CURRENT ISSUES IN TEACHER EDUCATION

ABOUT THE EDITORS

Cynthia A. Lassonde is Assistant Professor in the department of Elementary Education and Reading at the State University of New York College at Oneonta. After a twenty-year career of teaching at the elementary level, she now teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in literacy. She is the co-editor with Susan Israel of *Teachers Taking Action: A Comprehensive Guide to Teacher Research* (IRA, 2008) and *The Ethical Educator: Integrating Ethics within the Context of Teaching and Teacher Research* (Peter Lang, 2008). Her role as editor of the New York Association of Colleges for Teacher Education's journal *Excelsior: Leadership in Teaching and Learning* fuels her interest in and concerns about the current issues in teacher education.

Robert J. Michael is Dean of the School of Education, State University of New York at New Paltz. He has been a professor in the special education program in the department of Educational Studies at the college. Currently, he serves as President of the New York Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.

Jerusalem Rivera-Wilson is Senior Faculty Associate and Director of Clinical Training and Field Experiences in the department of Educational Theory and Practice at the University at Albany, State University of New York. She teaches graduate courses in Assessment and Secondary Education. Jerry is the current President of the New York State Association of Teacher Educators.

CURRENT ISSUES IN TEACHER EDUCATION

History, Perspectives, and Implications

Edited by

CYNTHIA A. LASSONDE, Ph.D.

State University of New York College at Oneonta

ROBERT J. MICHAEL, PH.D.

State University of New York at New Paltz

JERUSALEM RIVERA-WILSON, Ph.D.

University at Albany, SUNY

With a Foreword by

Kenneth M. Zeichner, PH.D.



CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER, LTD. Springfield • Illinois • U.S.A.

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER, LTD. 2600 South First Street Springfield, Illinois 62704

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ISBN 978-0-398-07806-5 (hard) ISBN 978-0-398-07807-2 (paper)

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 2008004195

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> Printed in the United States of America LAH-R-3

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Current issues in teacher education : history, perspectives, and implications / by Cynthia A. Lassonde, Robert J. Michael, Jerusalem Rivera-Wilson [editors] ; with a foreword by Kenneth M. Zeichner.

p. cm.

ISBN 978-0-398-07806-5 (hard) -- ISBN 978-0-398-07807-2 (pbk.) 1. Teachers--Training of--United States. I. Lassonde, Cynthia A. II. Michael, Robert J. III. Rivera-Wilson, Jerusalem. IV. Title.

LB1715.C85 2008 370.71'173--dc22

2008004195

CONTRIBUTORS

Dale G. Andersen is Emeritus Dean of Education at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. He also served as Dean of Education at Washington State University and the University of the Pacific during his career. As a Past President of American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE) and the Land Grant Dean's Association and as a member of the Board of Examiners of the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) for twenty years, he has been an active, intimate, participant in and observer of teacher education in the United States for over forty years. He also currently serves as a member of the Council for International Recognition in Teacher Education (IRTE).

Heidi Andrade is Assistant Professor in Educational Psychology and Methodology at the University at Albany–SUNY. Her research and teaching focus on the relationships between classroom assessment and learning, with an emphasis on student self-assessment.

Hansel Burley is Associate Professor of Educational Psychology at Texas Tech University. He teaches graduate courses in educational statistics and cultural foundations of education. He is also principal investigator on two grant projects: The first is Jumpstart Lubbock, an early literacy program, and the other is a research project examining higher education remedial programs.

Jerrell C. Cassady is Associate Professor of Psychology in the Department of Educational Psychology at Ball State University. His research interests center on providing optimal learning experiences in educational settings, including specific focus on teacher preparation, enhancing early literacy, combating test anxiety, and implementing effective technologies in education. He serves as evaluator for several federally funded programs directly affiliated with school improvement. In addition, Doctor Cassady is co-editor of *The Teacher Educator* and on the editorial review boards for *Journal of Educational Psychology*, *Journal of Literacy Research*, and *Journal for the Education of the Gifted*. **Finney Cherian** is Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Education at the University of Windsor, Ontario, Canada. He teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in critical literacy and the sociocultural aspects of education. Doctor Cherian's research interests are in the area of preservice teacher education, critical literacy, cultural studies, and healthy organizations.

