eEducation for the New Millennium

A Pedagogical Framework

Prepared for

the New York City Board of Education

and its

Taskforce on Teaching and Learning in Cyberspace

Smart Cities: New York

Electronic Education for the New Millennium

Institute for Learning Technologies Teachers College Columbia University

Autumn, 2000

eEducation for the New Millennium

A large on-line educational community can generate substantial revenue to sustain services to its members.

An Initiative to Support Teaching and Learning in Cyberspace

The New York City Board of Education is planning unprecedented initiatives using information technologies to improve education.

Through these initiatives, the Board seeks to make its huge scale, its proverbial weakness, the basis for its future strength.

Through its Taskforce on Teaching and Learning in Cyberspace, and a related feasibility study by Andersen Consulting, the Board has established the probability that the astute provision of Internet services can generate substantial resources, both for and through the educational use of digital technologies.

By providing advanced Internet services connecting all students and their families, as well as teachers, school staff, and the interested public, to a high-quality educational ISP/Portal, present to anyone at any place and any time, it can transform the conditions of educational work, in school and out.

An educational strategy for reaping the pedagogical benefits of this initiative follows.

Introduction (2-6)

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64)

Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium

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Cumulative Revenue

\$2,800 M ----- \$4,700 M

Key elements in the technology initiative

Starting with the 2001-2002 school year

- All students, 4th grade and up, along with teachers and administrators, will rapidly receive digital devices for use in school and home.
- The Board will provide an ISP/Portal with an Education Zone for content, resources, and communication in support of educational work throughout New York City.
- These provisions will enable every child, every family, and every teacher to interact with resources in the Education Zone from any place at any time, in school and out.

As a result, the Education Zone becomes the education program of the City, the sum of the educational resources New York avails to its children, to its educators, and to its citizens in general.

See www.nycenet.edu/cyberspace/ for the Andersen Consulting study.

action (2-6)

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium Raising the spectrum of educational achievement.

New conditions of teaching and learning make new patterns of accomplishment feasible.

- We know only past achievements, reached under past conditions.
- The Board's Technology Initiative would substantially change the conditions of teaching and learning.
- Therefore, let us think about achievements with a new vision of possibility.

Needed: A bold program of education for a transformative technology plan.

Introduction (2-6)

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The City as Educator

The edZone, 24/7, changes the conditions of educational work by students and teachers.

The ubiquitous, continuous presence of a high-quality electronic Education Zone greatly supports natural educational conditions.

- Hitherto the school has contained the educational program.
- Henceforth the educational program will contain the school, as well as the home and the community – the entire City.
- The Education Zone strengthens the City civitas, source of civilization, the original interactive cultural ethos – as the ubiquitous locus of educational work.
- All adults, groups, and organizations become educational facilitators working with a complete set of shared tools and resources.
- Schools and teachers become the pedagogical leaders, engaging the whole City in a continuous, comprehensive educational effort.
- Within this comprehensive effort, much educational control and responsibility shifts to the student, a shift that the emerging pedagogy must recognize.

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The Stakes of Change

New York City can fulfill its leadership in the historic democratization of education.

- In the late 19th century, New York City was a leader in making compulsory elementary schooling for all take hold as a civic responsibility and entitlement.
- In the early 20th century, the City again led efforts to extend compulsory schooling into adolescence and to provide opportunities for universal secondary education.
- Through the 20th century, the City has sought to enable a widening sector of the population, ever more diverse, to gain access to higher education.
- Early in the 21st century, by creating the Education Zone and engaging all in its activities, the City can complete the the democratization of education by making an intellectually rigorous, progressive education a reality for all.

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Strategies

Smart Cities: New York

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Engagement Three changes, Intelligence each with great educational signifi Communication

Changing the conditions of learning and teaching changes what goals are practicable and what means are effective. It creates a new ecology of education.

Through 24/7 interaction with the Education Zone, all students, teachers, administrators, and parents will have, at any time and any place,

Unlimited, selective access, opening universal participation in an Engagement unprecedented range of quality educational tools, resources, and experiences.

Immediate, informative responsiveness by those resources, amplifying Intelligence the working intelligence of students, and that of teachers, administrators, parents, and the whole community.

Communication

Flexible opportunities for communication with others, facilitating the pursuit of curiosity and the construction of meaning.

Consider the educational possibilities these changes bring, especially in putting the student in control of his or her education.

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Engagement

Strategies -- Engagement

Multiple intelligences

Cultural Diversities

Learning by Inquiry

Explanatory modules

Portfolio Assessment

A Curriculum of Questions

1st CHANGE

Unlimited, selective access opens universal participation in an unprecedente d range of quality educational resources Providing access through the Education Zone to e resources of great extent and deep quality makes reforms much more feasible.

- Respecting multiple learning styles.
- Cultural diversities become intellectual assets.
- Learning by inquiry.
- Using explanatory modules on demand.
- Assessment through portfolio construction.

Educators will need to put powerful questions to students, thereby activating and directing their curiosity, leading them to exploit their opportunities for access.

The curriculum becomes a cosmos of questions to be asked,

not a compendium of lessons to be learned.

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Diverse resources in the edZone challenge multiple intelligences

Linguistic Musical Logical-mathematical Visual-spatial Bodily-kinesthetic Interpersonal Intrapersonal

- Traditional methods make it easy to confuse repetition with reinforcement, inducing boredom, not a sense of accomplishment.
- Few schools can deploy diverse instructional materials in classes that suit multiple intelligences and different learning styles.
- Students have little power to experiment with and control the learning styles they use.

- Reinforcement by experiencing a subject in ways that activate different forms of intelligence helps students develop a lasting mastery of material.
- Digital curricular resources can encompass multiple versions of the important topics, each adapted to a distinctive learning style.
 - Explorations in the edZone give students more control over how they learn and what styles of learning they use.

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Conclusion (72-74)

Strategies -- Engagement

Multiple intelligences

Cultural Diversities

Learning by Inquiry

Explanatory modules

Portfolio Assessment

A Curriculum of Questions

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Multiple intelligences in practice.

Strategies -- Engagement

Multiple intelligences

Cultural Diversities

Learning by Inquiry

Explanatory modules

Portfolio Assessment

A Curriculum of Questions

Project Zero's School Using Multiple Intelligence Theory pzweb.harvard.edu/SUMIT/

The University of Rhode Island's Teachers in Technology Initiative www.ri.net/RITTI_Fellows/Carlson-Pickering/MI_Tech.htm www.chariho.k12.ri.us/curriculum/MISmart/mi_smart.htm

The Gardner School, Vancouver, Washington www.gardnerschool.org/home.html

The New City School, St. Louis, Missouri www.newcityschool.org/homepage.html

Case Study: Cultivating Multiple Learning Styles in Fish 101 www.washington.edu/computing/windows/issue20/johnson.html

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Smart Cities: New York			Strategies Engagement
	Cultural diversities become intellectual assets in a full curricul		Multiple intelligences
eEducation for the New Millennium			Cultural Diversities
	Intellectual ass	ets in a full curri	CUII Learning by Inquiry
Print-based curricula have limited carrying capacity.		The edZone presents diverse cultural	Explanatory modules
			FULIDID ASSESSMENT
			A Curriculum of Questions
Textbooks have limited scope and curricula based on them present a narrow reduction of ideas uniformly to all.		The edZone will include multiple traditions and interpretations, presented with intellectual integrity and fullness.	
 Curriculum design consists in deciding on what to limit and exclude. 		 Curriculum design puts questions through which students generate unity in diversity. Groups contribute their fullest potentials and assert the value of those for the whole. Educators mobilize the cultural diversities of a world city as an educative force suited to a global age. 	
 Groups compete for nominal inclusion, resulting in curricular superficiality. Educators fail to reflect the complexity of their world, propounding a false homogeneity instead. 			

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Conclusion (72-74)

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Strategies -- Engagement

Multiple intelligences

Smithsonian: U.S. Latino History and Culture

Selected links to sites hosted by Smithsonian Institution museums and organizations

Resources and Selected Links

United States-Mexico Borderlands/La Frontera

El Nuevo Mundo: The Landscape of Latino L.A.

America and the Southwestern United States

A Collector's Vision of Puerto Rico

Latino Resources at the Smithsonian/Recursos Latinos en el Smithsonian
 (del Corazón) webzine featuring the National Museum of American Art's collection

The Papers of Latino and Latin American Artists, Archives of American Art

Arte Latino: Treasures from the Smithsonian American Art Museum

Impacto, Influencia, Cambio: Science, Technology, and Invention in Latin

Borders and Identity featuring the United States-Mexico Borderlands/La

American

Encounter

Smithsonian Center for Latino Initiatives

of art by Latino artists

Exhibitions

Latino Virtual Gallery

Frontera

Center for Folklife and Cultural Heritage

Río Grande/Río Bravo Basin

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New York eEducation for

the New Millennium

Smart Cities:



<u>History</u>: World

GRADE LEVEL: All K-2 3-5 6-8 9-12

JUMP TO: EDSITEment Lesson Plans At-Home Activities Additional Learning Activities

Websites

African Studies WWW Cultural, educational, and statistical resources covering the African continent.

