

## 1: How long is a human generation? | ScienceBlogs

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Sample of the last several blog posts plus all known posts related to Yours Truly. While you can age lagers, they are generally best served fresh. I had many conversations with my grandfather, who served in WW 1. It was incredible to me that living in New York City his whole life he could remember the first time he saw an automobile, left for France when there were only a few thousand telephones in the city, and experienced the introduction of radio not long after returning. He could remember his grandfather, a professional cavalryman who emigrated from Bavaria in and, needless to say, found employment immediately on arriving, leaving the Union Army as a Major at the end of the war. Surely that horse soldier would have remembered his own grandfather, who lived through, and possibly participated in, the great conflicts of the early Nineteenth Century. Thus I am three conversations from the Age of Napoleon, from Austerlitz and Borodino and the great upheavals of the Industrial Revolution; two conversations from Gettysburg and Cold Harbor and Emancipation and have myself heard my grandfather muse on the fall of the Kaiser and the fear he had of Atomic Bombs. There was a discussion on LanguageLog which I no longer read because I get all the rudeness I need from other drivers about generations. That conversation was started because of a quote from Rep. Michele Bachmann about the 21 generations that America has survived or some such. There was a lot of discussion about what she could possibly have meant and what date she was aiming for in the past with her 21 generations. This problem was not solved before I left the conversation. I emailed her at her congressional email address to ask what she meant, but have not heard back yet. Log in to post comments By Mark P not verified on 01 Mar permalink Mark, Attempting to translate deranged people from second hand stories may appear a fools errand to some, but sounds to me like Mrs. You must live in Boston! By Greg Laden not verified on 01 Mar permalink Greg, that implies that if you live in her district, she will speak to you. By Stephanie Z not verified on 01 Mar permalink I definitely did not mean to imply that! I have not heard specifically that she weeds people out based on party or voting or whatever. It may be that she simply does not listen to anyone at all. I thought about noting this but they were only guesses on my part. And, by the way, I live in Georgia, but I have driven in Boston. There are differences - actually, great differences - but rudeness does not seem to be in short supply on the roads in either place. Log in to post comments By Mark P not verified on 01 Mar permalink I routinely write to members of congress, in both the house and senate, who do not represent my district or state. Usually, these are party leaders and committee chairs or committee members. They all respond to specific communications, but usually it takes longer for those not directly connected by the vote. But they do respond. Check this out if you ever get a chance: There is never even a pretense of trying to engage with what I have said, and there seems to be an underlying assumption that I agree with whatever they are planning to do. Log in to post comments By Mark P not verified on 01 Mar permalink Its usually canned for me too, but at least a response. I got Dayton and our congressman who was at the time on the house Transport committee to communicate once and got an amendment. It is now a federal offense for a baggage handler in an FAA controlled airport to pilfer luggage. If a guy can steal something from a bag such as my binoculars they can be paid off to put something IN the bag. You need to see the Lazlo letters. Log in to post comments By Nyarlathotep not verified on 01 Mar permalink Demographically speaking, a generation is the mean age of childbearing. I could write some math here. The great demographer, Nathan Keyfitz once quipped that Another interesting usage of the term generation comes from mathematical epidemiology, where a "generation" refers to all people infected by a particular wave of an epidemic. All those people infected by the index case "patient zero" are in the first generation, while all those infected by this group are in the second generation. If the number of infected individuals from one generation to the next increases, you have an epidemic. The growth rate of this early part of the epidemic is calculated from an object known as the "next generation matrix. So your Long Generation has to be less than years. My

