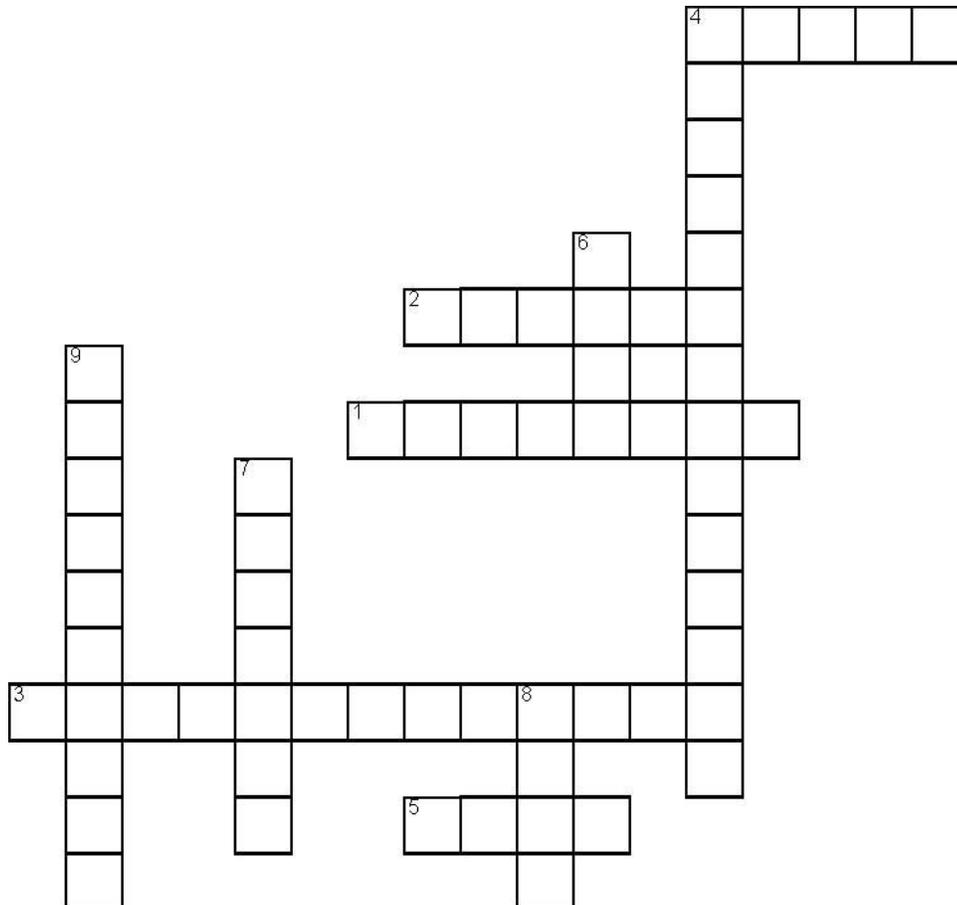
Match each term with a phrase.

Answer	TERM OR TITLE	PHRASE
_____	1. block grants	A. a minimum amount per pupil
_____	2. categorical grants	B. a wealthy individual should pay more taxes

_____	3. Flat Grant Plans	C. must be used for specific purposes
_____	4. Foundation Plan	D. number of students attending
_____	5. Power Equalizing Plan	E. benefits without costs
_____	6. Weighted Student Plan	F. based on type of student attending
_____	7. merit good	G. services considered so socially desirable that the government intervenes in the marketplace
_____	8. vertical equity	H. Federal Ed. Consolidation and Improvement Act
_____	9. free rider	I. matches funding to local commitment
_____	10. expenditures exceed income	J. primarily a federal option

Nuts & Bolts Crossword

Complete the puzzle using the clues shown below.