Africans in America A companion site to the PBS series tracing the struggle against slavery.

African Voices Explore African art, history, and political and social themes through essays, timelines, images, and games.

November 12, 2000

Communication (28-36)

Arts & Culture

A Resource of the Asia Society

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American Memory Project (Library of Congress) Archival resources for exploring many aspects of American history and culture.

A virtual library of images and field data for archaelogical study.

Art and Life in Africa Online African works of art in the context of the lives of African peoples.

Arctic Studies Center at the Smithsonian I Resources on the geography, history, and peop

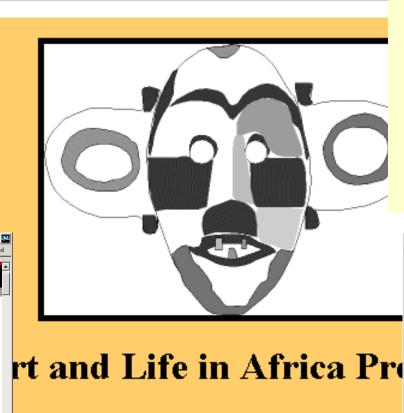
Asia Source

Information about all aspects of Asian culture, f pronunciation guides for Asian languages. This : constructive activities for elementary grade stur

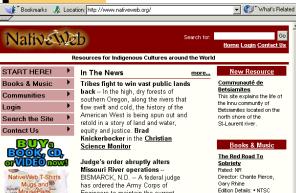
<u>AskAsia</u> A gateway to educational resources on the histc

The Avalon Project at the Yale Law School

World cultures on-line.



http://www.uiowa.edu/~africart



Mugs and has ordered th Engineers to r water level at is of a tribal laws Associated P Gazette

Asia

perceptions of Native

Missouri River operations --BISMARCK, N. D. - A federal judge has ordered the Army Corps of Engineers to maintain the current water level at a key reservoir because of a tribal lawsuit over gravesites. Associated Press in the <u>Billings</u>

<u>Upcoming Events</u>

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Business & Economics | P Learning Standards (40-58)

Using the edZone (59-64)

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Policy & Government

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Society & History

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The edZone empowers learning by inquiry.

Strategies -- Engagement

Multiple intelligences

Cultural Diversities

Learning by Inquiry

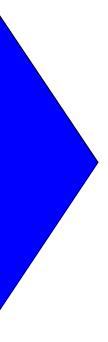
Explanatory modules

A Curriculum of Questions

Educators well recognize the value of learning by il Portfolio Assessment

Despite many attempts by educational reformers, learning by inquiry often has not worked well because the resources in school libraries and staffs do not sustain students' inquiries well enough to produce substantial results.

Schools in low income areas, in particular, often avoid learning by inquiry because the intellectual tools - good libraries and laboratories needed to sustain effective inquiry are not available.



The Internet is a vast research library and the edZone will make it usable. Every school, every student, every teacher, and every family will have a comprehensive set of intellectual resources with which to sustain all forms of inquiry.

Resources, alone, will not lead to productive inquiry. Teachers and the school have the essential role of posing powerful questions and setting problems in ways that will motivate productive inquiry.

As the Ancients said –

Philosophy begins in wonder.

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Diverse sites for inquiry-based learning.



thrown into the rectangle will land in the circle. Complex absolute value

Manipulate a complex number, z, and examine its absolute value, [z]. Use a ruler and the Pythagorean theorem to determine |z|.

Manipulate the size of the circle and a rectangle to explore the propability that a dart

Complex numbers in polar form.

Experiment with complex numbers in polar form by varying r and θ or by dragging the points directly. View the corresponding Cartesian coordinates.

Defining a line with two points

Manipulate points. Compute the slope of the line between them, view the equations in slope-intercept and point-slope form.

Distance formula

Manipulate points and measure the distance between them using a ruler or with the distance formula.

Ellipse

Experiment with an ellipse in standar Pythagorean relationship, and visuali

Exponential functions

Experiment with and visualize function doubling/halving intervals.

Hvperbola

Experiment with a hyperbola in stand and foci, and visualize the string pro



Least squares fit line

Manipulate points and fit a line by har compute the least squares fit line for



Linear inequalities Manipulate and visualize the solution

Carnegie Museum of Natural History

LOBSTER BOATS

LOBSTER LINKS

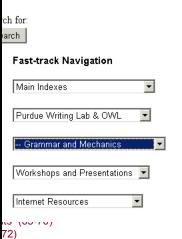
TALES AND TRIVIA

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Learning by Inquiry 2 Explanatory modules Portfolio Assessment A Curriculum of Questions Follow the history of lobster boat design ALL ABOUT LOBSTERS LOBSTER LIFE CYCLE HOW TO EAT LOBSTERS Bell LOBSTER ACTIVITIES ULF OF



Strategies -- Engagement

Multiple intelligences

Cultural Diversities

Linear Programming

eEducation for the New Millennium

Learning becomes cumulative, rather than sequential.

concepts that they should master in meeting high learning standa

Students can use explanatory modules on demand – short, lucid clarifications

Strategies -- Engagement

Multiple intelligences

Cultural Diversities

Learning by Inquiry

Explanatory modules 1

Portfolio Assessment

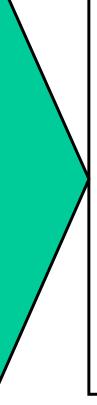
A Curriculum of Questions

Existing curricula are too sequential.

Students who do not learn something well at the required time in the sequence have difficulty going back and getting it right when they realize they missed something.

It is hard for teachers and students to jump ahead selectively when curiosity is ripe.

Unanticipated reviews of material from prior grades are almost impossible.



In the edZone, mastery can be cumulative, for it can include a complete matrix of explanatory materials at multiple levels of depth.

A good pedagogy in college and graduate school is to have students develop short multimedia modules explaining basic elements of their field. The Education Zone will collect and organize these for online use on demand.

A matrix of explanations becomes the essential resource for continuous, life-long learning.

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Strategies -- Engagement

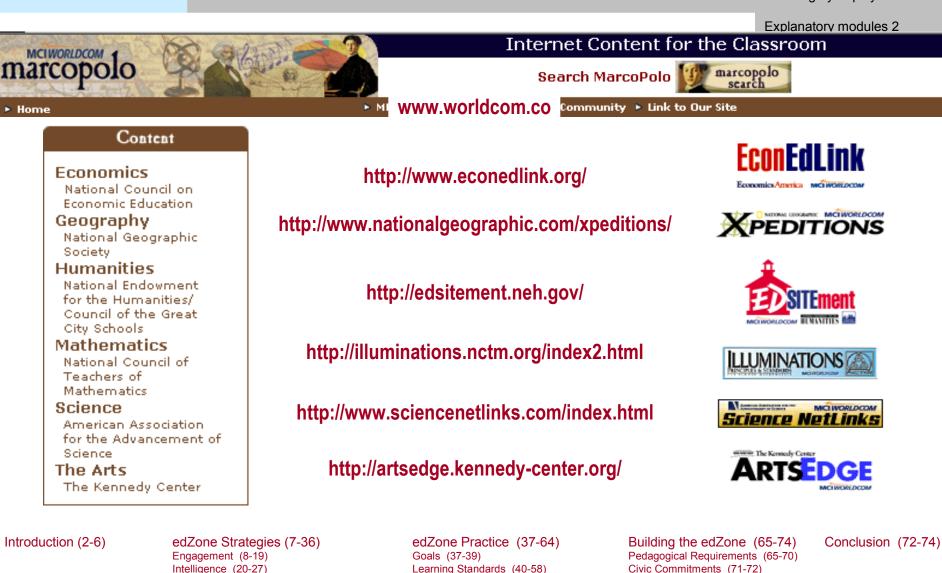
Multiple intelligences

Cultural Diversities

Learning by Inquiry

Explanatory modules 2

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Using the edZone (59-64)

Learning modules

for on-demand use.

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Communication (28-36)

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Strategies -- Engagement Multiple intelligences Cultural Diversities Learning by Inquiry Explanatory modules

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Assessment through portfolio construction is feasible.

Current difficulties Physical objects complicate portfolio logistics

- Student's work is hard to save and easily damaged.
- Comparisons showing progress over time are awkward to make.
- Linking teacher assessment to examples of work is cumbersome.
- Setting follow-up assignments incurs logistical problems.
- Portfolios are hard to transfer from one school to another and unwieldy for use in the college entrance process.