great-great-grandmother arrived in Australia in Vivid tales of her adventures were passed on via her grand-daughter to her great-niece, my mother. When I checked what I could, much was provably true. Now I have told these stories to my grand-children eldest is Log in to post comments By Anthea Fleming not verified on 01 Mar permalink Oral history does need to be checked. The core may be true but the additions might not especially when not heard first hand. My great great grandfather supposedly rode on the first Stockton-Darlington steam train run My dad is 75, and for some reason that observation has really stuck with me. Log in to post comments By Doug not verified on 03 Mar permalink Jamie, thanks for chiming in. I had actually mean to include the demographic definition average age of female giving birth as part of the "biological" one Good point about the epidemiological use of the term. There was a time when it started to look like we could have LaTeX in our Scienceblogs. Log in to post comments By gregladen on 03 Mar permalink This was a wonderful read, Greg. Doug, I think I have read this thinking along the same lines as you. It fascinates me to ponder the fact that there are people living today who can claim a grandparent born when George Washington was president. Log in to post comments By Brett not verified on 04 Mar permalink Very interesting article. Back in the early 70s in his book, The Late Great Planet Earth, he said that a generation was about 40 years, and based on that and some jigsaw puzzle scholarship and interpretation of various passages, he said the return of Jesus would be within a generation of the leafing of the fig tree i. Well the 80s came and went and no return unless I was napping , so he changed it to 50 years 90s came and went , and recently has changed a generation to 60 to 70 years. If the starting point was taken as some important event e. Log in to post comments By mad the swine not verified on 05 Mar permalink They found some more: Log in to post comments By roy hatfield not verified on 17 Jul permalink Great explanation. I especially liked your concept of historical generation. I took care of a patient in She was years old. She had a clock above her bed. One day she asked me to adjust the clock to the current time. As I set the clock it suddenly occurred to me that , at the very least, this clock had been purchased in She lived for a few more years with many more Superior stories to tell. I remained in awe of her clock and have taught many new hospice RNs to understand how really close history is to us. My sister the third child born has a tremor in her hand now. We know the disease is hereditary, That it skips generations. My question is how long is a generation and is my sister included in this generation? Your generation is everyone that is five years older than you and everyone that is five years younger than you Log in to post comments By PatrikG not verified on 17 May permalink type error: The list stopped at I was born in 95 Log in to post comments By Achii not verified on 18 Sep permalink Perhaps you are from the "nameless generation"? Log in to post comments By gregladen on 18 Sep permalink In reply to by Achii not verified Mabe Log in to post comments By Achii not verified on 19 Sep permalink Someone who lived KYA would be how many generations removed from us, on average? Log in to post comments By gregladen on 12 Jul permalink I might out grandmother human way before k, though. Log in to post comments By gregladen on 12 Jul permalink Some years ago I became fascinated by those generational family pictures that show the matriarch surrounded by her daughter, granddaughter and great-granddaughter. I wondered how many living generations could theoretically be in one of those pictures. Assuming the youngest age for childbirth to be 12 and the oldest age before death to be both possible although uncommon , I figured you could have an eight-generation family. Log in to post comments By Veronica Fitzrâ€ not verified on 30 Nov permalink Veronica, that is an excellent point. There are many things that have a theoretical maximum but forces in play that make that maximum highly unlikely I suppose the highest maximum might be infinity for some problems. Eight might be the theoretical maximum for human generations but it will, as you say, only very rarely be achieved. The maximum that has happened so far as far as I know is six: Log in to post comments By gregladen on 30 Nov permalink Or seven, but no photo: Is this to be expected within families? Log in to post comments By Anne mullen not verified on 04 Jun permalink I was researching this question because I was trying to get some idea of times related to the biblical claims of generations and the age of humanity subsequently correlated to the Genesis account. First of all, I realized that we tend to measure everything in the present as though all life as it occurs today was always the same having the same life spans we witness today. This is, of course, the uniformitarian idea assumed under the evolution paradigm. However, if one accepts the bible as a source of history, life spans differed quite markedly from those of the present.

And I am well aware that many people do not accept the bible as a true reflection of history which is a debatable point. Many of the earliest ages reported in the bible were remarkably long and began to change markedly after the great flood. Although, many people are skeptical of these time frames, I believe they could, in fact, be more valid than we have been led to believe. That is, longer life spans would make sense for a couple of reasons. They would also have an impact on generational calculations. First of all, geneticists are noting that human beings have accumulated quite a few mutations over time about 10 per generation are retained in the code according to the geneticist author of Genetic Entropy John Sanford. These accumulations over time are reaching a point whereby they are having a direct impact on human health and quite possibly shortening our life span as well. A major catastrophic change like the global flood reported in Genesis would have had an impact on life spans due to the major transformations of natural living conditions on the planet after the flood.

### 2: AltSchool: The next generation of education? - CBS News

*The school says it is in line with national common core standards, but the kids generally choose what to work on and at what pace. There are periodic tests but no report cards.*

A familial generation is a group of living beings constituting a single step in the line of descent from an ancestor. Coalitions in families are subsystems within families with more rigid boundaries and are thought to be a sign of family dysfunction. Prior to that the concept "generation" had generally referred to family relationships and not broader social groupings. These trends were all related to the processes of modernisation, industrialisation, or westernisation, which had been changing the face of Europe since the mid-19th century. One was a change in mentality about time and social change. The increasing prevalence of enlightenment ideas encouraged the idea that society and life were changeable, and that civilization could progress. This encouraged the equation of youth with social renewal and change. Political rhetoric in the 19th century often focused on the renewing power of youth influenced by movements such as Young Italy, Young Germany, Sturm und Drang, the German Youth Movement, and other romantic movements. By the end of the 19th century, European intellectuals were disposed toward thinking of the world in generational terms—in terms of youth rebellion and emancipation. Because of the rapid social and economic change, young men particularly were less beholden to their fathers and family authority than they had been. Greater social and economic mobility allowed them to flout their authority to a much greater extent than had traditionally been possible. Additionally, the skills and wisdom of fathers were often less valuable than they had been due to technological and social change. This category of people was very influential in spreading the ideas of youthful renewal. The spread of nationalism and many of the factors that created it—a national press, linguistic homogenisation, public education, suppression of local particularities—encouraged a broader sense of belonging beyond local affiliations. People thought of themselves increasingly as part of a society, and this encouraged identification with groups beyond the local. In Cours de philosophie positive Comte suggested that social change is determined by generational change and in particular conflict between successive generations. Sociologist Karl Mannheim was a seminal figure in the study of generations. He elaborated a theory of generations in his essay *The Problem of Generations*. Firstly, positivists such as Comte measured social change in designated life spans. Mannheim argued that this reduced history to "a chronological table". The other school, the "romantic-historical" was represented by Dilthey and Martin Heidegger. This school focused on the individual qualitative experience at the expense of social context. Mannheim emphasised that the rapidity of social change in youth was crucial to the formation of generations, and that not every generation would come to see itself as distinct. In periods of rapid social change a generation would be much more likely to develop a cohesive character. He also believed that a number of distinct sub-generations could exist. This theory became quite influential with the public and reignited an interest in the sociology of generations. This led to the creation of an industry of consulting, publishing, and marketing in the field. The concept of a generation can also be used to locate particular birth cohorts in specific historical and cultural circumstances, such as the "Baby boomers". A Pew Research Center report called "Millennials: Open to Change" noted the challenge of studying generations: But we also know this is not an exact science. We are mindful that there are as many differences in attitudes, values, behaviors, and lifestyles within a generation as there are between generations. But we believe this reality does not diminish the value of generational analysis; it merely adds to its richness and complexity. This allows a better understanding of youth and the way generation and place play in their development. However, the practice of categorizing age cohorts is useful to researchers for the purpose of constructing boundaries in their work. He argued that generations may sometimes be a "threat to stability" but at the same time they represent "the opportunity for social transformation". Amanda Grenier, in an essay published in *Journal of Social Issues*, offered another source of explanation for why generational tensions exist. Grenier asserted that generations develop their own linguistic models that contribute to misunderstanding between age cohorts, "Different ways of speaking exercised by older and younger people exist, and may be partially explained by social historical reference points, culturally