Across

1. this school tax is burdensome for the elderly

2. the level of government making day-to-day decisions
3. licensure for teachers
4. the level of government that regulates schooling
5. the pay a school board member receives

Down

4. the CEO for a school district
6. also called common law it is based on previous court decisions
7. what the US Constitution says about public schooling
8. an injury against persons or property
9. failure to act as a reasonable person would

HISTORY OF EDUCATION PRACTICE TESTS



HISTORY PRACTICE TESTS I, II, III & IV

History of Education Multiple-Choice Practice Test I

Question	A	B	C	D
1. Oldest hominid fossils	4,000,000	2,000,000	400,000	60,000

2. First evidence of capacity for speech	Australopithecus	Homo habilis	Homo erectus	Homo sapiens
3. Coincided with the development of the first schools?	speech	horticultural societies	writing	domestication of animals
4. Which was NOT mentioned in the text as one of the functions of Sumerian schools?	social control	confirming & reinforcing status	transmitting technical skills	promoting equality of opportunity
5. Schools have existed for about how many years?	10,000	240,000	6,000	1,200,000
6. Made extensive efforts to insure the education of all citizens?	China	Athens	Sumer	Sparta
7. Which is NOT true of schooling in Athens?	it was private	instruction was entirely individual	physical education was important	coercion was minimal
8. Of the following, which was true of Athenian higher education?	It encompassed all classes.	Itinerant teachers often provided it.	It took place in the first universities.	It was decidedly impractical.
9. One of the most important contributions of Plato was that he:	reframed problems at the technical level of culture.	established social control as the foremost aim of schooling.	reestablished religion as the central theme of schooling.	tutored Alexander the Great.
10. Identify the father of logic.	Plato	Socrates	Aristotle	Anaximander
11 Latin for "well-schooled."	educatio	profundus	pedagogueous	eruditus
12. As Roman civilization developed	families delegated their duties	the state delegated authority	schools declined in importance.	government schooling declined.
13 The status function of Roman schooling is best associated with which of these?.	the ludus	the tutor	the Latin grammar school.	the pedagogue
14. These schools were at the top of the Roman educational prestige hierarchy.	ludus	Latin grammar schools	schools of rhetoric	schools of pedagogy
15. The most prestigious Roman schooling was conducted in:	Latin	Greek	Hebrew	Sumerian

History of Education True-False Practice Test I

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

_____	1. Schooling is deliberate, but education can occur by accident.
_____	2. Until recently, education was not a major concern of humankind.
_____	3. The story of humankind is the story of culture becoming elaborate.
_____	4. For four million years schools played no role in human affairs.
_____	5. Family-based education was of secondary importance in Athens.
_____	6. Writing set the stage for the creation of schools.
_____	7. Parental concerns in ancient times were quite different from today..
_____	8. Anyone wishing a high government post in ancient China had to master a literary education.
_____	9.Spartan authorities distrusted the family.
_____	10. As Rome developed, the state began to take over family authority.

History of Education Matching Practice Test I

Match each term with a phrase.

	TERM OR TITLE	PHRASE
_____	1. Latin grammar schools	A. physical education
_____	2. ludus	B. the liberal arts
_____	3. Sophists	C. very involved with the priestly caste
_____	4. of equal value to academics in Athens	D. schooling conforms to the social structure, social values and norms of the host society
_____	5. apprenticeship	E. commonly associated with artisans
_____	6. correspondence	F. Roman equivalent of secondary schools
_____	7. Sumerian schooling	G. itinerant professors
_____	8. Socrates	H. Instutio Oratoria
_____	9. Quintilian	I. Roman equivalent of elementary school
_____	10.Cicero	J. asking a series of careful questions

History of Education Multiple Choice Practice Test II

Question	A	B	C	D
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1. Had primary responsibility for	households	the Church	Sunday schools	town schools
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education during the Age of Faith?				
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2. Replaced the Roman schools of	Christian	apprenticeships	instruction in the	guilds
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rhetoric during the early Age of	morality plays		skills of	
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Faith?			knighthood	
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3. The early Church fathers dealt with classical learning by...	reluctantly adopting it	they had no knowledge of it	eagerly adopting it	rejecting it totally
4. He was an effective advocate for the adoption of Roman schooling.	St. Jerome	St. Augustine	St. Paul	St. Bernard of Lyon
5. Romanized Greek learning found a particularly sympathetic refuge in...	Eastern tradition monasteries	Benedictine tradition monasteries	the writings of Tertullian	the writings of Pater Noster
6. Early Christian schools were in which image?	town meeting	temple	factory	cathedral
7. The growth of the medieval Church's governmental role...	increased demand for schooling.	had little effect on the demand for schooling.	had no effect on demand for schooling.	actually decreased demand for schooling.
8. Charlemagne's educational initiatives were...	revolutionary in their impact.	of major consequence	of little lasting consequence	a complete failure
9. The most important components of the medieval school's curriculum were...	Latin grammar and rhetoric	Latin grammar and logic	Latin grammar and arithmetic	Latin grammar and geometry
10. The medieval view of children was that they were...	something special	very different from adults	to be loved, not coerced	to be subdued
11. The Studium Generale commonly evolved from...	town schools	court schools	schools of rhetoric	cathedral schools
12. The focus of the medieval university was...	never vocational	occasionally vocational	moderately vocational	very vocational
13. The Renaissance revitalized...	the study of the classics	established authority .	the oral tradition	the role of dogma in the university.
14. The Latin Grammar schools...	served a new elite.	accepted children as young as six.	have died out completely	rejected humanism
15. Which was a major educational development of the Reformation?	laid basis for state control of schools	emphasized elite schooling	provided basis for first universities	developed a standard curriculum

