

A Nation at Risk:

First wave of School Reform in the early 1980s which continues to impact education today.

Back to Basics:

Focus on core classes and standardized testing. Tied to the essentialism philosophy.

Vouchers:

A "ticket" for parents to use to enroll their child in the school of their choice. The funding follows the child.

Charter School:

A school that operates under a contract which has more autonomy and flexibility in exchange for higher accountability levels.

Virtual School:

Offer online learning for students. These have become more popular as a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Home School:

Have always been a part of education for children. In Georgia, parents must file their decision with the BOE.

Georgia Cyber Academy:

Started in 2007. Tuition-free, online, accredited school in Georgia.

QBE:

Quality Based Education Act (1985) that set the funding formula for Georgia schools. Was not fully funded by the state until 2019.

FTE:

Full-Time Equivalent

Local Fair Share:

The amount of funding that the state says a local district should pay

Categorical Grants:

Funding from the state for programs such as school nurses, sparsity, and transportation



Unit 6

Word Wall

Things to Know

American schools are designed around four goals: academic, social/civic, personal, and vocational. Each school may emphasize one or more of the goals over another

When thinking about an American school, there are several factors to consider: the goals, teacher credentials, how students will be divided, the school year, the curriculum, grading and assessment, and the actual school building.

Current school reform started with the publication of "*A Nation at Risk*" which led to major reform in every state across the country.

First Wave: Early 1980s: Funding, school structure, back to the basics, and the beginning of assessment were key parts

Second Wave: Late 1980s had impact on school structure, particularly the middle school in Georgia.

Third Wave: 1990s was intended to establish "full service" schools, but the funding was never available.

For-profit schools are owned by a private business and design their school using a business model. They are found commonly in Georgia.

Many teachers spend a good bit of their own personal money in their classrooms to make up for deficits and to personalize the environment.

Open enrollment/school choice provides parents the opportunity to enroll their child in the school that they want, pending availability. Parents must provide transportation.

A magnet school usually has selection criteria and focuses on a specific curriculum.

Effective schools research found effective schools are based on: strong leadership, clear mission, safe environment, monitoring student progress, and high expectations. Received some criticism for focusing too much on elementary schools, basic skills, and a lack of a clear definition of an effective school.

The effective school research has shown that school achievement improves when students start earlier in life, there is a focus on reading and math, schools and classes are smaller, there is extended learning time, better teacher training, and parental/community involvement.