determined experiences, and individual interpretations". Howe and Strauss also have written on the similarities of people within a generation being attributed to social change. This challenge between generations and the tension that arises is a defining point for understanding generations and what separates them. Many variations may exist within these regions, both geographically and culturally, which means that the list is broadly indicative, but necessarily very general. The contemporary characterization of these cohorts used in media and advertising borrows from the Strauss-Howe generational theory among others. The members of the lost generation were typically born between and All members of this generation are now deceased. Generation , is the generation that includes the veterans who fought in World War II. They were born from around to , coming of age during the Great Depression. Journalist Tom Brokaw described American members of this cohort as the "greatest generation" in his book *The Greatest Generation*. There are no precise dates when the cohort birth years start and end. Typically, they range from the early-to-mid s and end from to Increased birth rates were observed during the post-World War II baby boom making them a relatively large demographic cohort. Demographers and researchers typically use starting birth years ranging from the early-to-mid s and ending birth years in the early s. The term has also been used in different times and places for a number of different subcultures or countercultures since the s. But according to authors and demographers William Strauss and Neil Howe who use to for Gen X birth years , by there were approximately There are no precise dates for when this cohort starts or ends; demographers and researchers typically use the early s as starting birth years and the mid s to early s as ending birth years. Demographers and researchers typically use the mids to mids as a starting birth years. There is little consensus regarding ending birth years. Growing up in modern China, the Posts has been characterised by its optimism for the future, newfound excitement for consumerism and entrepreneurship and acceptance of its historic role in transforming modern China into an economic power. People born posts in Hong Kong are for the most part different from the same generation in mainland China. Their discourse mainly develops around themes such as anti-colonialism , sustainable development , and democracy. In German history the start and abolishment of Gleichschaltung in mass movements Nazi Hitlerjugend and later communist Free German Youth also shaped generations. It formed German student movement which translated West Germany in some aspects. Later, Generation Golf named after the VW Golf is very similar to Generation X describing the generation that was raised in late West Germany with the specific background of the german separation, then deadlocked German question and cold-war threats. Children in the New states of Germany who were not older than seven years during german reunification are often in a stronger cultural contrast to their parents and relatives while those who were slightly older saw a massive change in their school system, syllabi and breakdown of the youth welfare but also unexpected opportunities and chances in modern Germany. In South Africa , people born after the first democratic election held after apartheid are often referred to in media as the "born-free generation". The Shin-se-dae generation are mostly free from ideological or political bias. People born in the s and s tended to be loyal to the new state and tended to adhere to "traditional" divisions of society. Indian "boomers", those born after independence and into the early s, tended to link success to leaving India and were more suspicious of traditional social institutions. Events like the Indian Emergency between and made them more sceptical of government. Generation Y continues this pattern. Some argue that because of the war between Iran and Iraq at that time, this generation suffers stress and depression. In Russia characteristics of Russian generations are determined by fateful historical event that significantly changes either the foundations of the life of the country as a whole or the rules of life in a certain period of time. Are named and given descriptions of Russian generations: The Stolen Generations , refers to children of Aboriginal Australians and Torres Strait Islander AATSI descent, who were removed from their families by the Australian Federal and State government agencies and church missions, under acts of their respective parliaments between approximately and The Beat Generation , refers to a popular American cultural movement widely cited by social scholars as having laid the foundation of the pro-active American counterculture of the s. It consisted of Americans born between the two world wars who came of age in the rise of the automobile era, and the surrounding accessibility they brought to the culturally diverse, yet geographically broad and separated nation. The term is used primarily in English-speaking countries. MTV Generation , a term referring to the adolescents and young adults of the s

and early s who were heavily influenced by the MTV television channel. It is often used synonymously with Generation X. This generation evolved in circumstances leading to the Greek debt crisis and participated in the "â€" Greek protests.