History of Education True-False Practice Test II

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

_____	1. Early monastic schooling helped preserve classical culture.
_____	2. Cathedral schools became more important than monastic schools.
_____	3. Teacher's guilds came to control who was permitted to teach.
_____	4. Cathedral schools never had a distinctly vocational function
_____	5. Town schools ended the Church's school monopoly.
_____	6. Printing first impacted the universities, then commerce.
_____	7. Protestantism emphasized that all should be schooled.
_____	8. Humanist scholars merged the classics with Christianity.
_____	9. Latin grammar schools educated middle and upper class boys.
_____	10. The <i>Ratio Studiorum</i> was created by the Christian Brothers.

History of Education Matching Practice Test II

Match each term with a phrase.

	TERM OR TITLE	PHRASE
_____	1. Society of Jesus	A. they threatened clerical income
_____	2. Johann Sturm	B. established in or near Bishop's palace.
_____	3. Luther	C. individuality in conduct, speech and writing
_____	4. studia humanitas	D. said forget priests, read Bible for yourself
_____	5. institutionalized	E. taught in court schools
_____	6. scholasticism	F. deductive logic used within the bounds of Catholic doctrine
_____	7. town schools	G. set up colleges throughout Europe for children of the powerful
_____	8. cathedral schools	H. helped Luther set up schools
_____	9. Alcuin	I. when procedures are routinized and done mindlessly
_____	10. Cluny	J. Benedictine abbey famous for learning

History of Education Matching Practice Test III

Question	A	B	C	D
1. Regarding the Age of Reason, educators tended to...	welcome it	quickly abandon the traditional	quietly adopt its radical skepticism.	hope it would go away.
2. With respect to schooling, officials of the Church of England...	were reluctant to school the masses	only tolerated dissent in universities	regarded Latin as too Papist.	encouraged practical subjects
3. How important were status concerns to English education in the colonial period?	very important	fairly important	fairly unimportant	very unimportant
4. Emphasis on Latin and Greek in early American schools primarily reflected.	control concerns	status concerns	vocational concerns	management concerns
5. Puritan children raised in the colonies...	could not be as tightly controlled	had less independence	were more easily socialized	tended to be more obedient
6. The authors of the Olde Deluder Satan Act of 1647 attempted to...	establish religious tolerance	control deviance via the family	gain benefits while dodging costs	circumvent the Constitution
7. The Southern way of life put a unique burden on...	the church	the community	the schools	the family
8. Identify a uniquely practical American style of school.	the Latin grammar school	the Sunday school	the monitorial school	the academy
9. Children are naturally good, and corrupted by exposure to civilization.	Comenius	Locke	Franklin	Rousseau
10. Washington, Jefferson and Madison argued that schooling...	was essential for prosperity	was necessary for faith	was essential for self-government	should be a private matter
11. Identify a group that was NOT inclined to oppose publicly financed schools.	tax payers	private school leadership	farmers	upper middle class social reformers
12. Which theory emphasizes that public schools were used to control the poor.	conflict theorists	individualist theorists	consensus theorists	strict constructionists
13. When the English middle class enrolled their children in Latin	soon followed	abandoned the use of	moved their children out	took no notice

grammar schools, the upper class..		tutors		
14. What schools were deliberately modeled on factories.	academies	monitorial schools	industrial schools	Sunday schools
15. Who stressed that instruction must be carefully linked to the process of development?	Locke	Lancaster	Pestalozzi	Mann

History of Education True/False Practice Test III

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

_____	1. Descartes exemplified the Age of Reason.
_____	2. Industrialization helped separate workplace, family and community.
_____	3. Latin and Greek in colonial schools evidenced status concerns.
_____	4. Life in the wilderness strengthened the Puritan community.
_____	5. The 1647 law establishing Puritan schools also provided funding.
_____	6. The Puritan town meeting set precedent for modern school boards.
_____	7. Comenius stressed the connection between schooling and progress.
_____	8. Rousseau claimed that the minds of new borns are a blank tablet.
_____	9. The U. S. Constitution makes schooling a local responsibility.
_____	10. The Northwest Ordinance set precedent for Federal school support.