Barbara Fink Chorzempa is Assistant Professor in the Elementary Education Department at the State University of New York at New Paltz. She teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in literacy and special education. She has taught one of the undergraduate language arts methods courses onsite in a local elementary school to begin the process of developing a PDS partnership.

Lisa Dieker is Associate Professor and Lockheed Martin Eminent Scholar at the University of Central Florida. Her primary area of research focuses on collaboration between general and special education at the secondary level with a specific interest in the unique opportunities that exist in urban schools in the areas of mathematics and science. She also has a passion for how technology and specifically virtual classrooms can be used to impact teacher preparation. She has published numerous articles focused on interdisciplinary collaboration, serves on numerous editorial boards and leadership roles and is the co-editor for the *Journal of International Special Needs Education* (JISNE) and *Focus on Exceptional Children*.

Annette D. Digby is the 2009–2010 President of the Association of Teacher Educators, and currently serves as Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost at Lincoln University in Missouri. Prior to assuming her current position, Doctor Digby served as Dean of the Division of Education and Professor in the Department of Middle and High School Education at Lehman College/CUNY. After teaching middle and high school English for twelve years in Mississippi and upon completion of a Doctor of Education degree at the University of Alabama, she began her career in higher education at the University of Arkansas in 1989. During her tenure at Arkansas, she served as Assistant Dean for Professional Education and Associate Dean for Undergraduate Studies and Student Services in the College of Education and Health Professions. Doctor Digby has published articles and edited books on middle-level education, effective teaching and learning strategies, school/university partnerships, and national certification. In addition to numerous other state and national committees, Doctor Digby is President-Elect-Elect and member of the Executive Board of the Association of Teacher Educators. She also serves on the Board of Examiners (BOE) for the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE) and as chair for BOE teams.

Contributors

Carol Merz Frankel is Professor Emerita at the University of Puget Sound. She taught in public schools in California and Washington and served in a number of administrative positions before moving to Puget Sound as dean of the School of Education in 1987. She received her BA and MA from Stanford University and her ED.D. from Washington State University. She has published in the areas of politics of education and teacher education. She has had leadership positions at the state and national level in school reform and teacher education. After eighteen years as dean she retired in 2005. She has continued her work with school foundations and international teacher education. Most recently she has led exchanges between the University of Puget Sound and Naruto University of Teacher Education in Japan. In 2008, she will teach teacher education courses in Japan for students from developing countries.

Jacqueline R. Garvey has served as the Executive Director of The Indiana Partnerships Center, Parent Information and Resource Center (PIRC) for the state of Indiana. Her professional experiences include twenty years of developing and implementing school/community partnerships through schoolbased leadership programs. As Director of the Indiana PIRC, she created the Indiana Academy for Parent Leadership, which has now trained hundreds of parents and educators in over sixty-five counties in Indiana.

Allen D. Glenn is a Professor of Curriculum and Instruction and former Dean of the College of Education at the University of Washington. His texts and publications focus on social studies, educational technology, and teacher education. He was a recipient of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE) Edward L. Pomeroy Award for Outstanding Contributions to Teacher Education and served as the AACTE president from 1997–1998.

Anne T. Henderson has been a consultant on education policy since 1977 and is widely recognized as a foremost expert in parent engagement and family involvement. She is the author of numerous foundational publications, such as *Beyond the Bake Sale: An Educator's Guide for Working with Parents*, and *A New Generation of Evidence: The Family is Critical to Student Achievement*, plus the series of research syntheses *A New Wave of Evidence*, published by the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory. She is a founder of the National Coalition for Parent Involvement in Education and has affiliations with the Institute for Education and Social Policy at New York University, and the National Center for Family and Community Connections with Schools.

David Imig is Professor of Practice in the College of Education at the University of Maryland, College Park where he heads the Teacher Education

and Professional Development Unit and serves as Associate Chair for Curriculum and Instruction. Imig also directs the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching Project on the Education Doctorate, a consortium of twenty-four colleges and universities invested in transforming their professional practice doctorate. In addition, he serves as director of a University of Maryland outreach ED.D. program for association and organization midlevel professionals in Washington, DC. Prior to coming to College Park, Imig was president and chief executive officer of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (AACTE) for twenty-five years, a membership organization of some 750 colleges and universities that is based in Washington, DC. He holds the title of President Emeritus from AACTE. He has served on numerous boards and study groups and consulted on teacher education and public policy with colleges and universities in the United States and abroad. He currently serves as chair of the board for the National Society for the Study of Education.

