



Educational Technology: A Visual Timeline

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Before the Common Era

551 – 479 BCE
Confucius

- Individualized instruction through discussion

500 – 400 BCE
The Elder Sophists

- Mass instruction through lecture and group discussion

470 – 399 BCE
Socrates

- Individual instruction through guided questioning

427 – 347 BCE
Plato

- The human soul is already born with all knowledge

384 – 322 BCE
Aristotle

- Sensory information is the basis for knowledge





The Dark Ages

476 – 800 CE



The Scholastic Method

1079
–
1142

- Pierre Abelard
- “Sic et Non”

1180

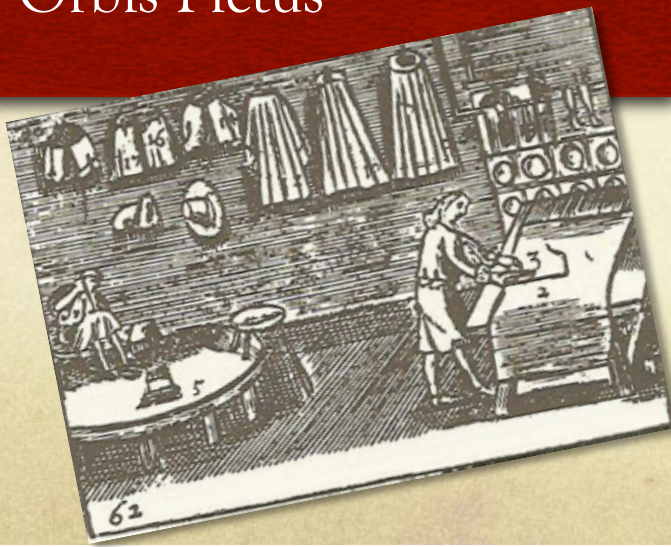
- University of Paris
- Formerly Notre Dame cathedral school

1125
–
1274

- St. Thomas Aquinas
- Based the method of analysis and conclusions on Abelard’s work

John Amos Comenius

- Universal Education
- Methodical Procedure
- “The Great Didactic”
- “Orbis Pictus”



1592 - 1670

The Teach Squad



1746 – 1827

- Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi
- “Psychologized” instruction
- Educational experiments

- Johann Friedrich Herbart

- Systematic method transferred Pestalozzi’s sensory impressions to an intellectual level of learning

1776 – 1841

1778 – 1838

- Joseph Lancaster
- Low-cost, mass instruction by systematic teaching method

- Friedrich Wilhelm Froebel

- Methodical kindergarten system to facilitate creativity, social participation, and motor expression

1782 – 1852

The Industrial Revolution



1801

- First blackboard used in U.S.
- Incorporated into math instruction at West Point Military Academy

1806 – 1853

- Lancasterian plan operating in New York City

1809

- Pestalozzianism introduced in the U.S.
- Pestalozzi's assistant, Joseph N. Neef brought to Philadelphia

1825 – 1835

- Philip von Fellenberg schools
- Based on Pestalozzianism, using **shop and farm materials** as objects of instruction

1826

- “Manual of Instruction”
- Based on Lancasterian plan, by William Russell

1831

- Society for Promoting Manual Labor in Literary Institutions founded
- Based on von Fellenberg's schools

1845

- Boston Survey
- Wide-scale assessment of student achievement

1850 – 1900

- Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons used in some schools

The Civil War & The Gilded Age

1855

- **First American kindergarten**
- Established by Margarethe Meyer-Schurz

1860

- **“Psychologized” Instruction in the U.S.**
- First major attempt of object-teaching

1875

- **New variation of Pestalozzianism introduced in Quincy, Massachusetts**

1892

- **National Herbart Society founded**
- Responsible for writing the majority of educational texts for the next 20 years

1895

- **First comparative test in American education**
- Joseph Rice surveyed nearly 33,000 4th - 8th grade students

1896 - 1904

- **Chicago Laboratory School**
- Established by John Dewey to use the scientific method to experiment with, and practice, individualized learning



Visual Instruction

1905

First school museum

St. Louis, Missouri

1910

First catalog of instructional films

Rochester, New York is first school system to use films regularly

1914 –
1923

Visual Instruction

Movement gains momentum

1923

Department of Visual Instruction founded

Later to become the AECT in 1970

1937

“Visualizing the Curriculum”

Published by Hoban, Hoban, & Zissman





Ralph W. Tyler
1902 – 1994

Eight-Year Study **1933 – 1941**

Ralph W. Tyler, considered to be the father of the behavioral objectives movement, headed the study of the relationship between secondary school requirements and postsecondary student success, in order to address the rigidity of secondary education curriculum