Emerging possiExplanatory modulesDigital portfolios ar
to use and more 1Portfolio Assessment 1A Curriculum of Questions

- Student work is easy to save and safe to use.
- Comparisons, within and across portfolios, are easy to make.
- Assessments easily become permanent components of a digital portfolio.
 - Teachers can embed links to further resources in comments.
 - On-line portfolios are stable over time and can move from school to school and are more useful to colleges and employers.

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Electronic portfolios in action.

Dr. Helen Barrett maintains an excellent site, Using Technology to Support Alternative Assessment and Electronic Portfeliesment 2

Schools that are exemplary in using portfolios include Mt. Edgecumbe High School in Sitka, Alaska. Hunterdon Central Regional High School, Flemington, New Jersey.

Artwork Essays Books Songs Friends Home

ec En

Int

Сс



This was an expression piece that I did this year for G&T Art II. The project objectives of the project were that we had to pictorially represent a season using water colors. I chose to represent spring because it seems so fresh, young, and uplifting. for the most part, I'm pretty happy with the outcome of the picture. There are a few things that I'd change if I could do it over. I

would add more flowers and I would make her hairline a little lower. She's supposed to be a young girl with her whole life ahead of her not an old lady with a receding hairline.

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Introduction (2-6)

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Multiple intelligences

Cultural Diversities

Learning by Inquiry

Explanatory modules

A Curriculum of Questions

Strategies -- Engagement

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A curriculum of questions, not lessons.

Strategies -- EngagementMultiple intelligencesCultural DiversitiesLearning by InquiryExplanatory modulesPortfolio AssessmentPA Curriculum of Questions

The edZone:

Access supports engagement Educators will need to put powerful questions to students, the Portfolio Assessment and directing their curiosity, leading them to exploit their opperations access.

• The curriculum becomes a cosmos of question to be asked, not a compendium of lessons to be learned.

Students, by virtue of making continuous selections about how to direct their attention and activity, take fuller responsibility as the primary agent shaping their own education.

Teachers have essential roles as guides and goads – informing and sustaining their students' inquiries. They serve less as the font of knowledge and more as the source of questions.

Parents are on the inside and can support their children's work, neither interfering nor ignoring. They can participate with their children and their educators in the pursuit of insight about difficult questions.

Schools have the opportunity to serve as community learning centers, shared resources and opportunities to participate in cultural life.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

CHANGE

Immediate,

informative

resources

working

students,

parents.

response by educational

amplifies the

intelligence of

teachers, and

2nd

Intelligence

Strategies -- Intelligence Simulations Basic skills Better habits On-line tools Student feedback Responsiveness

Embedding capacities for immediate, intelligent response in educational resources provides enhanced learning experiences.

- Deepened understanding through quality simulations.
- Improved basic skills through use of adaptive, integrated learning systems.
- Better habits through the automatic flagging of errors in spelling, grammar, usage, and calculations.
- Superior output through regular use of on-line tools for searching, storing, analyzing, and synthesizing knowledge
 -- a Cyber Pilot.
- Complex tracking of student progress and interests, with feedback to students, teachers, and parents.

Educators will need to adapt learning goals to a situation in which the everyday tools of education amplify the capacities of all persons to spell, write, remember, organize, calculate, select, analyze, and synthesize.

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Complex simulations engage interest and deepen understanding

From learning about

- Most learning in schools requires absorbing one-way communication from the teacher to the student, with the communication consisting of information <u>about</u> the subject at hand.
- Students experience intellectual skills, not as means to employ in the course of education, but as the goal and objective of the education itself.
- Communication between students is usually off topic, a distraction from the isolated task of learning about the matter the teacher expounds.

To learning as

- On-line simulations for individuals and groups engage students in learning <u>as</u> knowledge professionals, mobilizing ideas and tools to carry out productive tasks of intrinsic value..
- Students experience skills as important means to acquire in order to achieve the goals of the simulation. Learning is thus aligned with the uses of real knowledge.
- Students and teachers communicate together about the tasks underway and experience their interactions as integral elements of professional work.

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Adaptive, integrated learning systems improve basic skills.

The edZone can take drill and practice out of the classroom; make it diagnostic through continuous, built-in assessments running in the background; and provide it to all students whenever and wherever they may need it.

Continuous access to adaptive learning systems designed to promote mastery of basic skills in mathematics and language arts can ensure that all children are ready to engage in meeting high learning standards in a spirit of thoughtful self development.

Children who most need a lot of feedback and practice often have the least opportunity to get it. Good on-line skill-building programs can correct this inequity without depriving them of opportunities for more challenging problem-solving and collaborative learning experiences.

Every child in the New York City schools should be at or above grade-level in basic skills from the 6th grade onwards.

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Strategies -- Intelligence Simulations Basic skills <u>Better habits</u> On-line tools Student feedback Responsiveness

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Automatic flagging of errors creates better habits.

Tool software that automatically flags suspected errors in spelling, grammar, and accuracy can provide students with routine immediate feedback that helps them build good skills.

- When students do not realize they are making errors, they will keep on doing so.
- Teachers and parents cannot promptly make routine corrections for all students all the time.
- Programs that flag errors provide students essential feedback and relieve teachers and parents from the burden of routine work, enabling them to concentrate of complex problems and questions of value.
- Tools that reduce the burden of complex calculation allow students to concentrate on mastering powerful concepts.

Tool software changes the relative pedagogical balance between routine skill training and the development of higher-level problemsolving capacities.

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On-line tools – a Cyber Pilot – strengthen knowledge creation.

Strategies -- Intelligence Simulations Basic skills Better habits <u>On-line tools 1</u> Student feedback Responsiveness

The World Wide Web differs significantly from the mass media. The WWW is an interactive storage and retrieval system, similar to a flexible, comprehensive library. Development of its content and its tools for use is in its infancy and will progress rapidly in the coming years.

- With tools for searching, storing, analyzing, and synthesizing knowledge based on resources in the edZone, students will strengthen their capacity to solve problems and present results.
- With tools for working actively with on-line content, students will be able to express their ideas and accomplishments to others, evoking encouragement and criticism.
- With tools for creating a personal workspace, available whatever the time or place, students will integrate their learning across subjects and grades more effectively.
- With tools for working together on substantive materials, intellectual collaboration will displace recitation as the basic form of group instruction.

Introduction (2-6)

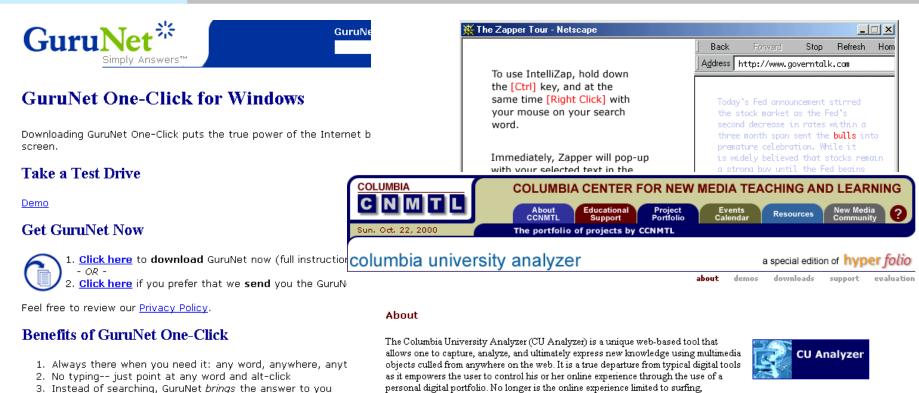
edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)



eEducation for the New Millennium

Useful on-line tools are now availab

Strategies -- Intelligence Simulations Basic skills Better habits <u>On-line tools 2</u> Student feedback Responsiveness



bookmarking, or elaborate downloading schemes. With the CU Analyzer, users can quickly create their own web-linked multimedia expressions using content from any website. The CCNMTL hopes this tool is the first in a series of online tools developed by the Center that provide students and faculty with a seamless online learning environment.

Columbia University Analyzer is a plug-in for your browser that allows you to collect assets (text, links, audio, video, and images) off any Website <u>simply by dragging and dropping</u>. You can then expand CU Analyzer to organize those assets on worksheets. CU Analyzer provides a set of tools and a large workspace for cataloging, organizing, and exporting assets and worksheets in a variety of ways. It is intended to serve as the intermediate environment between gathering data and publishing your own creation. CCNMTL is developing CU Analyzer in conjunction with Learn Technologies Interactive.

Introduction (2-6)

7. Fast!

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36)

4. Smart-- takes advantage of context words automatically

6. Simple popup window-- does not interrupt your work

5. Brief-- delivers what you need to know

edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64)

Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium

Intelligent tracking improves educational decisions and choices.

Strategies -- Intelligence Simulations Basic skills Better habits On-line tools Student feedback Responsiveness

Current information about a student's progress, and its use, is limited.