Aaron D. Isabelle is Assistant Professor in the Elementary Education Department at the State University of New York at New Paltz. He teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in science education and is active in teacher professional development. His research interests include history-of-science-inspired stories, preservice teacher alternate conceptions, and inquiry-based strategies for improving science teaching.

Molly M. Jameson is a doctoral candidate in Educational Psychology at Ball State University. Her primary research interests include mathematics anxiety in children and statistics anxiety in adults, contextual factors that contribute to anxiety, and the effects of anxiety on academic performance. She serves on the editorial review board of *The Teacher Educator*, as well as a guest reviewer for *Teaching Children Mathematics*.

Randall Lahann is a doctoral student in Curriculum and Instruction at the Lynch School of Education at Boston College. His research interests include teacher education for social justice and alternate-route teacher preparation programs.

Judson Laughter is a doctoral student in the Department of Teaching and Learning at Peabody College of Vanderbilt University. His research interests include critical race theory and culturally relevant pedagogy. He can be reached at jud.laughter@vanderbilt.edu.

Lin Lin is Assistant Professor in Computer Education and Cognitive Systems at the Department of Learning Technologies, University of North Texas in Denton, Texas. Lin teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in instructional technology, computer applications, and multimedia design. Her research interests include new media and technology, teacher learning, and online teaching and learning.

Contributors

H. Richard Milner, IV is Betts Assistant Professor of Education in the Department of Teaching and Learning at the Peabody College of Vanderbilt University. His research, teaching, and policy interests focus on urban education, race and equity in education; and teacher education. He can be reached at rich.milner@vanderbilt.edu.

Barbara Morgan-Fleming is Associate Professor in the Curriculum and Instruction Department at Texas Tech University. She teaches a wide variety of courses including undergraduate and graduate courses in literacy, educational methods, diversity, and social issues in education.

Laurie Mullen is Associate Dean for teacher education and an associate professor in the Department of Educational Studies at Teachers College, Ball State University. She is the editor of *The Teacher Educator* and teaches classes in teacher education and educational technology. Her research interests are in technologies in the teaching and learning process, teacher education, and curriculum.

Claudia Peralta Nash is Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Bilingual Education at Boise State University. She teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in bilingual and biliteracy education, multicultural education, and multicultural literature. She is the principal investigator of a U.S. Department grant providing her the opportunity to work with graduate students in Morelia, Mexico and San Antonio, Texas.

Chris O'Brien is Assistant Professor in the Department of Special Education and Child Development at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. His areas of interest and research include inclusive instructional strategies for students with high-incidence disabilities in secondary schools, innovation in research-to-practice, and school reform for struggling learners in urban schools.

Susan R. Polirstok is Professor of Special Education and Acting Dean of the Division of Education at Lehman College, The City University of New York. She is the author of publications on Asperger Syndrome, autism, attention deficit disorder, peer tutoring, parent training, behavioral intervention, and faculty development. She is on the editorial board of *Ciclo Evolutivo e Disabilita (International Journal of Lifespan and Disability)* and the national editorial board of *Excelsior: Leadership in Teaching and Learning*.

Dennis Shirley is Professor of Teacher Education at the Lynch School of Education at Boston College. He teaches courses in the philosophy, social contexts, and history of education. He is the author of *The Politics of Progressive Education: The Odenwaldschule in Nazi Germany* (Harvard University Press), *Community Organizing for Urban School Reform* (University of Texas Press), and

Valley Interfaith and School Reform: Organizing for Power in South Texas (University of Texas Press).

Sarah Summy is Associate Professor in Special Education at Western Michigan University. Her research interests include teacher preparation for children and youth with emotional and behavioral disorders, the use of seclusion and restraint in public schools, and universal design. She is currently codirecting her second U.S. Department of Education Personnel Preparation Grant.

Karen Swan is Research Professor in the Research Center for Educational Technology at Kent State University. Doctor Swan's research has been focused mainly in the general area of media and learning on which she has published and presented nationally and internationally. Her current research focuses on online learning, mobile computing, and on student learning in ubiquitous computing environments.

F. Blake Tenore is a doctoral student in the Department of Teaching and Learning at Peabody College of Vanderbilt University. His research interests include equity in education and the multicultural education of teachers. He can be reached at blake.tenore@vanderbilt.edu.

