

QUEEN'S

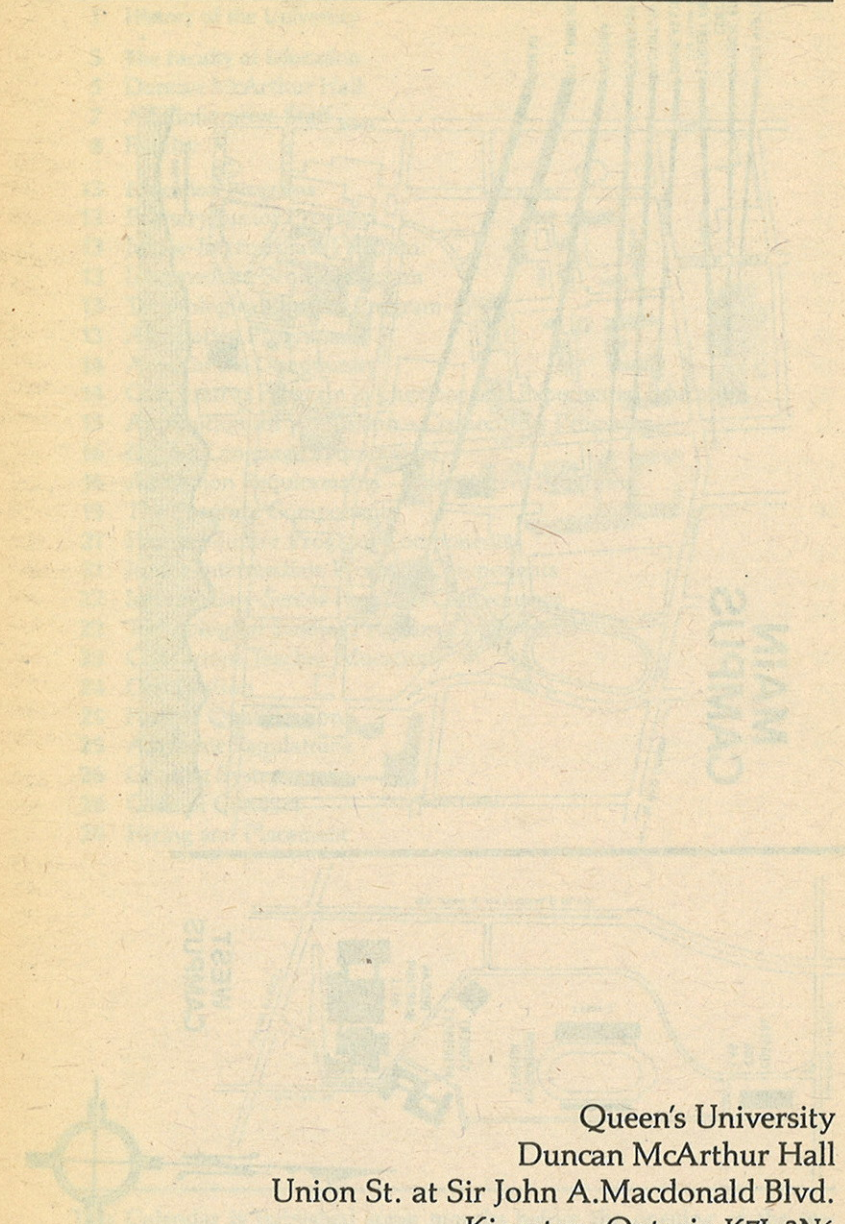
Faculty of Education

1986-87

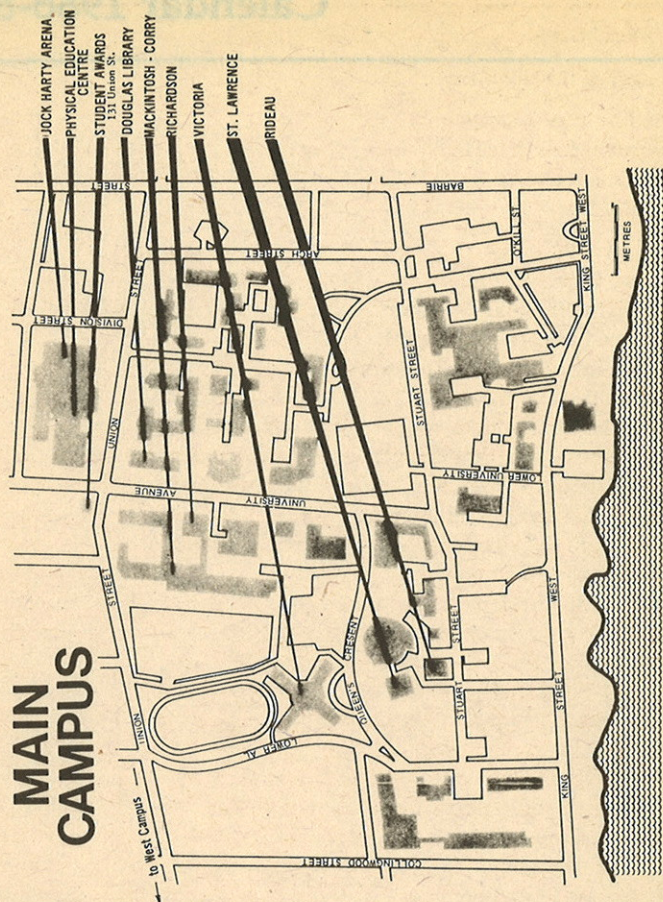


Queen's University
at Kingston

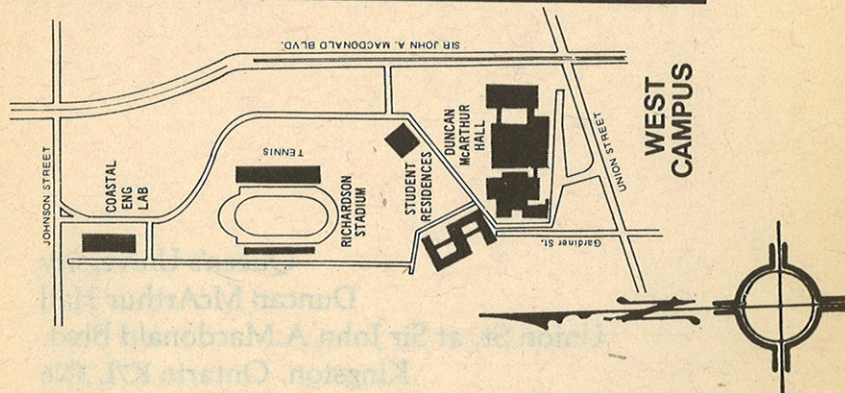
Faculty of Education
Calendar 1986-87



Queen's University
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Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6
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MAIN CAMPUS



WEST CAMPUS

v Sessional Dates

- 1 History of the University**
- 5 The Faculty of Education**
- 5 Duncan McArthur Hall**
- 7 Administrative Staff**
- 8 Faculty**
- 13 Education Programs**
- 13 Primary-Junior Program**
- 13 Junior-Intermediate Program**
- 13 Intermediate-Senior Program**
- 13 Technological-Studies Program**
- 13 Alternative Programs**
- 14 Artist in the Community**
- 14 Cooperative Program in Outdoor and Experiential Education**
- 15 Application for Admission - Consecutive Programs**
- 16 English Language Requirement**
- 16 Admission Requirements - Consecutive Programs**
- 19 The Program Components**
- 21 Primary-Junior Program Components**
- 21 Junior-Intermediate Program Components**
- 22 Intermediate-Senior Program Components**
- 22 Technological Studies Program Components**
- 23 Concurrent Teacher Education**
- 24 Certification**
- 25 Further Qualification**
- 25 Academic Regulations**
- 26 Grading System**
- 28 Code of Conduct**
- 28 Hiring and Placement**

This Calendar is published some months before the opening of the session. Courses and regulations will probably be as announced, but the University reserves the right to make changes without prior notice.

- 30 Courses of Study
- 30 Course Weights
- 30 Foundational Studies
 - 30 Educational Psychology
 - 31 History and Philosophy of Education
- 34 Educational Contexts
- 37 Curriculum
 - 37 Primary-Junior Program
 - 38 Junior-Intermediate Program
 - 43 Intermediate-Senior Program
 - 48 Technological Studies Program
- 49 Professional Skills
 - 49 Practicum
 - 49 Student Teaching
 - 50 Service-Learning Practicum
 - 51 School Law and Policy
- 51 Special Studies
- 59 Continuing Education Program
- 63 The Master of Education Program
- 64 General Information
 - 64 Fees
 - 64 Student Awards and Financial Aid
- 68 Academic Facilities and Student Services
- 73 Associate Boards
- 74 Advisory Committee