## 3: Schooling (Ability) - Bulbapedia, the community-driven Pokémon encyclopedia

*Generation Z is disrupting the way learning happens in higher education. And they're looking for more than just a fully digitalized experience. They expect social learning experiences, hands-on.*

This work presents the results of a pilot study comparing Generation X in the United States and South Koreans who fit the age requirements for membership borne between The focal points for the study include: The areas of agreement and disagreement are identified, results interpreted, and implications for marketers explored. Analysis of previous research, the bulk of which appears piece-meal in general business and trade publications, reveals some alarming contradictions Mitchell and Orwig Marketers find this consumer group to be highly individualistic and diverse -- ethnically, culturally, and attitudinally Ritchie Cultural convergence continues to occur throughout the world as technological advances makes physical distances easier to span and cross-cultural norms more quickly diffused Czinkota and Ronkainan Indeed, telecommunications technology, broadcast technology, inexpensive long-distance travel, and other innovations make cultural borrowing more likely. Given the continued globalization of markets, the convergence of cultures, the speed of communications and diffusion of consumerism throughout the world, it is of value to compare generations of Americans with their counterparts from other nations. Since the early s, the U. Such a statement may be valid of the relationship between the U. As such, American young people have knowingly or unknowingly helped to diffuse the American culture throughout the region. Further, many Korean students elect to study in the United States, particularly at the graduate level. These two factors, along with technological advances and the ease of inter-continental travel, have made cultural borrowing between the two nations more likely. Newly industrialized economies such as South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Hong Kong are expected to continue their histories of strong economic growth fueled by foreign investment and export-driven industrial development Keegan and Green Three areas of focus are presented: First, background on Generation X in the United States is presented. Second, South Korean culture is examined to determine the probable similarities and differences in the cultures of these two nations. Third, the study methodology is presented. Finally, the results are presented and interpreted. Some demographers contend this period should be expanded to include in order to encompass those with similar life experiences Strauss and Howe When using this classification system, we realize that Xers outnumber the Baby Boomers, and have done so since Ritchie Generation X, borrowing the name from the title of the Douglas Coupland novel , has been witness to, participants in, and the result of, a great deal of change within American society. Xers grew up during the era of the Pill and legalized abortion, liberalized divorce, and the influx of women into the labor force. Further, they came of age during a period of increasing diversity and the blurring of gender roles Dunn This generation, the thirteenth generation since the founding of the republic Ratan , is the first generation to grow up with VCRs and video games. Xers are very technologically savvy, having experienced the integration of personal computers into the school systems, the advent of home computing Ratan , and the growth of interactive media Ritchie This is the first generation to extensively experience a dual-income household with all the advantages and disadvantages thereof. Finally, they are more comfortable with women and minorities in leadership roles since most of their mothers worked outside the home Murphy and they themselves are so racially diverse. This is the best-educated generation in United States history as evidenced by college and university enrollments. In fact, the enrollment of high school graduates into higher education continues to hit record numbers, a trend initiated in the beginning year of Xer graduations Ritchie Xers seem to be pursuing education for pragmatic marketplace returns rather than the intrinsic value of education. Resentment and rebellion are two words commonly associated with Generation X. Busters resent being saddled with what they believe to be the outcomes of irresponsible behaviors by previous generations: Further, many Busters believe that Baby Boomers are "getting a much better deal" than their generation will receive. This well-educated group enters the workforce at a time of great downsizing of traditional entry-level positions and limited promotional avenues for their skills unlike generations before them. As such, there is resentment of having opportunity seized from their grasp. Generation X grew up during a relatively peaceful era in U. Their strongest

impressions are of family, friends, and school. The lack of a unifying event such as the military actions of WWII, Korea, or Vietnam may have stymied their evolution into a relatively homogeneous group Richardson and Sago It is interesting to note that Fortune ran a cover story in October titled, "Generational Tension in the Office: Why Busters Hate Boomers" Ratan The outgrowth of this resentment and rebellion is a rather pragmatic approach to life among Xers. Many Xers view their role as the renovators of the American dream and values Time They reject accumulation of material possessions in favor of the accumulation of experiences and other intangibles -- a rich family or spiritual life, a rewarding job, the chance to assist others, and the opportunity for intellectual enrichment Richardson and Sago Beaudoin argues that Generation Xers are serious spiritual seekers, and their popular culture proves it. The author points out four underlying themes to the theology of this generation: All institutions are suspect -- especially organized religion. As such, many in this generation have taken religion into their own hands and away from the structured institutions. Xers want to experience everything. And, any experience may have a spiritual nature, not just those of organized religion. Suffering is a spiritual occurrence, akin to the images of a suffering Jesus. This generation embraces doubt. Arguably, faith is about a lack of doubt in teachings. As such, an inherent conflict is created between many Xers and organized religion and faiths. In Reckless Hope, Hahn and Verhaagen argue that Xers are highly spiritual, while simultaneously highly skeptical. The more senior members of Generation X are about to enter their primary earning years. They continue to seek leadership roles within society and an increased role in the political process, possibly as a surrogate for the perceived lack of opportunity within the workplace Muchnick Like generations before them, the contributions of Generation X will become more evident in the decades that follow. It is their pragmatic approach to life and the refocusing of their value system that may, in fact, turn out to be their strongest asset. With a current population of approximately 46 million, South Korea has a long and storied past. The Korean culture is very old. Even though a major external influence was China -- Chinese conquests of Korea began in B. The Korean language has borrowed its root characters from Chinese, its grammar shares with Japanese, yet the intonation is Korean. The Korean alphabet was established in Buddhism from China was the dominant religion until French Roman Catholic missionaries introduced Christianity in Other religious groups entered when Korea made alliances with the United States in The Twentieth Century has been one of upheaval and additional external intervention for Korea. In , Japan annexed the country as the result of its victories in Manchuria in its war with Russia in The Japanese so controlled the country that in reaction to nonviolent protests, almost all signs and symbols of Korean culture or society were suppressed. It was illegal to use the Korean language and Korean family names in public. When Russia and the U. This action sealed the destiny for each half of the country. In , they took different paths by aligning with the political systems of their respective controlling country. The resulting hostilities, which also involved UN forces from 19 nations and many Chinese troops, have yet to be completely resolved. South Koreans have been much influenced by their Western allies, while retaining many vestiges of their heritage and culture. This is due largely to the fact that, compared to North Korea, the land provides little in the way of flat surfaces for farming. The establishment of an industrial economy in the s and 70s provided many with the opportunity to earn more than a subsistence living. Religious affiliations among Koreans are as follows: There are institutions of higher education in the country. Although about one-half of the population follows eastern religions, the Confucian philosophy is particularly strong. Confucianism subscribes to three truths: Its guiding virtues are love, goodness, humanity, righteousness, propriety, integrity, and filial piety. The golden rule is much like the one of Christian dogma. This religion allows for activities which would be discouraged in Buddhism: For a true Buddhist, the accumulation of knowledge for any other purpose than to seek enlightenment and to teach is discouraged. For one who follows the Confucian dogma, knowledge to be used appropriately is encouraged. For the Generation Xers of South Korea, things are very positive. This generation, like its American counter parts, has never known war or want. It has seen the positive face of Japan and the emergence of a more agreeable China. While relations with North Korea have been touchy; the greatest difficulty presented has been the immigration of thousands of North Koreans fleeing suppression and famine. The country has experienced a sustained period of economic growth and prosperity, even though there are current signs of problems with currencies and exports. The government has been stable for the recent past.