History of Education Matching Practice Test III

Match each term with a phrase.

	TERM OR TITLE	PHRASE
_____	1. Pestalozzi	A. parochial schools
_____	2. Rousseau	B. developmentally based education
_____	3. family and church	C. relied heavily on family for education
_____	4. Washington	D. favored Federally sponsored public schools
_____	5. Middle Colonies	E. Regarded man as the splendid animal.
_____	6. New England	F. love, not efficiency in schooling

_____	7. the South	G. weakened by frontier life
_____	8. Lancaster and Bell	H. government schools for nation building
_____	9. Pestalozzi	I. social renewal through schooling
_____	10. Frederick the Great	J. employed dictators in schools

History of Education Multiple Choice Practice Test IV

Question	A	B	C	D
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1. The basic characteristics of US public schools were defined in the period...	1600-1650	1650-1776	1776-1800	1800-1865
2. Public schools in America were first	permitted	encouraged	required	institutionalized
3. What New Englander is often referred to as the "Father of the Common School?"	John Dewey	John Comenius	Horace Mann	Thadeus Stevens
4. Consensus regarding the ends and means of American public schooling...	has always been deep	has become less and less shallow	has recently become a problem	has always been problematic
5. With respect to public schooling, the issue of authority has been...	less problematic today	largely settled	of fundamental importance	much overemphasized
6. The relationship of progressive education and the progressive era illustrates the principal of...	ubiquity	consanguinity	correspondence	utilitarianism
7. Consensus model historians argue that the common schools...	were designed to control the poor	built community	promote individual opportunity	imposed on immigrants
8. Progressivism swung pendulum-like between these two concerns.	social efficiency and individual dignity	social reform and progressivism	rising taxes and population growth	Federal regulation and private control
9. Which of these most successfully avoided the public schools?	the children of farmers	the children of the poor	the children of the rich	the children of immigrants
10. How were Catholic immigrant children generally received by school boards and educators?	with cordiality	with caution	with deliberate neutrality	with hostility

11. In general, how well have immigrant children done in America's public schools?	very well	well	the same as native-born children	poorly
12. What was the age range of those educated in country schools?	6 to 13	4 to adult	6 to 16	4-12
13. When did schools begin to become a single articulated system?	after the Revolutionary War	after the Civil War	only in this century	after World War I
14. A teacher's organization that began as a union.	the National Education Association	the United Teachers of America	the American Federation of Teachers	the National Congress of Educators
15. In the early 1900's this new type of school became popular.	the Middle School	the High School	the Junior High School	the Community College

History of Education True/False Practice Test IV

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

_____	1. There was violent opposition to integrated schooling in the South
_____	2. New England led the nation in the development of public schools.
_____	3. Catholic immigrants agreed on parish school policy.
_____	4. Conflict historians see public schools as an attempt by the rich and powerful to control the poor and powerless.
_____	5. Consensus on public schooling during the 20th century was broad but shallow.
_____	6. The poor have been enthusiastic about the benefits of schooling.
_____	7. The evolution/creation controversy centers on authority.
_____	8. In the 1960's and 70's schools were widely criticized for their lack of excellence.
_____	9. In the 1980's schools were widely criticized for their lack of excellence.
_____	10. Industrialization left an enduring mark on school practices.