- Physical records are hard to manage and information in them is difficult to use.
- As students move from grade to grade, school to school, district to district, chances diminish that useful information about their work will move with them.
- Feedback to students and parents often lacks context and diagnostic depth. They often experience it as an *ad hominem* rejection, painful but not helpful.

Students, teachers, and parents can get timely, significant feedback on-line.

- On-line records, rich with examples, managed through a flexible retrieval system, become more actively useful.
- Students' educational work can become more cumulative as their interests and accomplishments travel with them. What they have accomplished becomes more visible.
- Feedback can be more timely and connected to examples. Educators can shape it to inform responsible choices by students and their parents.

Through the edZone, the school, the home, and the community can coordinate their educational work.

Introduction (2-6)

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64)

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Adapting the curriculum to new learning goals.

Strategies -- Intelligence Simulations Basic skills Better habits On-line tools Student feedback Responsiveness

The edZone:

Responsivenes S evokes intelligence

Technology enabled change in educational practice occurs when new means alter the fundamental repertoire of skills that the well educated person needs to master.

Hitherto the tools of education have been illuminating, but not actively responsive. Digital technologies permit the design of responsive educational resources.

Technologies increasingly assist and amplify basic skills – the ability to spell and to write with correct grammar and diction, to calculate simple and complex functions, to categorize and remember, to diagram, to map, to annotate, even to translate.

In the edZone, where responsive tools become available to all people at all places all of the time, opportunities for the cultivation of intellect and intelligence increase and the fundamental question – What knowledge is of most worth? – will be hotly debated anew.

Introduction (2-6)

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36)

edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium

Communication

3rd CHANGE

Flexible opportunities for communication with others, facilitating the pursuit of curiosity and the construction of meaning. People must make their knowledge meaningful in their lives, which they do by communicating with each other. Good digital technologies will allow students, teachers, and parents to engage more easily and widely in communicating about the significance and value of their educational work.

- Fuller use of opportunities for collaborative learning.
- Enhanced problem-solving as students can reach beyond the classroom and school for input and answers.
- Mentoring across age groups.
- Virtual apprenticeships become more fully feasible.
- Improved teaching through just-in-time professional development and consultation with experts on-demand.
- Linking the school, the home, and the community in a shared field of educational interaction through the edZone.

Educators will need to transform the school into a communications hub, not a closed circuit.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

The edZone creates opportunities for collaborative learning.

Strategies -- Communication <u>Collaborative learning</u> Problem-solving Mentoring Virtual Apprenticeship Just-in-time PD Educational linkages

Collaborative learning is fun and effective, for knowledge is a social enterprise. Working together as peers builds social bonds and a sense of value.

Collaborative learning works best when students join to work on difficult problems, equipped with effective tools and resources.

Collaborative learning works best when students sustain shared inquiries over time and engage in substantial communication with each other.

Collaborative learning works best when students present their accomplishments in public and feel responsible for the credit and criticism their work may receive.

The edZone provides an interactive field in which collaborating students can work together easily, in school or out.

The edZone provides students with comprehensive tools and resources, enabling them to pursue intrinsically difficult problems as far as their capacities will take them.

The edZone is a public arena in which parents, teachers, and the general public can view the results of students' work, providing comment and feedback.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Students can effectively engage in problem-solving.

Learning by problem-solving has limitations in traditional schools.

- Reliance on <u>learning about</u> leads to dependency on predictable, stock problems, which trigger exercise and practice, not open-ended inquiry.
- Effective inquiry requires full resources and tools pertinent to the question. Few schools can provide their students with sufficient tools – as a result inquiry often produces frustrated superficialities, not deep understanding.
- Frustrated inquiry is rarely cumulative. Students drop problems without seeing how they lead to further, more challenging questions.

The edZone creates conditions for students to learn well through inquiry.

- Opportunities to <u>learn as</u> creators of knowledge encourage posing real problems, challenging students to generate and test significant ideas.
- With the edZone, all resources and tools are available to all students, from any place at any time. Thus the conditions for effective inquiries are in place and students can carry them to a point of significant understanding.
- Open-ended inquiry leads, not to conclusive answers, but to further questions and to insight into why those further questions are important.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Examples of resources for inquiry learning.

Elementary

www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/pyramid/

Excellent in every way: graphics, text, clarity, questions.

www.exploratorium.edu/cycling/

Physics - elementary.

dorishill.tripod.com/id16.htm

Bats

www.fi.edu/city/water/

Elementary science. Attractive page.

www.fi.edu/qa98/atticindex.html

An excellent array of inquiry topics visible by scrolling.

www.miamisci.org/af/sln/phantom/

mightymolecules.html

Elementary chemistry. Atoms via "Adams family."

chickscope.beckman.uiuc.edu/

Elementary. Science. www.bsu.edu/teachers/burris/iwonder/

Homepage of inquiry site. Math & science through museums.

Secondary www.letus.org/bguile/ Secondary biology inquiry.

asterix

.ednet.lsu.edu/~edtech/webquest/titanic.html Titanic. What can numbers tell us about her fatal voyage? Math

www.manteno.k12.il.us/drussert/WebQuests/HallO

What can 1 person do about hunger? Plenty. Start here. Social issues.

www.geom.umn.edu/apps/gallery.html

Gallery of interactive geometry www.exploremath.com/activities/Activity_page.cfm

Quadratic equations www.mgw.dinet.de/physik/ChaosSpiel/ChaosEngli

Chaos theory

www.vkp.org/

Secondary. Interdisciplinary. Resources to connect art and other disciplines.

Introduction (2-6)

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium

Mentoring across age groups becomes effective in the edZone.

Strategies -- Communication Collaborative learning Problem-solving <u>Mentoring 1</u> Virtual Apprenticeship Just-in-time PD Educational linkages

Grouping students by age dominates schools. Insofar as students need to learn the same thing at the same time and they do so best when grouped together roughly according to their abilities and stages of development, age-grouping is a useful expedient. It leaves out a great deal, however.

- Younger children learn and form aspirations in interaction with older children.
- Less developed students can test and challenge themselves through interaction with more developed peers.
- Older students can learn a lot by having to act as teachers and mentors with younger students. Becoming more aware that they are resources for others and role models heightens their sense of responsibility and self worth.

The edZone provides means for students to interact flexibly, in school and out, across formal age groupings. Educational service within the edZone should become an expectation and norm for all.

Introduction (2-6)

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Mentoring through the edZone.

Learning Standards (40-58)

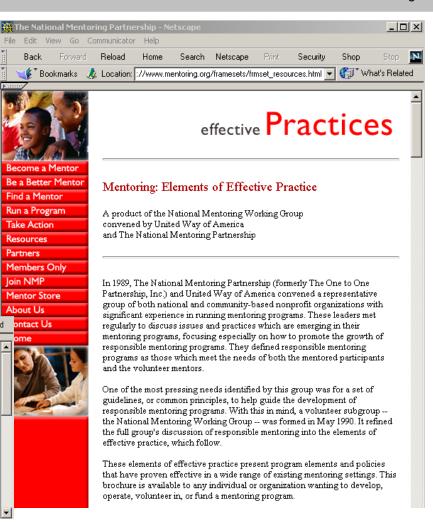
Using the edZone (59-64)

Digital technologies serve as both a coordinating mechanism and as a mentoring medium. They greatly reduce the logistical impediments.

Intelligence (20-27)

Communication (28-36)





Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72) Conclusion (72-74)

Strategies -- Communication

Collaborative learning Problem-solving

Virtual Apprenticeship

Educational linkages

Mentoring 2

Just-in-time PD

33

eEducation for the New Millennium

The edZone makes virtual apprenticeships feasible.

The edZone allows students to study disciplines and professions as if they are practitioners of them.

The Internet allows the direct observation of scholars, researchers, and professionals at work with their data, tools, and instruments available to the observer. Collaborative groups can interact as participants at an distance, learning by virtual doing in real time in real settings.

In schools it is important to deploy communications technologies so that they empower collaborative groups. Groups can convene on-line, or face-to-face, with information technologies providing substance for thoughtful collaboration and the facilitation of meaningful interaction.

Outside of school the edZone provides means for students to enter into virtual apprenticeships across a very wide range of interests. As peers engage in the shared evaluation of projects and in criticizing the quality and value of their results constructively they will make virtual apprenticeships highly effective educational experiences.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Just-in-time professional development.

Strategies -- Communication Collaborative learning Problem-solving Mentoring Virtual Apprenticeship Just-in-time PD Educational linkages

The best teachers hone relatively static skills, acquired early in their careers.

Texts and tests have largely determined the scope and sequence of ideas that teachers engage with their students. The need to acquire new knowledge on the job is low.

Pre-service professional development has provided decontextualized career resources that a teacher turns into his or her characteristic cast of practice in the first few years on the job.

In-service professional development is episodic and difficult to put into practice in a constrained working environment that reinforces each teacher's initially acquired style.

Teachers will expand the knowledge they use and diversify their skills.