Mark van't Hooft is a researcher and technology specialist for the Research Center for Educational Technology at Kent State University. His research focus is on ubiquitous computing and mobile learning in K-12 education, especially in social studies. Mark holds a doctorate in Education with a dual major in Curriculum and Instruction, and Evaluation and Measurement from Kent State University.

Roy Weaver is Dean and Professor of Curriculum in the Department of Educational Studies, Teachers College, Ball State University. He has been a longtime advocate for school choice and technology innovation. His research interests are in policy formation and implementation related to these two areas.

Elizabeth Whitten is a professor in the Special Education and Literacy Studies Department at Western Michigan University where she teaches undergraduate and graduate courses in special education. She chaired the department for eight years and she has directed three federally funded teacher training grant programs. Prior to her eighteen years working in higher education, she served as a special and general education teacher, principal, and special education administrator. Doctor Whitten has been consulting with a number of school districts for the past fifteen years, providing training in areas of collaboration and teaming, research-based strategies and interventions, and differentiated instruction. She is the co-editor of the *Journal for In*-

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ternal Special Education Needs and recently authored a book titled *Response to Intervention Toolkit for Teachers* with Doctors Kelli Esteves and Alice Woodrow. She has consulted with school districts across Michigan to implement the Response to Intervention model.

Kenneth M. Zeichner is Associate Dean and a Hoefs-Bascom Professor of Teacher Education at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He has held positions as Vice President of Division K (Teaching and Teacher Education) of the American Educational Research Association (AERA) and on the Board of Directions of the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. He has been a member of the Board of the National Society for the Study of Education and was affiliated as a principal investigator with the National Centers for Research on Teacher Education and Teacher Learning at Michigan State University, the National Partnership for Excellence and Accountability in Teaching, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching study of Teacher Education, and the AERA Consensus Panel on Teacher Education. His publications include Teacher Education and the Social Conditions of Schooling (1991) with Dan Liston, Issues and Practices in Inquiry-Oriented Teacher Education (1991) with Bob Tabachnick, Currents of Reform in Preservice Teacher Education (1996) with Susan Melnick and Mary Gomez, and Studying Teacher Education: The Report of the AERA Panel on Research and Teacher Education (2005) with Marilyn Cochran-Smith.

To my colleagues and students at SUNY College at Oneonta who shape who I am and who I am becoming as a teacher educator. C.L.

> To Diann, Rob, Holly, Jenna, and Peter R.M.

To my daughter Whitney who keeps me youthful and inspired. J.R.W.

FOREWORD

The chapters in this book, written by college and university teacher educators in the United States and Canada, explore many of the most important issues teacher educators in North America need to address given the current demographic and policy contexts of education and the persistent gaps in learning for students from different backgrounds that continue to undermine the goals of public schooling in democratic societies. These issues include: (a) preparing teachers to work in the current high-stakes testing and accountability-driven environment of schooling where they respond to pressures to raise standardized test scores without losing sight of the broader purposes of public education in democratic societies and the moral and ethical aspects of teaching; (b) preparing teachers to successfully teach the increasingly linguistically and culturally diverse pupils who attend North American public schools in ways that contribute to the narrowing of the achievement gaps in schools; and (c) preparing teachers to incorporate online delivery models of teaching and new and continually emerging digital technologies into their work.

Several of the chapters in the book discuss areas of needed emphasis in preservice teacher education that have been neglected for many years, such as preparing teachers in relation to conducting and interpreting assessments, working with families, and educating English learners. Several other chapters call for a rethinking of some of the major elements of teacher education, such as the conduct of field experiences, partnerships between universities and schools, and accreditation methods in light of current and future needs. There are different ways to think about each of these elements of teacher education programs and the authors unpack and explore various ways to think about each of them as part of their presentation of their own specific recommendations. This more in-depth exploration of the multiple meanings of structures and practices in teacher education is important in counteracting the negative effects of the sloganeering that has characterized the field where certain structures (e.g., school-university partnerships) and practices (e.g., preparing reflective teachers) have been uncritically embraced and have come to be defined in so many different ways that they lose meaning (e.g., Zeichner & Liston, 1996).