History of Education Matching Practice Test IV

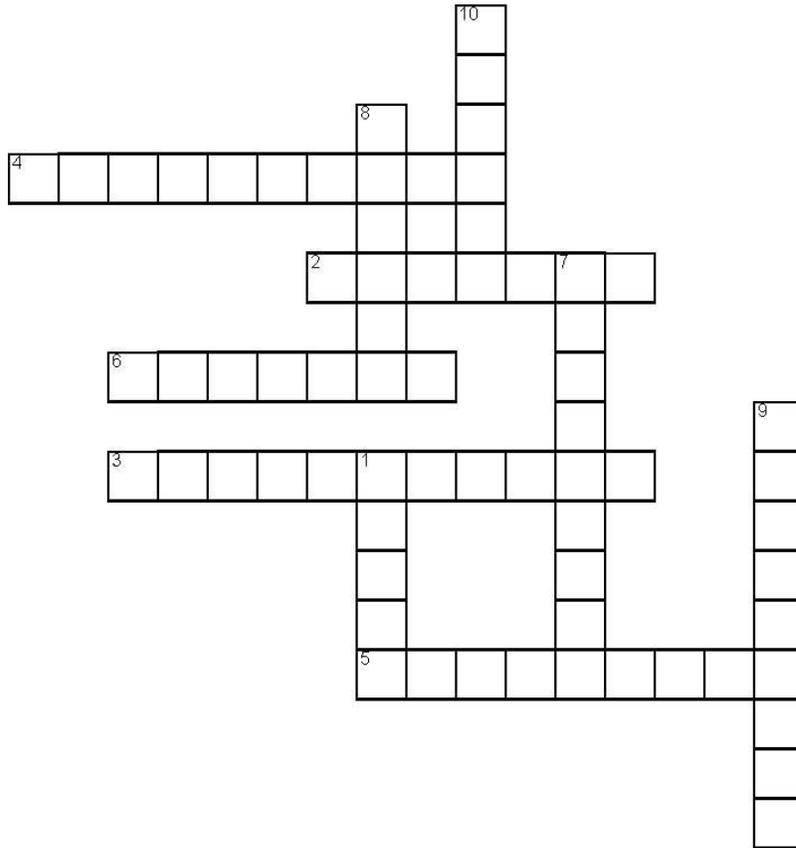
Match each term with a phrase.

	TERM OR TITLE	PHRASE
_____	1. Progressivism	A. school desegregation
_____	2. <i>A Nation at Risk</i>	B. Carnegie Task Force on Teaching as a Profession

_____	3. Public Law 94-148	C. least restrictive environment
_____	4. National Educ. Assoc.	D. inspired by Prussian schools
_____	5. Brown v. Board of Education (1954).	E. traditionally excluded from public schooling
_____	6. <i>A Nation Prepared</i>	F. hard to implement
_____	7. Charles Darwin	G. pragmatism
_____	8. Horace Mann	H. John Scopes
_____	9. slogans	I. Presidential commission
_____	10. the “mentally weak”	J. tried to use sanctions

History of Education Crossword

Complete the puzzle using the clues shown below.



Across

1. this 20th Century President of the US cut federal school spending by 50%
2. the first schools were housed in these
3. this religious reformer favored schooling for everyone for religious reasons
4. these schools specialized in mass production by more advanced students to teach the less advanced
5. the kind of skills the first schools specialized in teaching
6. this 20th Century President of the US dramatically increased federal school spending

Down

1. A Nation at ____ denounced what it claimed was the dismal state of US schooling.
7. that aspect of socialization that is deliberately taught
8. this Roman author of De Oratore emphasized the importance of a background in the liberal arts
9. occurs in places solely set aside for education
10. this medieval institution's carefully structured training was modeled loosely on the family

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY PRACTICE TESTS I, II AND III



School and Society Multiple-Choice Practice Test I

Question	A	B	C	D
1. Argues that schooling helps the powerful maintain dominance.	consensus model	conflict model	individual model	all of these
2. The functional prerequisite that schooling facilitates most directly.	reproduction	subsistence	protection	communication

3. The most general process?	socialization	schooling	education	all are equally general
4. Universal schooling born.	horticultural	pastoral	industrial	post-industrial
5. Technical knowledge is a primary means of generating wealth .	agricultural	industrial	postindustrial	technical
6. Classroom rules of conduct?	formal	technical	informal	specialist
7. A latent function of schooling.	child care	teaching reading	encouraging “appropriate” behavior	providing vision checks
8. They clash in the creationism/evolution dispute?	formal/informal	technical/informal	technical/formal	the same since the 1950’s.
9. Which is a product of the informal culture	doing algebra	sending thank you notes	operating a forklift	walking like a man
10. Which is commonly an ascribed characteristic?	An “A” in English	A varsity letter	A title of nobility	A medical license
11. At this level of culture the teacher is often the curriculum	formal	technical	informal	specialist
12. Professionalizing teaching requires an emphasis on this level of culture?	formal	technical	informal	specialist
13. A curriculum based on custom and tradition rather than rational planning exemplifies	institutionalization	peroration	liberty	justice
14. What distinguishes schooling as a type of education	its deliberateness	its site and paid practitioners	its focus on children	its focus on the formal culture
15. Values that operate below the level of conscious awareness are said to have been:	internalized	formalized	technicalized	informalized

School and Society True/False Practice Test I

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

Answer	
_____	1. Assumptions about society are fundamental to our understanding of schooling.