- Students will interact with the full culture and teachers will facilitate and assess inquiries into matters about which they have little prior knowledge. The drive to learn new things becomes continuous.
- Professional resources become mobile and can be brought to bear on-demand, at the point of need. Pre-service preparation becomes increasingly an initiation in the scope and use of these on demand resources.
- Practice becomes a more many-sided process of problem-solving in an environment that becomes less predictably structured. Teachers can put ondemand help immediately to use.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Educating the whole person by the entire city.

Strategies -- Communication Collaborative learning Problem-solving Mentoring Virtual Apprenticeship Just-in-time PD Educational linkages

The edZone links the school, the home, and the community in a shared field of educational interaction.

Traditionally schools and classrooms have been closed communications systems. So too the family. The result fragments educational work, making it hard for teaches, parents, and the public to join together in a shared effort.

Students experience this fragmentation as alienating, with education becoming a series of things that different groups and institutions seek to do to them.

Communication between school and home is awkward and creates a significant overhead draining the educational effort that each can sustain. An alternative to increased communica-tion between closed systems is partici-pation by each in a shared, common field of educational interaction, the edZone. Coordination is spontaneous when all have the same resources and tools.

Students can better take responsibility for their education, able to explain their choices when they know that all have access to the same field of interaction.

Working with shared tools and resources, the school, home, and community can communicate through a fluid collaboration, not a mutual distraction.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

The edZone provides all students with educational resources of great power and depth.

4th Grade New York City school population scores roughly the same as (2002-2003 and on) **the rest of the State**.

8th Grade All New York City 8th grade students pass the intermediate (2006-2007 level assessments in English, mathematics, science, and and on) social studies.

12th Grade All New York City seniors graduate with Regents diplomas. (2010-2011 and on)

Equipped to succeed, all students should graduate successfully.

Introduction (2-6)

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edZone Practice -- Goals

eEducation for the New Millennium

Cumulative educational experience.

Traditional schooling has been sequential, a progression from grade to grade. In the edZone, education becomes cumulative, an expansive mastery of resources in the culture.

The physical condition of books forces educational experience to be sequential. The mechanics and scale of books further accentuates the division of knowledge into discrete subjects.

Students must leave curricular materials for each year behind as they move to the next grade. Students do not have the knowledge resources at hand to easily review, compare, or anticipate work slotted for some other time.

The curriculum becomes a set of discrete subjects, experienced in a strict order, the curricular scope and sequence.

All the resources of the edZone are available to any student from any place at any time. As a result, students can more easily build on the interconnectedness of experience and leaning, over time and across subjects.

Students easily draw on knowledge and ideas they experienced in prior grades in working on current problems. They can reach ahead when sudden insight shows where a questions might lead.

The edZone displaces curricular scope and sequence with a more powerful resource -- a cumulative curriculum.

Introduction (2-6)

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edZone Practice -- Goals Educational Justice Cumulative Education <u>Purposive Study</u>

Smart Cities: New York

eEducation for the New Millennium

With the new educational strategies students work purposively.

Too often students experienced intellectual means as ends.

Traditional education tends to convert intellectual skills and techniques, which people employ in the course of experience, into educational ends, learning objectives of inherent value.

- Basic skills -- correct spelling, accurate calculation, knowledge of dates, places, etc.
 -- become signs of worthy achievement.
- Subjects, represented by epitomes of acquired knowledge, displace disciplines, as systematic ways to generate and validate knowledge.

This process reduces education to dead routine.

Students will experience intellect as resources for thinking productively.

The edZone will represent intellectual skills and techniques in their fullness, not through epitomes, and avail them to students as useful resources in pursuing questions of substantial import.

- Students will experience basic skills as acquisitions that speed and facilitate work on challenging matters.
- Students will employ different disciplines as organized means for the advancement of knowledge about interesting matters.

Education becomes purposeful effort to assuage shared concerns and curiosities.

Introduction (2-6)

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Continuity with Learning Standards.

Learning standards indicate the intellectual agenda that students should engage and master.

The standards and the resources requisite for meeting them should become a public reality, manifest in the cultural experience of all people at all times and all places.

The standards are not merely delegated to the school, closed within it and irrelevant to the rest of life. The conduct of life – the level of disciplined intelligence, judgment, and discourse expected in politics, business, the media, and personal conduct – should routinely excel the standards at their best.

The standards indicate the intellectual tools and resources students should be able to use with competence in addressing questions and problems of importance.

All students, teachers, and parents should continuously command usable, comprehensive resources supporting attainments that excel the standards. Student tracking and feedback should map achievements relative to the skills and capacities that the standards define.

Introduction (2-6)

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36)

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eEducation for the New Millennium

A 10% improvement, compounded from 4th grade through 12th,

more than

doubles

achievement.

Introduction (2-6)

The edZone and English Language Arts.

edZone Practice – Learning Standards English Language Social Studies Mathematics—Science—Technology The Arts Other Languages Physical Education & Career Development

Excellent resources supporting the English language arts learning standards exist. The edZone will make them available, fully and continuously, to all students, teachers, and parents.

Tools in the edZone will expand the support students have in mastering the mechanics of reading, writing, speaking, and listening. Consequently, interpersonal interactions in the language arts can emphasize the development of meaningful communication.

Using and making multimedia productions will bring greater diversity and authenticity to the contexts for reading, writing, speaking, and listening in classrooms.

The edZone brings all learning resources together in one, integrated comprehensive setting, facilitating efforts by teachers and parents to work with students to develop skills in reading, writing, speaking, and listening across all content areas and standards.

A comprehensive set of tools and resources, available at all times and all places, will help students draw productive connections between their study of reading, writing, speaking, and listening in school with activities in the home, at work, and in the community.

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

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World literature for all.

edZone Practice – Learning Standards English Language <u>Social Studies</u> Mathematics—Science—Technology The Arts Other Languages Physical Education & Career Development

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New	York

eEducation for the New Millennium

The edZone and Social Studies.

edZone Practice – Learning Standards English Language <u>Social Studies</u> Mathematics—Science—Technology The Arts Other Languages Physical Education & Career Development

The edZone should key content to the State's eight critical dimensions of teaching
and learning: intellectual skills, multidisciplinary approaches, depth and breadth,
unity and diversity, multiculturalism and multiple perspectives, patterns to organize
data, multiple learning environments and resources, and student-centered teaching,
learning, and assessment.provide
socialModules should clearly explain the key concepts of the program in history,
geography, economics, and civics and these explanations should link to a variety of
cases and examples illustrating their pertinence to historical, geographical,
economic, and political life.

The edZone should include a variety of simulations and collaborative learning opportunities pertinent to the full range of skills and ideas comprised in the social studies.

The edZone should provide parents and teachers with full resources for understanding the learning tasks that students face and the means to collaborate in helping individual students work successfully.

The edZone should enable students of the social studies to participate actively in the public life of the City.

Introduction (2-6)

studies

content in

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and depth.

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium

Resources for social studies

edZone Practice – Learning Standards **English Language** Social Studies Mathematics—Science—Technology The Arts Other Languages **Physical Education & Career Development**

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The New Deal Network, A Guide to the Great D educational web site sponsored by the Franklin and the Institute for Learning Technologies at University. The site focuses on the programs of Deal. Funding for NDN is provided by a grant f the Humanities. For more information see About

Contact Information: Thomas Thurston, Project











sources.



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Today in History November 29, 2000

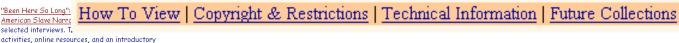
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Frequently Asked Questions

NARA

Learning Page

Organized help for students, teachers, and life-long learners



essay by Mark Krasovik.

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🚽 science periodica 🗖									



Primary Sources and Activities

This page contains reproducible copies of primary documents from the holdings of the National Archives of the United States, teaching activities correlated to the National History Standards and National Standards for Civics and Government, and cross-curricular connections.

Dear Mrs

Been Here So Long Social Welfare a

eEducation for the New Millennium

The edZone and Mathematics.

edZone Practice – Learning Standards English Language Social Studies <u>Mathematics</u>—Science—Technology The Arts Other Languages Physical Education & Career Development

The edZone should provide programs to exercise student's basic skills in calculation, to empower students to perform diverse mathematical functions accurately and rapidly, and to stimulate students to engage in the construction and explanation of mathematical theory and proof.

The edZone should help students, teachers, and parents deal with three principles of best practice emphasized in the New York State learning standards – inquiry approaches; mathematics, science, and technology integration; and equity.

To support inquiry approaches, the edZone should include powerful sets of mathematical tools designed to allow students to explore geometric, mathematical, and logical relations, and to test, explain, and demonstrate generalities about them. The edZone should have associated resources helping teachers and parents stimulate and guide student inquiry.

To support equity, the edZone should make available on-line tutorial help for students, teachers, and parents who find themselves stumped by a mathematical resource.