The standard of living has never been higher. Western and high tech goods are readily available and can be purchased by members of the upwardly mobile middle and upper class. The biggest shortage is housing but many of the farmers moving to the cities are not used to having much. For the middle and upper class members, having housing is increasingly important. For many South Koreans, the obligation to care for elderly parents is weaker than in the past. There is no comprehensive social insurance but increasingly large corporations are providing some benefits. The opportunity for higher education is great.

## 4: Generation - Wikipedia

*Generation Of School, Kota Semarang (Semarang, Indonesia). likes. MEMBERI YANG TERBAIK UNTUK SEMUA:').*

Share via Email Future of schooling: Frank Baron for the Guardian At a seminar in Westminster last week, Mick Waters called for a radical rethink of schooling. Here is the transcript of his talk. We need a radical new education manifesto. The schooling system as it stands - distorted by whim, high stakes accountability and low trust - is no longer fit for purpose. We need fresh thinking. We cannot carry on with short term, politically-driven tinkering with an old-fashioned system. From the outset in , politicians have sought to use the school system for short-term political gain by addressing the perceived problems of the day, be they social, economic or fabricated. Instead, we need a forward-looking, redefined purpose for schooling where the people involved take appropriate responsibility to create a system which is carefully managed, research and practice-driven, parent and media-supported, and focused upon long-term aims, regardless of changes of government. This is happening in Jamaica, for instance, where a concordat for schooling has been established as an all-party agreement to be supported over time. The status quo cannot continue: Politics can change the face of education in structural terms but it should not change the heart. A consensus needs to be built around the purpose of schooling and how it fits within the overall education of pupils. We need to define better the aims and purpose of schooling. This means setting minimum standards of provision for childhood and youth and building agreement about how the roles of schools, parents and community complement each other. Can the purpose be the same for all children regardless of social circumstance? We need to be clear about aspiration as an outlook of worth, contribution and spirit, rather than simply exam passes and careers. Parents need to see themselves as contributors to the system rather than consumers of a commodity and should support their local school rather than exploit the admission process. A levy on pupils who use schools further away should be directed to the school that is their nearest. If we are clearer about the purposes of schooling then clarity of the role of teaching emerges. Teaching is science and an art, a vocation and a profession. The principles do not include using school time for trivial activity. Therefore, regulation and accountability need to be better managed. Hence we see slow progress in the use of ICT and computing, more sterile learning for pupils, less emphasis on the cultural and artistic. Schools are only free within their shackles. That is not to say there should be no accountability. What if teachers were to be licensed for five year periods with the continuation of the licence dependent upon effective professional development and contribution? Ofsted should judge schools on a good enough or not basis. Lessons should not be seen as the sole unit of teaching. The crux of much of our present inertia is the influence of national politicians. Most national politicians confuse policy with posturing, polarising, and positioning. A few are peddling half-truths over international comparisons or abusing the rights of pupils with blatant and cynical hectoring. They manipulate the school agenda for bigger policy outcomes than education. They are far from the radical people they pretend to be and conversely hold back the profession itself by dint of undue influence from favoured czars and special advisers. Instead, ministers tend to be risk averse, seeking policy change that will carry favour with the electorate and denying change that would be good for pupils. The teaching profession often acquiesces to the latest ministerial mood swing, complaining rather than being involved, sometimes grabbing the agenda with enthusiasm or funding. Many in schools feel their integrity compromised between their belief in the purposes of schooling and the games they have to play. Some of the ways ministers behave is dangerous for democracy. Visit by all means. Leave the cameras behind. As a first step on the way forward, we need an elected National Council for Schooling. Elections should be contested not by geographical location but by technological national ballot, either a minimum number of votes or the top, say, 25 scorers being elected. The Council would oversee aspects of school organisation and advise in national policy and practices in teaching as does NICE in health. In a short time, disciplined innovation would grow and the system would be recognised with accord and pride. Our children need the adults of this country behind them to lift their expectation and performance. They need to feel the promise of good schooling and understand the investment being made in them and the opportunity offered by their nation. This content is brought to you by Guardian Professional. Looking for your

next role? Take a look at Guardian jobs for schools for thousands of the latest teaching, leadership and support jobs.