_____	2. The consensus model of society emphasizes that schooling harmonizes values, encourages consensus and integrates individuals into the social structure.
_____	3. From a conflict perspective, schooling reflects and further reinforces fundamental inequalities of opportunity for personal development and economic reward.
_____	4. A Nation at Risk assumes the correctness of the individualistic model.
_____	5. Education and schooling are both processes of socialization.
_____	6. School's latent functions operate in the background at an unknowing level.
_____	7. Horticultural societies were the first to develop schools.
_____	8. Knowledge is a primary means of creating wealth in a post-industrial society.
_____	9. "Proper English" is principally a product of the technical culture.
_____	10. Disagreements in psychology between strict behaviorists and cognitivists concerning the nature of learning are an example of formal/formal conflicts.

School and Society Matching Practice Test I

Place the correct matching letter in the empty space provide at the left

	TERM OR TITLE	PHRASE
_____	1. word processing	A. consensus model
_____	2. schooling should encourage social stability	B. technical level
_____	3. "acting like a woman"	C. informal level of culture
_____	4. Miss Manners and etiquette	D. agricultural societies
_____	5. what schools do to, or for, particular people.	E. conflict model
_____	6. schools reinforce fundamental inequalities	F. hunting and gathering
_____	7. has little social stratification	G. individual model
_____	8. introduced schools	H. formal culture
_____	9. accomplished by specialists	I. socialization
_____	10. can take place accidentally	J. schooling

School and Society Multiple-Choice Practice Test II

Question	A	B	C	D
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1. Findings compliment those of	Oliker	Brownstein	Blumenthal	Jencks
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Coleman?				
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2. The top fifth of the U.S.	100%	600%	50%	1,800%
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population has how much greater				
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income than the lower fifth?				
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3.Coleman found that black	got worse with	were actually	were only	were a product
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children's educational deficiencies	each year in	non-existent	partially	of heredity
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—:	school.		remedied in	
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	64		school	
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revealed that:	attainment	the best route	decline even as	wealthy need
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	influences		attainment	increase their
--	------------	--	------------	----------------

	income.		rises.	share of income.
--	---------	--	--------	------------------

5.About how many US children are	100,000	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
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abused or neglected every year?				
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6. Which parent/child factors correlate with academic achievement?	good communications and strict discipline	close supervision and good communications	close supervision and strict discipline	use of corporal punishment and close supervision
7. In <i>What Works</i> US Department of Education staffers assume that parents:	have sufficient time and energy.	believe that the recommendations are appropriate to their role.	believe that doing better in school will pay off.	makes all of these assumptions.
8. Which is true concerning schools and peer groups?	the existence of schools inadvertently strengthens children's peer groups	adolescents are better able than young children to resist peer pressure.	adolescent peer groups seldom support school goals.	girls are particularly vulnerable to peer pressure.
9. How would Bowles and Gintis probably respond to Michael Rutter's findings concerning inner-city schools?	Rutter neglects the critical impact of gangs.	Rutter overlooks the weak families of many innercity children.	Rutter fails to consider that these schools are supposed to turn out failures.	Rutter's London data is irrelevant when it comes to the U.S..
10. Student peer groups that prize school achievement:	have little impact on school achievement	are more common among poor children	are a rarity	can have a powerful positive effect
11. Concerning "race," which of the following is true?	It would take hundreds of years to produce a pure race.	Race is based more on social than biological facts.	Unlike ethnicity, the concept of race is precise.	Race is based on modern sciences like crainiology.
12 The N.A.E.P. measures:	academic achievement	school violence	racial prejudice	ethnic identity
13 Concerning minorities, which of the following is true?	defining them is difficult.	minorities do poorly in school.	no benefits derive from minority status.	Japan does not have a minority problem.
14 Which of the following statements is false with respect to the socio-educational system?	it is an open system.	it is subject to equifinality	it tends to disequilibrium.	there can be a point of saturation.
15. To what do we refer when we say a system has a "memory?"	they tend to stay in a configuration.	they are sensitive to small differences.	result paths tend to stay established.	incidents create rebounding consequences.