While the book focuses on teacher education in North America, there is an acknowledgment that the issues discussed in a North American context are international in scope and that countries all over the world are facing similar issues such as preparing enough qualified teachers to staff classrooms while maintaining reasonable standards of quality in the teaching force. There is a call in this book for a greater international perspective in North American teacher education. This is an important aspect in my view of how we can improve teacher education in North America. In adopting the kind of international perspective on teacher education advocated in this book, we can learn from others around the world, including countries in the global south, about how they are dealing with many of the same issues and tensions raised in this book. These interactions and exchanges with teacher educators around the world will mutually benefit both North American teacher education and that of the countries with whom we interact. This two-way flow of information about teacher education practices rather than the one-way importation of ideas from the global north to the global south that has been dominant historically is the kind of internationalization we should seek. This internationalization of teacher education, though, should not involve an uncritical acceptance of the agendas of agencies like the World Bank and other international development agencies that, while undoubtedly contributing some positive things to educational systems around the world, have also done much to undermine both teaching as a profession and educational quality in much of the world as they have sought to support a neo-liberal economic agenda (e.g., Carnoy, 1995; Robertson, 2000; Samoff, 1996).

Another feature of this book that is very important is the historical perspective taken by the authors toward each of the issues examined in the individual chapters. This attempt to look at particular issues as they have developed over time has been missing from much of the current discourse on teacher education, a gap that has prevented us from benefiting from what has been learned in the past.

There are two issues not discussed in this book that will affect the ability of teacher educators in North America to be able to act on the many good ideas that are proposed for improving the preparation of teachers. The first issue that is acknowledged but not really addressed is the current landscape for teacher education in the United States that involves multiple pathways into teaching including a growing number of non-college-university-based and for-profit programs (Baines, 2006; Feistritzer & Haar, 2008). In addition to colleges and universities, a variety of institutions have become providers of pre-service teacher education programs including school districts, regional professional development centers, private companies, and community col-

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leges (Zeichner & Hutchinson, 2008). A growing number of teachers in the United States are being prepared by teacher education programs that do not involve or only minimally involve higher education institutions.

Feistritzer (2008) has traced the growth of alternative routes into teaching over the last two decades from 1983 when eight states had authorized 12 programs to 2006 when all fifty states and the District of Columbia had authorized 485 alternative programs. While many of these alternative programs are administered and/or staffed by college and university faculty and staff (Walsh & Jacobs, 2007), the fact is that a growing number of teachers especially in certain states like Texas, California, and Florida are completing their "pre-service" teacher education while they are on the job fully responsible for classrooms of students. For example, a survey of 2007 graduates of California teacher education programs conducted in May and June 2007 indicated that about 27 percent of the 2,585 respondents completed their student teaching or internship experiences as teachers of record in California classrooms (personal communication, October, 2007).¹ The meaning of improving teacher education field experiences and the other kinds of reforms discussed in this book is very different in this kind of situation as opposed to the standard student teaching or practicum experience in a college and university-based program.

The existence of alternative pathways to teaching outside of higher education is not a new phenomenon. As Fraser (2007) notes it is only for a very brief period of time since the inception of formal teacher education programs in the mid-nineteenth century (1960 through 1990) that colleges and universities had a virtual monopoly of initial teacher preparation in the United States. Today colleges and universities are still the major but not the only providers of preservice teacher education. All types of teacher education programs, not just those run by colleges and universities, need to address the important issues that are raised in this book. Because the "preservice" preparation of an increasing number of teachers is taking place on the job rather than before it, the ways in which the issues will be addressed will be different from how they are handled in traditional campus-based programs.

Also, within college and university-based teacher preparation, there are signs of movement toward delivery of more and more of the preparation of preservice teachers to school and community contexts and of a fundamental rethinking of how teacher education institutions, schools, and communities should relate to one another in the preparation of teachers (Zeichner, 2006). More attention is being given across North America to the idea of a teacher education continuum and to greater integration and connection among the different aspects of teacher education that take place at different stages in a

^{1.} These data were provided by David Wright of the California State University Chancellor's Office.

teaching career (Feiman-Nemser, 2001). The information provided in this book will be very useful to teacher educators who work at different stages in this continuum and in different institutional settings, not just to preservice teacher educators based in colleges and universities.