### 5: Education: The Rising Cost of Not Going to College

*The vision of Generations (formerly Generations with Vision) is to pass on the faith to the next generation through the biblical family, discipleship, and education. We equip families and churches around the world through our daily radio programs, discipleship resources, the Christian Curriculum Project, and discipleship events and retreats.*

Contact Author Every child in the United States must go to school. There are no exceptions. By law the compulsory age to attend school is between 5 and 16, and parents are to ensure that their children are involved in some type of educational system. Most parents will choose a public school setting, but others will choose to enroll their children in a private school or to homeschool their children. This article is meant to give the pros and cons of each type of school system so that the reader can make an informed decision on the type of schooling for their child. Funding for schools comes through state government. Transportation is provided to a public school by a bus system. Teachers in public schools are required to have certain credentials due to state funding. Public schools may provide many activities for students to become involved in, including clubs, sports, and fine arts, and these are free to students. Public schools are often able to provide services for students with disabilities at no cost as a part of the Exceptional Student Education program. Cons Large class sizes often make it difficult for a student to receive one on one assistance. Therefore, it has been said that teachers must "teach to the test", which often includes math, English, and writing, with less emphasis on history. This is definitely the case in Florida where I live. Public schools have a large number of students, and with a lack of funding, there are often limited numbers of teachers. This can lead to less monitoring of the students, thus a larger number of behavioral issues. In a regular education classroom, academically advanced students are often not challenged as well as they could be due to the teacher having to work with all students, and often average or lower students need more work. These more advanced students cannot move ahead until the rest of the class is able to do so. Due to state funding, religion cannot be expressed. Usually funded by private sources and tuition from students; therefore, religion can be expressed. Because class sizes are smaller, there is often more one on one assistance, and students are able to be better challenged. There is less emphasis on standardized testing, though there are measures for accountability to the accreditation board that oversees the school. These schools typically still include PE, art, and music daily or weekly to give students a well rounded education. Curriculum is often more challenging than public school curriculum. Because private schools are centered around a teaching type or religion, the students, teachers, and parents tend to be more like minded and a community is built. Cons Because the school is smaller and there is often less funding, there are often less choices for electives. Sports programs can be limited, and any sports played will be in a smaller division than a public school. The Association of Christian Schools International, a well recognized accreditation board for private schools, states that a teacher must either have a teaching degree or become certified through the ACSI board, which provides its own professional credentials. Typically, there are no special education classes offered. There is more flexibility in the schedule, so more hands on experience can be used to coincide with written material. Children can be taught according to learning styles. For children with learning disabilities, ADHD, or other types of issues that make public school or private school settings more difficult, homeschooling allows these children to be taught in productive ways according to what works well for them without the stigma of a label. Children can move at their own pace: Since parents are the ones teaching the children, this style of schooling lends itself to better relationships within the home setting. Further, parents can separate subjects and teach the ones they most enjoy. There is a variety of programs available for homeschooling families now since this option has become more popular in recent years. Local universities, recreation centers, and other facilities have begun homeschool PE, art, dance, and visual art classes. There are homeschool co-ops where many students gather in local facilities with parents teaching subjects in their areas of expertise. Further, typically when a student is a homeschool student, they are eligible to play sports at their zoned public school. Cons Material must be purchased and can be quite costly. Students are limited in their ability to attend classes with other children, and it takes an effort on the part of the parent to ensure that the children are given opportunities in the community to interact. This can cause a strain on the

family, both financially and with the parent being with their children most of the time. Think through the pros and cons and decide which option is best for your family.

### 6: Betsy DeVos is failing an entire generation of students (opinion) - CNN

*Alexandra Levit is a bestselling business and workplace author and journalist. Hailing from Chicago, IL, she helps organizations to connect with top talent and individuals to connect with engaging.*