School and Society True/False Practice Test II

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

answer	
_____	1. Von Bertalanffy observed that knowledge is systemic.
_____	2. Children socialized by way of threats and abuse tend to do poorly in school.
_____	3. Coleman found that "... schools bring little influence to bear on a child's achievement...".
_____	4. Girls tend to be more vulnerable than boys to anti-school influences from peers.
_____	5. White found that social class, not parenting style most influences academic achievement.
_____	6. Immigrants from Confucian societies tend to be academically weak.
_____	7. High school graduates have spent about twice as much time watching TV as they have in school.
_____	8. The socio-educational system exhibits equifinality.
_____	9. The Rand Corporation found that big city school reform required a systemic approach.
_____	10. The family tends to be the most important element in the socioeducational system.

School and Society Matching Practice Test II

Match each term with a phrase

Answer	TERM	PHRASE
_____	1. Coleman	A. position
_____	2. Jencks	B. key systemic element
_____	3. Von Bertalanffy	C. same results but in different ways
_____	4. Thurow	D. schooling may not pay.
_____	5. Equifinality	E. systems theorist
_____	6. social status	F. originally did well in school

_____	7. family	G. Inequality
_____	8. White.	H. originally did poorly in school
_____	9. Dutch	I. Civil Rights Act of 1964
_____	10. Irish	J. status of little use in predicting school success.

School and Society Multiple-Choice Practice Test III

Question	A	B	C	D
1. The children of divorce and separation:	are absent more often	have more efficient work habits	both A and B	neither A nor B
2. A woman's employment outside the home:	is more likely if she has children.	is less likely if she has children.	is uninfluenced by children.	is likely once her children are grown
3. Since the Immigration Act of 1965 educators have had to address the needs of growing numbers of:	Asians	Hispanics	both A and B	neither A nor B.
4. Which ESOL program has been criticized as the practical equivalent of no program at all?	transitional programs	maintenance programs	immersion programs	native informant programs
5. The bottom 20% of the U.S. population shares what percentage of the Nation's wealth?	10%	14%	2%	0.2%
6. Since 1970 the number of U.S. children living in poverty has:	risen steadily	remained about the same	shown a slight decline	fluctuated dramatically
7. Which statement is untrue?	Most impoverished children are white.	More Hispanic children are impoverished than black children.	Impoverished children make up 20% of the future work force.	Children in some urban areas are almost all poor.
8. Which of the following does not belong?	technopolis	Silicon Valley	Baltzell and Kavalier	bio-engineering
9. Which of the following are most removed from the influence of the public schools?	Hispanic children	wealthy children	immigrant children	poor children

10. Compared to the teacher of 50 years ago, today's teacher:	is more likely to teach Asians and Hispanics	will likely teach fewer AfroAmericans	is less likely to promote pluralism	both B and C
11. The connection between schooling, knowledge and the creation of wealth is:	increasing.	decreasing.	remains about the same.	is, at best, a fragile one.
12. Elite schools teach about what percentage of U.S. high school students?	1%	4%	7%	9%
13. Of the following who would best qualify as "at risk" of school failure or becoming a drop-out?	the children of Asian immigrants	the children of working class families	children from poverty level homes.	children of poor unmarried teenagers.
14. Concerning bilingual education, the Reagan administration:	cut support for maintenance programs	increased maintenance programs.	would not fund transitional programs.	renounced immersion programs.
15. Which was NOT mentioned as a factor in America's declining international competitiveness?	schooling	investment rates	labor-management relations	the poor

School and Society True/False Practice Test III

Answer TRUE OR FALSE in the blank to the left.