A second issue that is critical to whether or not the ideas that are proposed in this book will be enacted is to what extent we will begin to address longstanding problems in the preparation of teacher educators in our research universities. This issue has widespread implications for the future of teacher education in all kinds of higher education institutions. For many years, there has been clear documentation in the literature regarding the low status of teacher education in the research universities that prepare teacher educators in North America. In these universities, the reward systems for faculty and graduate students have led to low status for the work of teacher education and frequent neglect of the responsibility to carefully prepare, induct, and continually develop the teacher educators who will work with new teachers upon completion of their degrees (e.g., Labaree, 2004; Lanier & Little, 1986). Working in a teacher education program during one's graduate studies often serves primarily as a form of financial aid rather than as the basis for careful preparation and mentoring to be a teacher educator (Tom, 1997) and because of institutional priorities, the resources needed to maintain coherent programs with integrated and cumulative curricula are often not forthcoming (Featherstone, 2007).

It is absolutely essential that we begin to take more seriously the preparation of the next generation of teacher educators or the many excellent ideas set forth in this book will not be utilized. There are a number of examples of countries that have invested in careful preparation and continuous professional development of its teacher educators. We can learn much from these countries.² There have been recent calls for teacher education to become a central part of the mission of the education schools that prepare teacher educators (e.g., Ball, 2007), and the idea of P-12 teacher education as an important university responsibility has become a central component in several prominent teacher education reform networks such as the "Teachers for a New Era" project. These developments provide hope that the critical issue of teacher educator preparation will finally be addressed.

This book will enrich current debates about the future of teacher education in North America. Educators, policymakers, and citizens who care about the future of public education will benefit from studying it.

> Ken Zeichner Madison, Wisconsin March 2008

^{2.} Namibia (Zeichner & Dalstrom, 1999) and Isreal (www.mofet.macam.ac.il/English/) are two examples.

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PREFACE

In this edited volume by experts in the field of teacher education, *Current Issues in Teacher Education* combines forces from the United States and Canada to present and discuss positions on current topics and concerns in the field of teacher education. It provides an overview and multiple perspectives of issues rather than one author's position or viewpoint. This will allow the reader to reflect on multiple perspectives and to form his or her opinion and route for further action or discussion. Written in a reader-friendly style with accessible language, the book avoids the use of highly technical jargon-like language.

Divided into four parts, Part I looks at overarching issues, such as preparing for the realities of teaching imposed by state and federal mandates, curriculum delivery models, and worldwide issues. Part II explores issues related to the teacher education institution, such as preservice teacher placement, accreditation, and partnerships. Part III contains chapters on training teachers in multicultural education, technology, assessment, special needs, and family involvement. And, in Part IV, leaders from the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education propose ideas for the future of teacher education.

Each chapter includes a section on the implications for teacher education and a look to the future. Review questions to prompt thinking or discussion complete each chapter. Teacher educators who work in the field and/or are involved with professional organizations related to the field will find the book to be useful at the college or university level. Policymakers, administrators, and other leaders in the field will also find the book to be an important addition to their library.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank our contributors for their commitment to producing this unique resource, the staff and management at Charles C Thomas Publishers for their support and guidance, and Amanda Merritt for her help with proofreading.

-Cindy, Bob, and Jerry

I thank Millah Musungu for her help with my chapter. -Heidi Andrade

I would like to acknowledge Professor Kensuke Chikamori and Professor Yumiko Ono of Naruto University of Education in Japan for their help in understanding teacher education in Japan and Africa.

-Carol Merz Frankel

I would like to thank the Rockefeller Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy, for providing me with a residency in 2005 that enabled me to study the philosophies that I described in the chapter.

-Dennis Shirley

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PART IV: THE FUTURE OF TEACHER EDUCATION
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CURRENT ISSUES IN TEACHER EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION: WHAT ARE THE CURRENT ISSUES IN TEACHER EDUCATION?