On virtually every measure of economic well-being and career attainment—from personal earnings to job satisfaction to the share employed full time—“young college graduates are outperforming their peers with less education. The pay gap was significantly smaller in previous generations. But do these benefits outweigh the financial burden imposed by four or more years of college? Among Millennials ages 25 to 32, the answer is clearly yes: Of course, the economic and career benefits of a college degree are not limited to Millennials. Overall, the survey and economic analysis consistently find that college graduates regardless of generation are doing better than those with less education. To be sure, the Great Recession and the subsequent slow recovery hit the Millennial generation particularly hard. On some key measures such as the percentage who are unemployed or the share living in poverty, this generation of college-educated adults is faring worse than Gen Xers, Baby Boomers or members of the Silent generation when they were in their mids and early 30s. The first is a nationally representative survey conducted Oct. The CPS is a large-sample survey that has been conducted monthly by the U. Census Bureau for more than six decades. Specifically, Pew analysts examined CPS data collected last year among to year-olds and then examined data among to year-olds in four earlier years: At the same time the share of college graduates has grown, the value of their degrees has increased. Taken together, these two facts—the growing economic return to a college degree and the larger share of college graduates in the Millennial generation—might suggest that the Millennial generation should be earning more than earlier generations of young adults. The Declining Value of a High School Diploma The explanation for this puzzling finding lies in another major economic trend reshaping the economic landscape: The dramatic decline in the value of a high school education. This decline, the Pew Research analysis found, has been large enough to nearly offset the gains of college graduates. The steadily widening earnings gap by educational attainment is further highlighted when the analysis shifts to track the difference over time in median earnings of college graduates versus those with a high school diploma. Other Labor Market Outcomes To be sure, the Great Recession and painfully slow recovery have taken their toll on the Millennial generation, including the college-educated. Young college graduates are having more difficulty landing work than earlier cohorts. They are more likely to be unemployed and have to search longer for a job than earlier generations of young adults. But the picture is consistently bleaker for less-educated workers: On a range of measures, they not only fare worse than the college-educated, but they are doing worse than earlier generations at a similar age. For example, the unemployment rate for Millennials with a college degree is more than double the rate for college-educated Silents in 3. But the unemployment rate for Millennials with only a high school diploma is even higher: The same pattern resurfaces when the measure shifts to the length of time the typical job seeker spends looking for work. In the average unemployed college-educated Millennial had been looking for work for 27 weeks—more than double the time it took an unemployed college-educated to year-old in to get a job 12 weeks. According to the analysis, Millennial high school graduates spend, on average, four weeks longer looking for work than college graduates 31 weeks vs. But again, Millennials without a college degree fare worse, not only in comparison to their college-educated contemporaries but also when compared with similarly educated young adults in earlier generations. But depending on their major field of study, some are more relevant on the job than others, the Pew Research survey finds. To measure the value of their college studies, all college graduates were asked their major or, if they held a graduate or professional degree, their field of study. The remainder said they were studying or training for a vocational occupation. At the same time, those who majored in science or engineering are less likely than social science, liberal arts or education majors to say in response to another survey question that they should have chosen a different major as an undergraduate to better prepare them for the job they wanted. Major Regrets In addition to selecting a different major, the Pew Research survey asked college graduates whether, while still in school, they could have better prepared for the type of job they wanted by gaining more work experience, studying harder or beginning their

job search earlier. About three-quarters of all college graduates say taking at least one of those four steps would have enhanced their chances to land their ideal job. Leading the should-have-done list: Half say taking this step would have put them in a better position to get the kind of job they wanted. The survey also found that Millennials are more likely than Boomers to have multiple regrets about their college days. The remainder of this report is organized in the following way. The first chapter uses Census Bureau data to compare how Millennials ages 25 to 32 with varying levels of education are faring economically. It also examines how economic outcomes by level of education have changed over time by comparing the economic fortunes of Millennials with those of similarly educated Gen Xers, Baby Boomers and Silents at comparable ages. The second chapter is based exclusively on data from a recent Pew Research Center survey. It examines how all adults assess the value of their education in preparing them for the workforce and specifically how these views differ by levels of education. About the Data Findings in this report are based mainly on data from: Data on Labor Market and Economic Outcomes: Conducted jointly by the U. The CPS is nationally representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. The Pew Research survey was conducted October , , with a nationally representative sample of 2, adults age 18 and older, including adults ages 18 to A total of interviews were completed with respondents contacted by landline telephone and 1, with those contacted on their cellular phones. In order to increase the number of to year-old respondents in the sample, additional interviews were conducted with that cohort. Data are weighted to produce a final sample that is representative of the general population of adults in the United States. Margin of sampling error is plus or minus 2. The Millennial generation includes those born after which would include adults ages 18 to 32 in Unless otherwise noted in the text, references in this report to the economic outcomes of Millennials are based only on those ages 25 to 32, a period in which most young adults have completed their formal education and have entered the workforce.

## 7: What's Happening

*The Silent Generation: Born between and Those of the Silent Generation were born during the Great Depression. Their parents were mostly of the Lost Generation. They grew up expecting a hard life. This was the era when a Christmas present might be a orange or a full meal.*

That was not long after the September 11th terrorist attacks , and one fallout of the disaster was that Americans may have felt more safe staying at home. Everyone is looking for a hook. The name Generation Z was suggested, although journalist Bruce Horowitz thought that some might find the term "off-putting". Some other names that were proposed included: Department of Health and Human Services and Pew Research in statistics published in showing the relative sizes and dates of the generations. Demographer Cheryl Russell claims to have first used the term in Magid Associates, an advertising and marketing agency, nicknamed this cohort The Pluralist Generation or Plurals. The Times staff selected Delta Generation as its favorite label, with one submitter explaining, "Delta is used to denote change and uncertainty in mathematics and the sciences, and my generation was shaped by change and uncertainty. Digital Natives primarily communicate by text or voice, while neo-digital natives use video or movies. This emphasizes the shift from PC to mobile and text to video among the neo-digital population. This date makes Post-Millennials four years of age or younger at the time of the attacks, so having little or no memory of the event. Pew indicated they would use for future publications but would remain open to date recalibration. Boomers, Millennials, and the Looming Generational Showdown. Magid Associates, [13] and The Shand Group [37] use as the first year of birth for this cohort. They view their peers as competitive, spontaneous, adventuresome, and curious; all characteristics that they do not see readily in themselves. Casey Foundation conducted in found Generation Z youth had lower teen pregnancy rates, less substance abuse, and higher on-time high school graduation rates compared with Millennials. Generation Z is the first cohort to have Internet technology readily available at a young age. As technology became more compact and affordable, the popularity of smartphones in the United States grew exponentially. On one hand, smartphones offer the potential for deeper involvement in learning [63] and more individualized instruction, thereby making this generation potentially better educated and more well-rounded. On the other hand, some researchers and parents are concerned that the prevalence of smartphones may cause technology dependence [64] and a lack of self-regulation that may hinder child development. They are more likely to "follow" others on social media than "share" and use different types of social media for different purposes. Speed and reliability are important factors in members of Generation Z choice of social networking platform. This need for quick communication is presented in popular Generation Z apps like Vine and the prevalent use of emojis. Mobile technology, social media, and Internet use have become increasingly important to modern adolescents over the past decade. Very few, however, are changed from what they gain access to online. Teens spend most of their time online in private communication with people they interact with outside the Internet on a regular basis. While social media is used for keeping up with global news and connections, it is mainly used for developing and maintaining relationships with people with whom they are close in proximity. They use it on a daily basis to keep in contact with friends and family, particularly those who they see every day. Parents dislike the ease of access to inappropriate information and images as well as social networking sites where children can gain access to people worldwide. Children reversely feel annoyed with their parents and complain about parents being overly controlling when it comes to their Internet usage. They interact with people who they otherwise would not have met in the real world, becoming a tool for identity creation. They are also known to feel more lonely and left out. Walter Thomson claims that the majority of teenagers are concerned about how their posting will be perceived by people or their friends. He stressed notable differences in the way that Millennials and Generation Z consume technology, in terms of smartphone usage at an earlier age. The on-demand economy, defined as "the economic activity created by technology companies that fulfill consumer demand via the immediate provisioning of goods and service", [75] has made changes in the way goods or services are delivered to consumers. Only the generation that grows up in the center of this transformation period will establish themselves as an immediacy demanding