Answer	
_____	1. The U. S. is the world leader in divorces per thousand marriages.
_____	2. Divorce often disrupts and distorts schooling.
_____	3. About 40% of children born post-1966 will experience parental divorce or separation.
_____	4. The children of divorce and separation are more vulnerable to peer pressure.
_____	5. Families have become less dependent on the employment of both parents
_____	6. America's elderly citizens are very supportive of school spending.
_____	7. Unlawful not to provide non-English speaking students with special instruction.
_____	8. Maintenance ESOL programs are less pluralistic than transitional ones.
_____	9. The bottom 20% of the U.S. population shares less than 1% of the wealth.
_____	10. The earth's finite resources suggest that economic growth should not be the final goal of schooling.

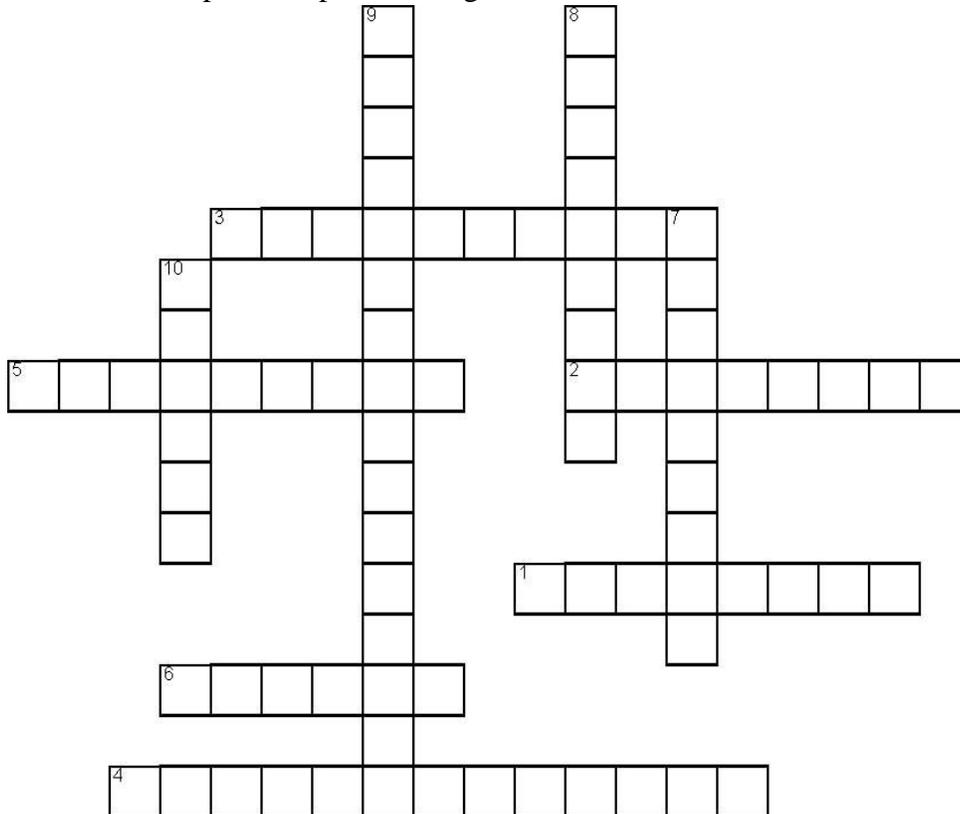
School and Society Matching Practice Test III

Match each term with a phrase

	TERM OR TITLE	PHRASE
_____	1. <i>A Nation At Risk</i>	A. an increase in non-European immigrants
_____	2. <i>A Nation Prepared</i>	B. fueled an agricultural revolution
_____	3. <i>Inequality</i>	C. reform distribution of wealth, not schools
_____	4. bio-engineering	D. better teachers are the key to better schools
_____	5. Social Register	E. those listed usually send kids to prep schools
_____	6. the poor	F. to bridge the gap
_____	7. transitional programs	G. encourages classroom disruptions
_____	8. maintenance programs	H. spawned first wave of school reform
_____	9. end of quota system	I. class that is possibly immune to “progress”
_____	10. seperation or divorce	J. preserves original culture

School & Society Crossword

Complete the puzzle using the clues shown below.



Across

- 1. this level of culture involves how man and women cross their legs
- 2. characteristics one is born with
- 3. formalized education
- 4. the most general process of cultural transmission
- 5. this part of the socio-educational system is particularly important in adolescence
- 6. the unintended or unrecognized functions of schools

Down

- 7. deliberate and systematic teaching over a period of time
- 8. this level of culture has expanded greatly as society evolves
- 9. term used to describe the social system that educates
- 10. this level of culture is includes improper language and manners

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