ROBERT J. MICHAEL, JERUSALEM RIVERA-WILSON, AND CYNTHIA A. LASSONDE

Teacher education is the Dodge City of the education world. Like the fabled wild west town, it is unruly and chaotic. (Levine, 2006, p. 109)

(Levine, 2000, p. 105)

There are numerous issues, controversies, and debates in teacher education today. The introductory quote comes as no surprise to those who work and teach in higher education. Many discussions about issues in teacher education exist in the current literature (Ravitch, 2007), thus creating the Dodge City image of chaos in which everyone is waving a gun and shouting to be heard. Among the perspectives mentioned in current literature include:

- teaching in urban schools (Hollins, 2006; Obidah & Howard, 2005; Watson et al., 2006);
- challenges in the first years of teaching and the implications for teacher education (Liston, Whitcomb, & Borku, 2006; Mandel, 2006);
- professional development (Anderson & Olsen, 2006; Intrator & Kunzman, 2006);
- teacher evaluation (Goldstein & Noguera, 2006);
- traditional versus nontraditional teacher education programs (Good et al., 2006);
- teacher education program accreditation (Anderson, Spooner, Calhoun, & Spooner, 2007; Murray, 2005; Wise, 2005);
- gender issues (Sadker & Silber, 2007);
- teacher qualifications and quality (Kennedy, 2006; Lasley, Siedentop, & Yinger, 2006);

- politics of teacher education (Cochran-Smith, 2005b; Fraser, 2005; Gay, 2005; Hess, 2005; Michelli, 2005; Yinger, 2005; Zimpher & Howey, 2005);
- testing, accountability, and uses of data (Abrutyn, 2006; Asp, 2000; Berliner, 2005; Wineberg, 2006);
- diversity and teacher education (Gay, 2000; Ladson-Billings, 2005; Salend, 2005); and
- uses of professional development schools (Castle, Fox, & Souder, 2006).

As McLeskey and Ross (2004) noted, "... teacher education has become a 'front burner' political issue in Washington, DC and in most state houses" (p. 342). In a review of more than 300 research reports on teacher preparation, Wilson, Floden, and Ferrini-Mundy (2001) noted there are major disagreements about what should constitute good teacher preparation. In addition to this issue, the authors made note of the questions concerning areas such as subject matter and pedagogical preparation, clinical training, policy influences, and alternative certification. The debate also continues on how best to prepare teachers for our schools. In light of time, expense, convenience, and incentives, alternative certification programs have attracted a great deal of attention as well (Johnson, Birkeland, & Peske, 2005).

No Child Left Behind (NCLB) has the educational community focused on its implications for schools and teacher education. However, as Sobol (2006) has noted, there are many other equally important educational issues that need our attention:

In short, we need to find ways to attract able and effective people into the profession of teaching, to educate teachers well in both the content and methods of their work, and to support practicing teachers with professional development linked to their daily work with standards and students. (p. 38)

Controversy and criticism surround NCLB. There are implications for teacher education drawn from this law, such as the definition of highly qualified teachers, annual yearly progress by students on tests, and accountability goals for subgroups of students (Cochran-Smith, 2005a).

As noted in the literature, "the multilingual, multicultural classroom is an American reality in the twenty-first century" (Costa, McPhail, Smith, & Brisk, 2005). There is a strong need for teachers to have

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training in working with English language learners. Results of studies have challenged teacher educators to be critical and thoughtful about the use and interpretation of high-stakes testing data (Escamilla, Charez, & Vigil, 2005). Indeed, they found data did not support the idea that students with language differences created a school achievement gap.

There are serious concerns but, also, significant accomplishments in the field of teacher education. Cochran-Smith (2006) noted positive trends in teacher education but also called attention to major potential problems in the future that may undercut the advancements made. The author stated, "teaching does not simply involve transmitting bits of information, and learning does not simply consist of receiving information that can be tested" (p. 24). The use of test scores to define teacher quality and student learning is far too simplistic, according to the author. She also warns about the dangers of ignoring other variables, such as resources and leadership, that impact student learning. Lastly, there is a need to understand that the purpose of education is much more than creating workers for the labor force. Among other purposes, we need to remember the goal of preparing individuals to live and work in a democratic society.

In light of these reports, it comes as no surprise that there is a myriad of issues in teacher education. We need to address the issues in teacher education but, first, identification and greater exploration are needed. It is the intent of the co-editors that this book represents a step in that direction as we explore relevant issues in teacher education. This book is designed to provide teachers, teacher educators, and individuals involved in policy and reform with current research and practical guidelines.

OVERVIEW OF THE BOOK

It is important and interesting to note how the parts of this volume evolved. Initially, the co-editors developed a list of potential issues to include. This list was based on the editors' experience and interaction with educators from across the United States through their work and hands-on involvement in professional organizations and in editing the New York Association of Colleges for Teacher Education's state journal. Next, the co-editors invited teacher education leaders to write