

# Early childhood education expert: I saw a brilliant way to teach kids. Unfortunately it wasn't in the United States. <sup>[1]</sup>

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## EXCERPTS

One of the most frustrating things in education today is how much experts know about how to teach children but ignore what they know works when it comes to setting policy. Nancy Carlsson-Paige, an early childhood education expert, has talked and written about this for years as it relates to the education of young children, and she is back here with a new piece that contrasts the key elements of a new learning framework she saw in Canada that uses best practices with what is done in the United States.

Carlsson-Paige is a professor emerita of education at Lesley University in Cambridge, Mass., where she taught teachers for more than 30 years and was a founder of the university's Center for Peaceable Schools. She is also the author of "Taking Back Childhood" and a founding member of a nonprofit called Defending the Early Years, which commissions research about early childhood education and advocates for sane policies for young children. The mother of two artist sons, Matt and Kyle Damon, she is the recipient of numerous awards, including the Legacy Award from the Robert F. Kennedy Children's Action Corps for work over several decades on behalf of children and families.

I just visited with early childhood professionals in Nova Scotia, Canada. They showed me their new Early Learning Framework for the education of young children. It is a stellar example of what early childhood education could be if a country did it right, and a painful example for someone coming from a country where we do it so wrong.

Here are some basic facts about the Nova Scotia Early Learning Framework, and then I'll contrast these facts with how we do things in early childhood education in the United States.

### Basic Fact #1: Who wrote this framework?

The Nova Scotia Framework (similar to those of other Canadian provinces) was written by a broad network of early childhood professionals. These educators know how young children develop and learn, and they share common principles and values about child development.

### Contrast #1:

Learning standards for young children in the United States have not been written by early childhood educators. Too often, they've been written by people who do not have knowledge of the learning and developmental needs of young children. Teachers often say they don't have a voice in writing learning standards.

### Basic Fact #2: View of the child

The Nova Scotia Framework focuses on the whole child — on cognitive, social, emotional and physical development — and the importance of a holistic view of the child that includes personal, social and cultural contexts.

### Contrast #2:

The focus of U.S. learning standards for young children is on subject matter, on the defined pieces of information the child should learn, and not on young children — who they are, how they learn and what they need.

### Basic Fact #3: How do young kids learn?

The Nova Scotia Framework emphasizes dispositions for learning such as curiosity, creativity, confidence, imagination and persistence. It emphasizes processes such as problem solving, experimenting and inquiry.

### Contrast #3:

In the United States, standards emphasize small discrete bits of information that children should master for each subject area. The items children are expected to learn have one right answer. Kids often have to memorize this information. All children are expected to learn the same thing at the same time.

#### Basic Fact #4: The child participates in learning

The Nova Scotia Framework views the child as a participant in her or his own learning — a co-creator of knowledge who contributes to shaping the learning experience.

#### Contrast #4:

The child is seen as the recipient of knowledge that is predetermined and fixed, then dispensed primarily by the teacher. Activities are defined and intended to produce defined outcomes.

#### Basic Fact #5: The importance of play

The Nova Scotia Framework describes play as one of the highest achievements of the human species. It emphasizes the critical role of play in learning and the increasing recognition by researchers and policymakers of the role of play in fostering capacities such as investigating, asking questions, creativity, solving problems and thinking critically. Play is seen as vital to building a wide range of competencies such as language development, self regulation and conflict resolution.

#### Contrast #5:

In U.S. learning standards, play is not seen as the core of learning. The emphasis is on the content to be learned and not on the role of children's play in the learning process.

#### Basic Fact #6: Diversity and inclusion

The Nova Scotia Framework has an extensive focus on diversity and inclusion. Teachers are encouraged to try to deeply understand the cultural values, experiences and ways of knowing of the children and families they serve. Teachers are encouraged to respect culturally diverse patterns of communication, ways of learning and making meaning, and to adapt instruction to the learning styles of the children they teach.

#### Contrast #6:

The U.S. learning standards do not emphasize diversity because the standards are applied to all children regardless of their backgrounds. Typically there are 70 to 90 separate standards that children have to master and teachers teach directly. In a one-size-fits-all approach such as this, teachers are not able to adapt curriculum to the cultural backgrounds and learning styles of the children they teach.

#### Basic Fact #7: Assessment and testing

In the Nova Scotia Framework, authentic assessment is used — an approach based on observation of children in their own natural environments. From these observations, teachers build a developmentally appropriate, culturally sensitive curriculum for each child. So there is a tight relationship between what teachers learn from observing children and the curriculum they design for them.

#### Contrast #7:

There is rampant assessment and testing of young kids in the United States. Teachers give multiple tests each year, many requiring large blocks of time to test individual children on long lists of specific skills mainly in literacy and numeracy. Teachers say they have to focus their teaching on the items to be tested; that they teach to the test instead of teaching children. Test results are often tied to high stakes such as a teacher's evaluation or program funding, but disconnected from classroom life.

#### Basic Fact #8: A flexible document

The Nova Scotia Framework is called a "living document" because it is developed over time through a process that involves input from many different early childhood professionals. Teachers in selected centers pilot the framework and give feedback on it. Through collaboration and dialogue, the framework is revised and refined, and it will always be open for change and revision.

#### Contrast #8:

Learning standards in the United States are developed by small groups of people in fairly compressed time periods, often not with the participation of early childhood educators. Standards are then imposed on teachers from the top down. Teachers may have superficial participation in this process, but no real voice.

#### Basic Fact #9: Trust in teachers

Respect for early educators pervades the Nova Scotia Framework. The document states that educators are competent, knowledgeable, reflective professionals who are always thinking and learning. The framework is written in a way that encourages creative, responsive teaching, teacher reflection and collaboration. It's really a guide to support teachers in doing their work and meant to enhance their professional development.

-reprinted from The Washington Post

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