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English Language

Welcome to TCAEP.co.uk

Maths

- ation
- ies,
- tions

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New York

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Welcome to the Illuminations website! This site is designed to "illuminate" the new NCTM Principles and Standards for School Mathematics

On this site you will find internet resources to improve the teaching and learning of mathematics





Mathematica De	Science	Maths		
Mathematics Re	 Constants - NEW - Over 600 alphabetically listed 	• <u>Topics</u> - Explanations of the more common		
	entries	aspects of maths. Over 400 links		
	 Equations - NEW - Some 450 entries 	 <u>Numbers</u> - UPDATED - Addition & Multiplicat 		
Grades Pre-K-2 Grades 3-5 Grades 6-8	 Periodic Table - NEW - Complete periodic table 	tables, log tables, metric prefixes and more		
	with info on each element	 <u>Algebra</u> - All the common algebraic identitie 		
	<u>Conversions</u> - Interactive conversion of over 500	including complex numbers		
Grades 9-12	units	 <u>Trigonometry</u> - Identities 		
Across the Grades Search	 Java Structurer - UPDATED - Create your own 	 Integration - Integral functions 		
bage Across the orades Search	interactive chemical compunds to find their	+ Differentiation - Table of differential function		
Each grade band contains these five sections	systematic names			
	 <u>Symbols</u> - Greek alphabet, electronic symbols and 			
i-Math Ready-to-use, online, interactive,	mathematical symbols			
estigations multimedia math lessons	 <u>SI Units</u> - Details on all the standard SI Units of 			
Deflection estimates have demonstrates	measurement			
effections Teaching Reflection activities based on video	A			
- Inglicated of todorning and todorning	Astro			
ected Web The best mathematics education web	 Planets - NEW - Details on all the currently known planets and their satellites 			
esources / resources reviewed by our panel	 <u>Constellations</u> - Table of constellations 			
Lessons developed by summit teachers	 Sunrise & Sunset Times - NEW - Times for 231 lo 	cations around the world		
rnet-Based that you can use in your classroom	 <u>Moon Phases</u> - Tables of moon phases for the nex 	t 20 years		
sson Plans that you can use in your classroom				

Welcome to The Constants and Equations Pages, an award-winning project providing one of the internet's most comprehensive sources for information on constants and equations, as well as much, much more. There are currently over 4,500 pages of information on this site.

Register with ENC **ENC Focus Magazine** Contact ENC

Science

COLORFUL MATHEMATICS

Mathematics computer games

Colorful Mathematics is a series of educational software presenting advanced mathematical concepts to K-12 students in a game-oriented approach. The five games offered utilize simple coloring and/or drawing techniques to illustrate some state of the art mathematical concepts from graph theory and computer science.

Math Resources by Subject K-12, College, & Advanced Math

Math Kev Issues Education in Math

Innovations and Concerns

New FAOs: T2T

Ask Dr. Math Discussion Groups Forum Showcase

Internet Newsletter

Problems of the Week

Teacher2Teacher Web Units & Lessons

Varnelle's Primary Math

Mathematics and Elections

eEducation for the New Millennium The edZone and Science.

edZone Practice – Learning Standards English Language Social Studies Mathematics—<u>Science</u>—Technology The Arts Other Languages Physical Education & Career Development

The edZone will provide a wealth of explanatory modules, multimedia clarifications, and interactive simulations clarifying key concepts across all the sciences.

The edZone will greatly increase the accessibility of the practicing scientist, along with the data and instrumentation at the base of scientific inquiry. The Internet is a fundamental resource in the practice of science, engineering, and technology. Students become able to observe science at work and the edZone should provide them with the means to ask how and why working science functions as it does.

Powerful computer-assisted design tools can enable students to see the integration of mathematics, science, and technology by engaging in real-world engineering design projects.

The edZone should enable students, teachers, and parents to connect the diversity of scientific resources on the Internet to the seven NY State MST learning standards and to map how each student's scientific explorations in the edZone relate to the range of expectations established through the standards.

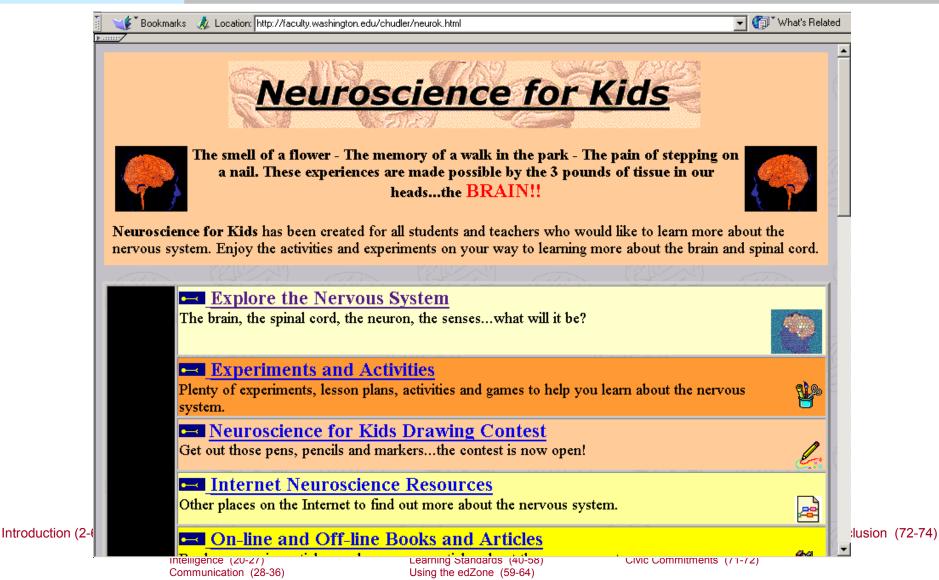
Introduction (2-6)

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium

Science Resources.

edZone Practice – Learning Standards English Language <u>Social Studies</u> Mathematics—Science—Technology The Arts Other Languages Physical Education & Career Development



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eEducation for the New Millennium The edZone and Technology.

edZone Practice – Learning Standards English Language Social Studies Mathematics—Science—<u>Technology</u> The Arts Other Languages Physical Education & Career Development

The edZone itself should encompass all the information technologies that students, teachers, and parents might need to encounter.

Students should develop an understanding of technology by learning *through* its use, seeing it as a facilitating means with distinctive strengths and limitations. It is important to exercise care in the design of the edZone to ensure that its component technologies serve students, teachers, and parents effectively. Poor implementation of technical resources mystifies technology, creating experiences of it in which authorities invest it with an aura of importance while the user feels let down.

Simulations in the edZone should provide a clear understanding of how and why fundamental technological innovations take hold in human experience and consequently transform and shape historical life.

In the edZone, technology should be a unifying study, linking science, art, social studies, language and communication, careers, and on, in a complex reflection on basic choices, personal and collective, that people need to make as they face the indeterminacies of their future.

Introduction (2-6)

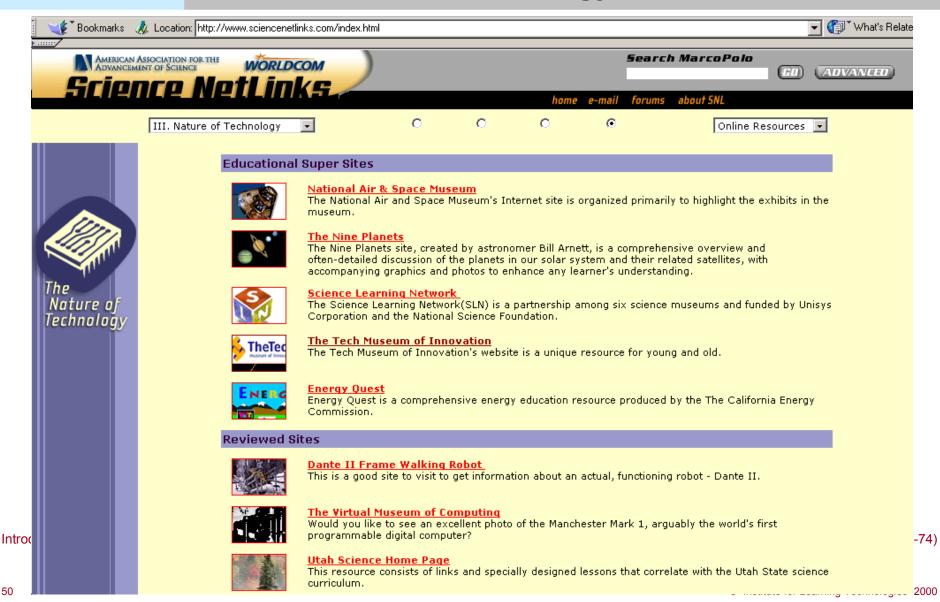
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eEducation for the New Millennium

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Resources on technology.

edZone Practice - Learning Standards **English Language** Social Studies Mathematics—Science—Technology The Arts Other Languages **Physical Education & Career Development**



eEducation for the New Millennium

The edZone and the Arts.

edZone Practice – Learning Standards English Language Social Studies Mathematics—Science—Technology <u>The Arts</u> Other Languages Physical Education & Career Development

Dance, music, theater, and the visual arts pervade contemporary culture. The edZone will help students, parents, and teachers integrate informal and formal arts education.

