

Human Diversity in Education, 9e (Cushner)

Chapter 2 Multicultural and Global Education: Historical and Curricular Perspectives

1) Common schools in the United States were based on the idea of providing a common experience to all students regardless of:

- A) cultural differences.
- B) economic differences.
- C) religious differences.
- D) all of these answers are correct.

Answer: D

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2) As the Industrial Revolution gained momentum, common schools in the United States experienced more struggles when dealing with:

- A) social class differences.
- B) racial differences.
- C) geographical differences.
- D) religious differences.

Answer: D

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3) In the United States, race became an important issue in public education:

- A) during the Revolutionary War.
- B) after the Civil War.
- C) after the War of 1812.
- D) after World War I.

Answer: B

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4) The government agency responsible for setting up schools for newly liberated black children in the United States was:

- A) the Department of the Interior.
- B) the Children's Bureau.
- C) the Freedmen's Bureau.
- D) the Department of Education.

Answer: C

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- 5) In 1896 in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that:
- A) the "separate but equal" doctrine was constitutional.
 - B) the "separate but equal" doctrine was unconstitutional.
 - C) the "separate but equal" doctrine was constitutional in the South but not in the North.
 - D) the "separate but equal" doctrine was permissible for trains but not for schools.

Answer: A

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- 6) In 1954 in the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that:
- A) the "separate but equal" doctrine was still constitutional.
 - B) the "separate but equal" doctrine was inherently illegal and unconstitutional.
 - C) the "separate but equal" doctrine could be applied to schools.
 - D) the "separate but equal" doctrine should be applied to school sports.

Answer: B

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- 7) During the civil rights movement in the 1960s, the chief concern in schooling was:
- A) the equal funding of schools.
 - B) equity in public education.
 - C) improving the test scores of all children.
 - D) removing prayer from public schools.

Answer: B

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- 8) Two approaches to differences in public education in the United States, based on two different ideologies, were:
- A) Republican and Democrat.
 - B) interest in race and gender.
 - C) conservative and liberal.
 - D) assimilationist and pluralist.

Answer: D

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- 9) According to the Anglo-conformity or assimilationist ideology, schools should concentrate on:
- A) nothing but academics.
 - B) fostering cultural diversity among students and teachers.
 - C) making immigrant children as much like white, middle-class, Anglo-Saxon Protestants as possible in as short a time as possible.
 - D) allowing parents to decide between assimilation and pluralism for their own children.

Answer: C

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- 10) An important assumption of the pluralist ideology is that:
- A) one's social group helps one develop a sense of belonging and is essential for psychological support.
 - B) preserving languages other than English is unnecessary and even wrong.
 - C) schools should not be involved in such issues as assimilation or pluralism.
 - D) it is not the business of teachers to pay attention to the differences among their students.

Answer: A

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- 11) The first federal funding for bilingual education programs came about as a result of:
- A) *Lau v. Nichols* (1974).
 - B) the Bilingual Education Act (1968).
 - C) *Diana v. State Board of Education* (1968).
 - D) Proposition 227 (California).

Answer: B

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- 12) Title IX of the Education Amendments (1972):
- A) created high school volleyball for girls.
 - B) required that some boys' teams had to be eliminated.
 - C) required physical fitness exams for all students.
 - D) prohibited sex discrimination against the students of educational institutions.

Answer: D

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- 13) The legislation that made schools responsible for educating students with disabilities in the "least restrictive environment" possible is:
- A) I.D.E.A.
 - B) A.D.A.
 - C) the Education of All Handicapped Children Act (1975).
 - D) none of these answers are correct.

Answer: C

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- 14) A characteristic of global education is that:
- A) it is a subject area like mathematics.
 - B) it involves perspective taking.
 - C) it tries to solve problems through stressing exclusiveness rather than inclusiveness.
 - D) it is an approach to teaching that is independent of ideas and has a high profile.

Answer: B

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15) A similarity between multicultural education and global education is that:

- A) both are interested in helping students understand other cultures.
- B) both have high profiles.
- C) both have the same scope.
- D) both must depend on ethical arguments for their legal justification.

Answer: A

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16) Pluralists assume a "deficit" rather than a "difference" orientation.

Answer: FALSE

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17) In the beginning of common school in the United States, the first battles were waged around the issue of race.

Answer: FALSE

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18) The Freedmen's Bureau helped to establish schools for the children of homesteaders moving West.

Answer: FALSE

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19) In the *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision, the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" facilities for blacks and whites were constitutionally permissible.

Answer: TRUE

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20) A challenge to both multicultural and global education in the United States at present is the governmental shift in political attitudes from liberal to conservative.

Answer: TRUE

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21) The assimilationist ideology supports the idea that schools should serve to homogenize newcomers in as short a time as possible.

Answer: TRUE

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22) Pluralists believe that one's social group is of little value in creating a cultural identity.

Answer: FALSE

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23) The 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision stated that "separate schooling" was inherently unequal and, therefore, unconstitutional.

Answer: TRUE

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24) The Bilingual Education Act of 1968 mandated the establishment of programs for native English speakers.

Answer: FALSE

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25) While Catholic schools emphasized religion in the United States, common schools were oriented toward secularism.

Answer: TRUE

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26) Briefly discuss the reasons behind the emergence of the English as the dominant force, as opposed to the Spaniards, during the colonial period in America.

Answer: Answers will vary

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27) Discuss the arguments in favor of the rise of common schools in the United States.

Answer: Answers will vary

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28) Briefly discuss the differences between the assimilationist ideology and cultural pluralism.

Answer: Answers will vary

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29) Briefly discuss the role and objectives of intercultural education stated by UNESCO's International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century (1996).

Answer: Answers will vary

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30) Briefly discuss the differences between multicultural education and global education.

Answer: Answers will vary

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