

The educational process started gaining popularity in the Americas with the publication and distribution of literature in 1890; after the notable linotype machine was produced, (Kliebard, pg2). Not soon after, the Industrial Revolution transformed the way societies received educational content in the form of newspapers and magazines. With the US leading the way railroads changed social attitudes and transformed the association with journalism. As the years passed education became thought of as the strengthening of the mind with the mind being considered a muscle. With this being the case, why can't the mind be worked out with exercise incorporated with a mixture of different educational concepts? (Kliebard, pg6).

Societal changes and the theory of mental discipline caused the revamp of schooling in the US. Multiple committees were formed for the construction of the educational curriculum. Fierce battles ensued when trying to decide the best way to forge ahead in curriculum matters. Many issues caused dissension internally and externally of the committees, but the five major courses of study were one of the most heated debates along with how curriculum affects the life career of students. The ultimate goal of the educational curriculum in the US is based on technological needs – revisions in the human landscape, and what evokes are children exceeds human skill, (Kliebard, pg24).

References

Kliebard, H. (2004), *The struggle for America curriculum, 1893-1958*, New York, NY