The edZone, 24/7, should support both artistic creation and appreciation. For both purposes, the power of the edZone to help students, teachers, and parents to organize themselves spontaneously into active audiences will significantly improve educational experience in the arts.

The edZone should provide on-line tools for graphic arts, music, video, theater and the like, as well as virtual display and performance space. The means of artistic expression can be continuously at hand making a fuller integration of the arts into educational experience more feasible.

The arts are copious, protean, and diverse; they do not thrive in a narrow scope and sequence. The edZone can reflect the full flowering of the arts; a greater diversity of talents can find opportunities for development and expression.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

The edZone and Languages other than Englis

In the edZone the conditions for the study of languages other than English change fundamentally. It greatly expands opportunities to engage in cultural activities through other languages, to communicate by means of them, to connect with ideas and views uniquely expressed through them. The edZone is a global network in which many languages are together fully at work.

Through the edZone, students can have access to a full range of educational resources in each of the world's languages, along with the news, entertainment, criticism, and culture, making the effective integration of language study into the curriculum more more feasible.

The edZone should include tools that will facilitate multilingual collaborative projects and technical standards should ensure that work in any language will display correctly.

With the edZone, students for whom English is a second language can have a much more positive relationship to their first language within their educational experience.

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Global languages.

Smart Cities: New York

edZone Practice – Learning Standards **English Language** Social Studies Mathematics—Science—Technology The Arts



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eEducation for the New Millennium

The edZone and Health, Physical Education, Family & Consumer Science

edZone Practice – Learning Standards English Language Social Studies Mathematics—Science—Technology The Arts Other Languages Physical Education & Career Development

With traditional arrangements, the school more and more exclusively contained the educational program. As a result, as many matters related to home, family, and community became formal curricular subjects, the irony arose that these matters loose direct connection to the experiential world of the student outside of school. The edZone makes the educational program ubiquitous and continuous, putting the school, along with the home, family, and community, within it. This context will renew the linkages of health, physical education, family and consumer education, with the existential lives of students.

These are among the matters that educators in school and throughout life should present in a preeminently student-centered way. The edZone should provide tools by which students can better control the consequences of their choices for their health, physical well-being, family life, and consumer experience.

More than most other aspects of education, these matters are sensitive to class differences. Resources in the edZone should be multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, and multi-class in the principles of personal prudence that they propound.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

The edZone and Career Development and Occupational Studies.

edZone Practice – Learning Standards English Language Social Studies Mathematics—Science—Technology The Arts Other Languages Physical Education & Career Development

In the edZone, the world of education and the world of work more effectively overlap.

The edZone should enable students to perceive and master the background knowledge requisite for effective participation in one or another occupation. Students should understand what specific expertise they need to develop to gain entry-level employment in an occupation and how to go about acquiring it. Lastly, the edZone should facilitate their developing the learning skills needed to sustain a successful career within a chosen occupation.

Students should experience the edZone as an educational resource continuously available to them, equipping them throughout life with the capacity for on-going self-development. Global, high-tech economies require that employees be life-long learners and the ability to adapt and change is the surest form of security.

The edZone should reflect the recognition that a commitment to learning will pervade work and that leisure will become more active and productive of diverse forms of value – economic, political, cultural, and spiritual.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Using the edZone All Grades.

edZone Practice – Using the edZone All Grades Grades K through 5 Grades 6 through 8 Grades 9 through 12 School to College School to Work

Engagement

The edZone provides full access to the Learning Standards and the *Resource Guides* for each subject and to digital libraries of materials correlated to its scope and sequence.

It comprises clear, concise multimedia modules explaining the concepts and principles encompassed within the standards.

The edZone poses the powerful, generative questions motivating the advancement of knowledge within the scope and sequence.

Intelligence

Across the range of the Learning Standards, the edZone provides sustained simulations, engaging participants in using the techniques of the relevant disciplines and professions to create knowledge and know-how.

The edZone continuously provides tools to exercise and develop basic skills.

The edZone will map a user's work relative to the scope and sequence and provide feedback about its quality relative to the learning standards.

Communication

The edZone serves as an educational communications hub, enabling –

- Students to collaborate in and out of school on difficult problems.
- Patterns of interaction in which older students mentor younger students in their studies.
- Broad participation in contests, quests, affinity groups, and interest driven learning.

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edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium

Using the edZone Grades K through 5

edZone Practice – Using the edZone All Grades <u>Grades K through 5</u> Grades 6 through 8 Grades 9 through 12 School to College School to Work

Engagement

The edZone provides numerous quests and exploratory challenges that engage children in the practice of search and retrieval as well as assessing the relevance and reliability of results.

Students and teachers build the expectation that the school is the place where interesting questions get put and the edZone is a resource for the collaborative development of answers that will stand up to reflective examination.

Intelligence

At this stage, mastery of basic skills is the first priority. The edZone should situate opportunities for practice and self-correction so that each student feels the command of those skills has significance for the fulfillment of his or her purposes.

Students should develop the sense that through the edZone they control powerful cultural tools, with which they can build their intellectual skills, solve problems, and create meaning.

Students learn with simulations.

Communication

Students should acquire facility with the edZone as a medium of communication.

Through the 3rd grade, they should progressively use the edZone for communication between their immediate group and other groups and individuals.

From 4th grade, students, teachers, and parents should use collaborative tools and personal email to engage in cultural work and to facilitate interaction with others, near and far, in work and play.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Using the edZone Grades 6 through 8.

edZone Practice – Using the edZone All Grades Grades K through 5 <u>Grades 6 through 8</u> Grades 9 through 12 School to College School to Work

Engagement

Students should make their initial cycle through the fundamental questions that give rise to the structure of knowledge and inquiry.

Students, teachers, and parents should realize that they will not "finish" a topic and then move on to the next. Questions explored lead to further questions – that is the driving force in inquiry-based learning.

Novices must experience the edZone as both manageable and comprehensive.

Portfolio construction.

Intelligence

In the edZone, the scope is comprehensive and the sequence individual. The edZone must provide students, along with their teachers, parents, and others, continuous feedback about the sequence of what each has done relative to the full scope of knowledge. Such feedback should inform each student's decisions about his or her studies and help teachers and parents be informative resources for the student as he or she considers successive choices.

Simulations across subjects.

Communication

Communications patterns fostered by the edZone should embody a utilitarian calculus – the greatest responsiveness for the greatest number.

Students should gain experience using different forms of interaction for different educational purposes – synchronous and asynchronous, proximate and distant, direct and mediated.

Students engage the problem of separating realities from appearances fostered by each kind of communications media.

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edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium

Using the edZone Grades 9 through 12.

edZone Practice – Using the edZone All Grades Grades K through 5 Grades 6 through 8 <u>Grades 9 through 12</u> School to College School to Work

Engagement

Students again address the basic questions, expanding the reach and depth of their engagement with the culture.

Students will show more differentiation in the sophistication of their inquiries.

Students engage in complex collaborations, reaching into higher education, the workplace, and public spheres.

Through the edZone, students engage with the world at large, with the school as a staging ground and the portfolio the assemblage of its fruits.

Intelligence

Students actively use feedback capacities in the edZone as resources in individuating their interests, capacities, and accomplishments.

Students use a wide range of simulations and evaluate how the virtual and the actual differ in substance and action.

Students develop discrimination in their selection and application of intelligent tools within the edZone.

Communication

Students increasingly engage in communication in order to act through the edZone on matters of personal and public import.

A range of norms, which derive from the traditional idea that the school is a realm separate from the rest of practical life, become subject to revaluation.

Students will use communications resources to develop their public personae, a responsible sense of who they are and what they stand for within the educative community.

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edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

Smart Cities: New York eEducation for the New Millennium	edZone Practice - Using the edZone All GradesUsing the edZone Grades K through 5 Grades 6 through 8 Grades 9 through 12 School to College School to Work					
High Achieving Seniors	These students should find entrance to colleges of their choice easy and the transition to undergraduate work natural, having already interacted substantially with university resources and studies.					
Average Achieving Seniors	Most should get into four year colleges and be ready to succeed in study there. Progression into CUNY should be natural, facilitated by extending the edZone to encompass undergraduate and graduate study.					
Low Achieving Seniors	Most should easily enter two-year colleges, which, within the City, will seem much like an extension of high school with preparation for desirable jobs in the work place as a prime concern.					
Seniors from Special High schools	A growing proportion of graduates may directly enter professional life confident that they can extend their education through further study on- line. The lockstep from high school to college may weaken further.					
College Entrance Requirements	Colleges will re-examine their admissions processes as more students will have been interacting with their programs routinely while in school. The NYCBoE and the City's higher education community will take the lead in this re-examination.					
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eEducation for the New Millennium Using the edZone School to Work. edZone Practice – Using the edZone All Grades Grades K through 5 Grades 6 through 8 Grades 9 through 12 School to College School to Work

Employers will interact regularly with students through the edZone, facilitating the transition from school to work.