consumer. Research conducted in reports that the social media usage patterns of this generation may be associated with loneliness, anxiety, and fragility and that girls may be more affected than boys by social media. According to CDC reports, girls are disproportionately affected by the negative aspects of social media than boys. This percentage influx may explain why more girls reported to experience cyberbullying, decreased self-esteem, and emotional instability, more than their male counterparts. Other researchers hypothesize that girls are more affected by social media usage because of how they use it. In counterpoint, men were more likely to utilize online forums, e-chat groups, and Reddit than women. This results in young girls feeling more vulnerable to being excluded and undermined. Additionally, Soundcloud and Bandcamp allow Gen Z access to music from artists who are not yet signed to a music label. According to Medium , teens are regularly consuming pop , rock , hip-hop as well as country subgenres and "the buzz around K-Pop , trap music and bedroom pop bears witness to this musical awakening". Students report working hard in high school in hopes of earning scholarships and the hope that parents will pay the college costs not covered by scholarships. Students also report interest in ROTC programs as a means of covering college costs. One third plan to rely on grants and scholarships and one quarter hope that their parents will cover the bulk of college costs. Thanks in part to a rise in the popularity of entrepreneurship and advancements in technology, high schools and colleges across the globe are including entrepreneurship in their curriculum. While these are great first businesses, Generation Z now has access to social media platforms, website builders, 3D printers, and drop shipping platforms which provides them with additional opportunities to start a business at a young age. The internet has provided a store front for Generation Z to sell their ideas to people around the world without ever leaving their house. The results were heavily divided along racial lines with White and Native American students favoring Trump by a 33 point and 20 point margin respectively, and Black and Hispanic students favoring Clinton by a 40 point and 22 point margin respectively. Asian students were more divided, favoring Clinton by a 10 point margin. Majorities of those surveyed supported same-sex marriage , transgender rights and gender equality. Journalist Arick Wierson stated "politicians from both major parties should take note". Dear National Rifle Association: As a result of the social media and technology they are accustomed to, Generation Z is well prepared for a global business environment. They want a feeling of fulfillment and excitement in their job that helps move the world forward. Before college, Generation Z is already out in their world searching how to take advantage of relevant professional opportunities that will give them experience for the future.

### 8: The future of schooling: we need a radical new education manifesto | Teacher Network | The Guardian

*Today's generation of young people faces a radically changing world. Half of the world's jobs - around 2 billion - are expected to disappear due to automation by*

### 9: Generation Z - Wikipedia

*Generations of Grace is a biblically based, affordable, unified curriculum for children ages three to twelve designed to be used in multiple settings for the purpose of edifying teachers, evangelizing children and encouraging families.*

*Gaggia platinum swing manual Creative transmission and stagnant transmission: culture and power Political economy and globalization The Judith Butler Reader Motions for relief from judgments or final orders Planning and Achieving Successful Student Affairs Facilities Projects Theosophical classics The Filostrato of Giovanni Boccaccio Troi Bretanica, or Great Britaines Troy Wrong place, wrong time (a / Jack Straws castle and other poems Microcontroller books in urdu Sydney (Great Cities) Home depot protection plan Conflict and coal Quality of care for cardiopulmonary conditions Regulation and Control of Oxygen in Biosystems. Rc hibbeler statics 12th edition solutions manual Table prayers for meal time Applying the rule against perpetuities Middleware for communications The Curious Creatures V. 1. Legends of the angels and archangels, the Evangelists, the Apostles, the doctors of the church, and California Wildlands Fix you piano solo American pragmatism : James J.E Tiles Must We Defend Nazis? Let me go chelsea cain Vision with Direction Australian Autobiography Database support for multidimensional discrete data Peter Baumann What happens in london Audrey Tennysons vice-regal days Recreation programming Embodying Inequality Reel 219. Kankakee, Kendall Counties Communication and noncommunication by cephalopods POP3 and IMAP at the protocol level Sanctuaries and the sacred in the ancient Greek world Swiss Family Robinson (Squirrels)*