Principles of Curriculum
Curriculum Design

• Curriculum design, especially currently, is a complex activity both conceptually and in its implementation.

• Designing a curriculum requires a vision of education’s meaning and purposes.
Sources of Curriculum Design

Society as a Source

Moral Doctrine as a Source

Sciences as a Source

Knowledge as a Source

The Learner as a Source
Representative Curriculum Designs

Subject-Centered Designs

Learner-Centered Designs

Problem-Centered Designs
Curriculum Development

• Curriculum development refers to a collection of procedures that results in curriculum changes.

• To significantly change a curriculum (rather than merely update materials or bring in new supplies) requires thoughtful action.
# Curriculum Development Approach

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Curriculum Development Models

- The Models of Bobbitt and Charters
- The Tyler Model
- The Taba Model
- The Backward-Design Model
- The Task-Analysis Model
Curriculum Development Models

- The Administrative (Line-Staff) Model
- The Grass-Roots Model
- The Demonstration Model
- Beauchamp’s System Model
- Roger’s Interpersonal Relations Model
- The Systematic Action-Research Model
- Emerging Technical Model
Curriculum Implementation

- Curriculum implementation is much more than handing out new materials or courses of study.
Curriculum Implementation

- Wiles and Bondi (Ornstein and Hunkins, 209: 249) note that over 90 percent of new curricula fail to be implemented; in their view, educators lack the managerial skills and knowledge necessary to deliver a new curriculum.
Curriculum Implementation Models

Overcoming Resistance-to-Change Model (ORC)

Organizational Development Model

Concern-Based Adoption Model (CBA)

Systems Model
Curriculum Evaluation

• Evaluation as the formal determination of the quality, effectiveness, or value of a program, product, project, process, objective, or curriculum
Curriculum Evaluation

• Sometimes educators confuse measurement with evaluation
• Measurement describe a situation or behavior in numerical terms
Approaches to Evaluation

Scientific versus Humanistic Approach

Utilitarian versus Intuitionist Approach

Intrinsic versus Pay-Off Approach
Evaluation Models

Scientific Model → Humanistic Model → Action-Research Model