World War II

1941

- Division of Visual Aids for War Training established

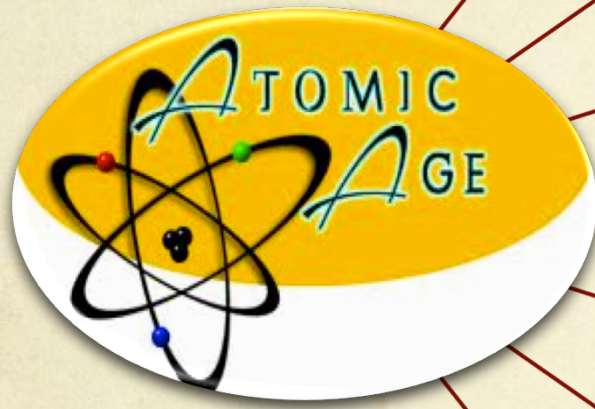
1943 - 1945

- U.S. Army Air Force adopts audiovisual instruction
- Over 400 training films & 600 film strips produced

1945

- Overhead projectors first used on a large scale by the U.S. Army





1945 -
1946

- Media effectiveness and comparison studies conducted

1946

- Edgar Dale's Cone of Experience

1950 -
1960

- Computer-Assisted Instruction research conducted by IBM

1950 -
1970

- Ford Foundation contributes over \$170 million to educational television

1952

- FCC allocates 242 television channels for educational purposes

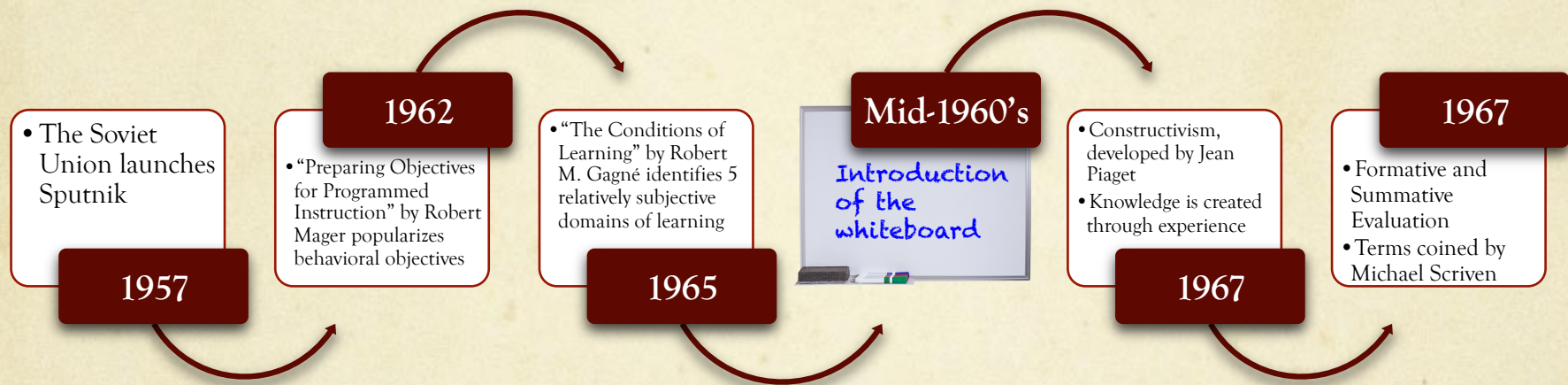
1954

- "The Science of Learning and the Art of Teaching" by B.F. Skinner begins the programmed instruction movement

1956

- "Taxonomy of Educational Objectives" by Bloom, et al., on behavioral objective assessment

The Space Race



The Cold War

1970 –
1980

U.S. Military
adopts
instructional
design model
for the
development
of training
materials

1980 –
1990

Cognitive
Psychology
principles
applied to
instructional
design

Developed by
Bonner,
Divesta &
Rieber,
Gagné, and
Low

1983

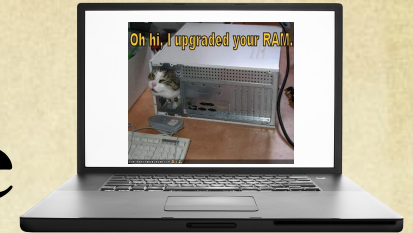
Over 40% of
elementary,
and 75% of
secondary
schools are
using
computers

1991

Interactive
whiteboards
introduced by
SMART
Boards



The Information Age



1991

- Knowledge Management

1996

- Audience Response System used in classes at Rice University

1997

- Rapid Prototyping

1997

- Distance education offered by 78% of public four-year institutions

1998

- 1:6 computer to student ratio in schools

1998

- Google Inc.

1999

- Computers used in 14% of industry training

2000

- U.S. Army invests \$600 million in distance education for soldiers

The Aughts





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