The Internet, and the edZone with it, builds fluid interconnections between diverse sectors of activity that were previously more distinct from each other. The world of work and the world of education will increasingly overlap. Students will act as participant observers in different kinds of work settings. Employers in both the public and the private sector will routinely participate in the educational experience of students.

Employers need to help imbue the learning standards with value and meaning by making high achievement with respect to the standards a condition of entry level employment. Employers need to take affirmative measures within the edZone to ensure that the entire workforce can continuously extend its educational attainments beyond the standards.

The edZone can attract employers in search of skilled, well-educated workers and dynamic employers have both a self-interest and a civic responsibility to make the edZone pedagogically effective.

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edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium

Pedagogical requirements.

Building the edZone – Pedagogical Requirements Student Requirements Teacher Requirements School Requirements Parent Requirements General Requirements

Educators using

- technology
- to improve
- education, not
- technologists
- using
- education

to improve

technology.

Technological specifications – processing power, bandwidth, server capacity and through-put, etc. – should suffice to support full use of the Education Zone by all members of the City's educational community.

Providing the pedagogical requirements set by the Board to implement its educational plan should be an absolute priority that all bidders must meet in implementing the Board's technology plan.

- Tools for students must provide them with full control over their educational activities.
- Tools for teachers must enable them to interact effectively with each of their students, and their parents, individually and in groups, about all aspects of a student's educational work.
- Tools for schools must enable the school to serve, 24/7, as a communications hub for everyone connected with it.
- Tools for parents must engage them in the educational life of their children and offer adult educational resources, making the school an effective center of community learning.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Technology scaled to student potentialities.

Building the edZone – Pedagogical Requirements Student Requirements Teacher Requirements School Requirements Parent Requirements General Requirements

Students need to control high-quality content, confident that is has been peer reviewed for accuracy and relevance.

The edZone must provide students with full control over their educational activities.

- Foremost, students need to control comprehensive, high-quality intellectual content. Development of the edZone should include effective procedures for the prompt, continuing review of contents in an effort to guarantee accuracy, currency, and completeness.
- Students need the most up-to-date tools for on-line collaboration and powerful applications for processing content.
- Students need a secure, copious storage for their work, with the ability to access it routinely, at any time from any location. Each student's work and the ability to access it should endure across his or her whole educational experience.
- Students need a full repertoire of stimulating, challenges on-line apprenticeships, simulations, webquests, virtual worlds, and so on.
- Students need opportunities to interact with a wide variety of experts, peers, and counselors about concerns of mutual interest.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Technologies for teachers facilitating the work of students. Building the edZone – Pedagogical Requirements Student Requirements <u>Teacher Requirements</u> School Requirements Parent Requirements General Requirements

Tools for teachers must enable them to interact effectively with each of their students, and their parents, individually and in groups, about all aspects of a student's educational work.

- Foremost, teachers need means to put powerful questions to students and to perceive easily the results of students' work, to interject suggestions and criticisms, to consult with diverse authorities – in short teachers need a full suite of tools for on-line collaboration with diverse individuals and groups.
- Teachers need a full set of just-in-time professional development experiences and opportunities to engage specialists as the occasion requires. In the edZone, teachers cannot be prepared for every contingency long ahead of time, but they must have the means at hand to respond knowledgeably, however the occasion warrants.
- The edZone will put teachers into a mentoring relationship with parents. Teachers need a repertoire of useful resources to which they can refer parents who seek help in working constructively with their children. Teachers become educators in the fullest sense.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Technologies to make the school a center for pedagogical communicatio Building the edZone – Pedagogical Requirements Student Requirements Teacher Requirements <u>School Requirements</u> Parent Requirements General Requirements

As the school ceases to contain the educational program, it becomes the conductor orchestrating use of an educational program that pervades the whole life of the community. School technologies must enable it to serve, 24/7, as a communications hub for everyone engaged in educative work.

- Foremost, the school becomes a communicative organization encompassing the classroom, the school building, the district, and the whole educational system.
- As a communicative organization, the school should be among the most capable and sophisticated, able to handle comprehensive records, complex information, and substantive ideas in a secure, responsive way.
- Sustaining progressive improvement in the quality of the edZone will entail continuously upgrading the capacity of the school to provide students, teachers, and parents with useful feedback and effective control over educational resources.

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edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

eEducation for the New Millennium Technologies to enable parents to engage fully in education. Building the edZone – Pedagogical Requirements Student Requirements Teacher Requirements School Requirements <u>Parent Requirements</u> General Requirements

Tools for parents must engage them in the educational life of their children and offer adult educational resources, making the school an effective center of community learning.

- Foremost, parents need to set examples as learners for their children. With the edZone, it is less important that parents help their children perform prescribed tasks and more important that they exemplify active curiosity and the urge to make use of educational opportunities. For that to occur, the edZone must provide adults with a full range of useful learning opportunities.
- In addition to engaging in their own educational opportunities, parents can help their children in the edZone with the logistics of learning. The edZone should track what has and has not been accomplished and provide both parent and student insight at each step into what might come next.
- Parents need to be able to communicate easily and regularly with all those involved in educative work with their children. They need to understand expectations and have access to all tools and resources with which their children work.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Pedagogical power – the key to success.

Building the edZone – Pedagogical Requirements Student Requirements Teacher Requirements School Requirements Parent Requirements General Requirements

It is worth investing in technologies sufficiently powerful to ensure that the edZone serves students, teachers, parents, and the whole City well.

- The comparative advantage in a portal sponsored by the Board of Education, relative to typical commercial portals, lies in the quality of its educational services. Users will stick with the portal and return to it regularly if they experience it as a compelling educational resource.
- The Board can leverage its huge scale by setting its standards and aspirations higher than smaller competitors can. The scale of participation is likely to be a function of the quality of the educational experience the edZone sustains.
- Open source development techniques and an open source business model should enable the creation of high quality content and powerful software tools at minimum costs.
- The edZone can set itself apart from alternatives through continuous, exacting peer-review of content and pedagogy.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Commitments

Building the edZone – Civic Commitments Higher Education and the Professions Government – Business – Labor Philanthropy, Religion, and Art Journalism and the Media Sports and Entertainment Communities and Leadership

In a system where students are players and teachers are coaches, the whole community must join in as supporters and fans.

- Higher Education Knowledge in the people's service.
- Professions Expertise in the service of children and youth.
- Government Making intelligent connections for all.
- Business Volunteering for educational excellence.
- Labor Solidarity supporting the dignity of creative work.
- Philanthropy Resources where they count.
- Religion Cultivating value and dedication.
- Art Creativity making meaning through the City.
- Journalism Information serving the pursuit of possibility.
- New Media Design for living and learning.
- Sports and Entertainment Get smart. Get with the message.
- Communities Diversity makes the City work.
- Leadership Educational vision and the future of New York.

The edZone is a work of the City as a whole.

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Smart City An achievement to which

contribute.

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eEducation for the New Millennium

Education – by, for, and through the City.

Building the edZone – Civic Commitments <u>Higher Education</u> – <u>the Professions</u> Government – Business – Labor Philanthropy – Religion – Art Journalism – the Media Sports and Entertainment Communities – Leadership

The edZone transforms the conditions of teaching and learning by making high-quality educational tools and resources ubiquitous and continuous throughout the City. The school ceases to contain the educational program, as that program comes to contain the school, the home, the community, the entire City.

With this change, the educational responsibilities of the diverse components of the City become more visible and explicit. All sectors of city life participate in the work of education and become accountable for the quality of their contributions.

The question ceases to be the old, rather divisive issue – what does business, or the press, or one or another community group, think the schools should do or stop doing. The question becomes more practical and participatory – how can business, or the press, or one or another community group, work through the edZone to help the progeny of the City develop its fullest potentials?

It will take much experimentation and effort to find all the ways different groups can answer this question with effect.

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The City as Educator

Smart Cities: New York

eEducation for the New Millennium

The City as Educator Greater New York Get in the Zone

Introduction (2-6)

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)

Conclusion

Smart Cities: New York

eEducation for the New Millennium

Where there is a will



Introduction (2-6)

edZone Strategies (7-36) Engagement (8-19) Intelligence (20-27) Communication (28-36) edZone Practice (37-64) Goals (37-39) Learning Standards (40-58) Using the edZone (59-64) Building the edZone (65-74) Pedagogical Requirements (65-70) Civic Commitments (71-72)