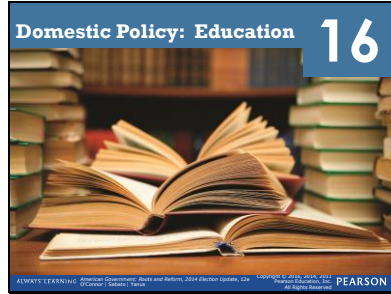
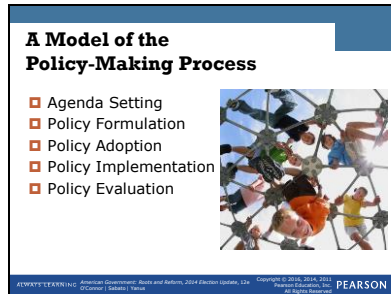


*Slide 1*



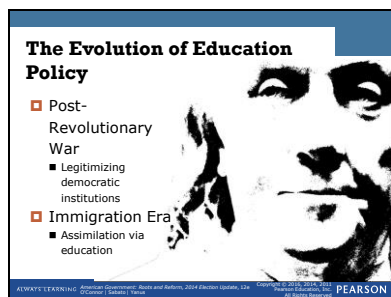
Oil drilling has been a major industry in the U.S. since the 1800s. It is an industry that needs government regulation for health, safety, environmental, and monopolistic reasons, but it is also a powerful industry that has fiercely resisted government regulation. In fact, some elected officials made their personal fortunes in the oil industry.

*Slide 2*



- Agenda Setting
  - Deciding which issues to discuss
- Policy Formulation
  - Crafting of proposed courses of action
- Policy Adoption
  - Approval of a policy proposal
- Policy Implementation
  - Process of carrying out public policies
- Policy Evaluation
  - Did policy achieve its goals?

*Slide 3*



Our history of education policy goes all the way back to the Revolutionary War. The founding fathers, especially Benjamin Franklin, saw the benefits of using education to legitimize our new democratic institutions.

When waves of immigrants began arriving on American shores, education policy was seen as an efficient way to assimilate new Americans.

*Slide 4*

**The Evolution of Education Policy**

- *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954)
  - Ended segregation of public schools
- Outcome and Standards-Based Education
  - [No Child Left Behind](#)
  - [Every Student Succeeds Act 2015](#)

EDWARDS LEARNING | American Government: Paths and Politics, 2014 Edition, Pearson, Ltd. | Copyright © 2014, 2015, 2011 Pearson Education, Inc. All Rights Reserved. PEARSON

The slide features a historical black and white photograph of a young boy and girl sitting at a desk in a classroom. The boy is wearing a shirt with the text 'HIGH COURT BANG SEGRIGATION IN 1954' and 'EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT'.

In 1954, in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered an end to school segregation.

Under president George W. Bush, NO Child Left Behind was passed as a national standards-based education reform bill.

It required that states develop tests to assess student progress in basic areas. To receive federal school funding, states had to give tests to all students at select grade levels. It was punitive in the sense that schools that did not meet yearly growth goals could be penalized by losing federal funding and even having entire staffs fired and replaced.

The Every Student Succeeds Act replaced No Child Left Behind. It dropped the requirement for testing and gave states more control over developing their own programs. Instead of penalties, schools compete for funding by developing programs that help students succeed,

*Slide 5*



Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 greatly expanded educational and athletic opportunities for women. As a result of these gender equity requirements, women's lacrosse is one of the fastest growing collegiate sports. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Title IX protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance.

Title IX states that:

“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

Title IX applies to institutions that receive federal financial assistance from ED, including state and local educational agencies. These agencies include approximately 16,500 local school districts, 7,000 postsecondary institutions, as well as charter schools, for-profit schools, libraries, and museums.

*Slide 6*

**Federal Aid to Higher Education**

- ▣ Research grants and financial aid
- ▣ Military academies
- ▣ Access to college
- ▣ College Cost Reduction and Access Grant



ALWAYS LEARNING | American Government: Roots and Reform, 2014 Election Update, 12e | Copyright © 2013, 2014, 2012 Pearson Education, Inc. All Rights Reserved. PEARSON

Federal government policies tend to provide indirect support of higher education through research grants and financial assistance to students. The federal government also funds the U.S. Military Academy, U.S. Naval Academy, the U.S. Air Force Academy, the U.S. Coast Guard Academy, and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.


The biggest topic in higher education policy in recent years has been access and student loan debt. Students graduate from college with an average debt of \$23,000 even though the federal government spends more than \$140 billion each year on grants and loans.

To help out, the federal government passed the College Cost Reduction and Access Act. Among other things, the act fixed interest rates for federally subsidized Stafford loans, and allowed new borrowers to cap their repayments at 10 percent of their total income, with the balance forgiven after 20 years.

*Slide 7*

**Exit Question** 16

Since each state has the primary responsibility of determining education programs, do you think the federal government should set federal standards? Explain your answer.



ALWAYS LEARNING | American Government: Roots and Reform, 2014 Election Update, 12e | Copyright © 2013, 2014, 2012 Pearson Education, Inc. All Rights Reserved. PEARSON