September 1986

- 3 Fall Term begins. All B.Ed. and Dip.in Tech.Ed. and Concurrent Final Year candidates meet in the Auditorium of Duncan McArthur Hall at 9:30 am
- 7 Orientation Week begins for Concurrent, Year 1 candidates
- 9 (3 pm-7 pm) Registration in the Jock Harty Arena, Division Street entrance for B.Ed. and Dip.in Tech. Ed. candidates and for Concurrent Final Year candidates
- 9 Registration for M.Ed. candidates
- 10 Registration for Concurrent Year 1 candidates
- 11,12,15 Authorization of programs for Concurrent Year 2 candidates and for the Arts and Science courses for Concurrent Year 3 candidates
- 15 Fall Term classes begin - M.Ed.
- 15 Fall Term classes begin - Arts and Science courses for Concurrent candidates
- 16 Registration for Concurrent Year 2 and Year 3 candidates
- 26 Last date for adding a full year course or Fall Term course without approval of the Program Director

October

- 13 Thanksgiving Day
- 14-24 Student Teaching
- 15 Last date for course changes - M.Ed., without Division II approval
- 31 Last date for dropping a Fall Term course - all candidates except M.Ed.

November

- 1 Fall Convocation
- 11 Remembrance Day Service (classes cancelled from 10:30 am to 11:30 am)
- 17-28 Student Teaching

December

- 13 Fall Term ends

January 1987

- 5 Winter Term classes begin
- 16 Last date for adding a Winter Term course without approval of the Program Director
- 30 Last date for dropping a full year course or a Winter Term course - all candidates except M.Ed.

February

- 5 Last date for course changes - M.Ed., without Division II approval
- 16-27 Student Teaching
- 16-20 Reading Week - M.Ed.

March	
2-13	Student Teaching
16-20	Winter Break
April	
3	Winter Term Classes end - M.Ed.
17	Good Friday
21-24	Student Teaching
24	Winter Term ends
May	
22	Convocation - B.Ed., Dip.in Tech.Ed., M.Ed., and Concurrent Final Year
July	
6	Summer Term classes begin

1986

September	October	November	December
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1	1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30	26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	28 29 30 31
		30	

1987

January	February	March	April
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
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18 19 20 21 22 23 24	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29 30 31	29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30
May	June	July	August
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	28 29 30	26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28 29
31			30 31
September	October	November	December
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	13 14 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	18 19 20 21 21 23 24	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30	25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29 30	27 28 29 30 31

Queen's University at Kingston owes its origin to the desire of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada for a ministry trained within the country, and for educational opportunity for the youth of a growing economy. As early as 1832 the Provincial Government had been petitioned 'to endow without delay an institution, or professorships, for the education and training of young men for the ministry in connection with the Synod.' This and other representations failing of their object, steps were taken by the Synod to found a college at Kingston on the lines of the Scottish National Universities. On 16 October, 1841, a Royal Charter was issued by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, for the establishment of Queen's College, Kingston, and the first classes were opened in March, 1842, with the Reverend Dr. Liddell as Principal. Funds were provided in part by grants from the Presbyterian Church in Scotland and from the Canadian Government, and in part by liberal subscriptions from the friends of the young and growing University. The lack of good schools in the Province made it necessary to have at first a preparatory school in connection with the college. In spite of many difficulties and straitened circumstances, the progress was steady and financial difficulties were tided over by the unwearied efforts of the early friends of Queen's. In 1867-68, the withdrawal of the Provincial grant and the failure of the Commercial Bank, almost brought financial disaster. The crisis was met by the determination of Principal Snodgrass and other self-denying workers, chief among whom was Professor Mackerras. The country was canvassed for subscriptions and as a result of the widespread interest aroused, \$113,000 was added to the endowment.

In 1877, Principal Snodgrass was succeeded by the Reverend G.M. Grant, who for a quarter of a century built with brilliant success upon the foundations laid by his predecessors.

Under him the University gained rapidly in size and prestige. By 1881 Queen's had a new building, an enlarged staff and a great increase of students. In 1887, as the result of an effort in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, \$250,000 was raised, resulting in further extension and in the establishment of new professorships.

Principal Grant died in 1902 and was succeeded in the following year by the Very Reverend D.M. Gordon. In 1916, because of ill-health Principal Gordon resigned his position, but continued in office until the autumn of 1917, when the Reverend R. Bruce Taylor was appointed his successor. In 1930 Principal Taylor resigned to live abroad and Dr. J.C. Connell was appointed Acting Principal. He held this position for four months, until October, when W. Hamilton Fyfe, Headmaster of Christ's Hospital, England, and formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, was installed as Principal of the University. Dr. Fyfe resigned in 1936 to accept the Principalship of the University of Aberdeen. He was succeeded by Principal R.C. Wallace, President of the University of Alberta from 1928 to 1936. Dr. Wallace retired in September 1951 and was succeeded by Principal William A. Mackintosh, the first Queen's graduate to hold the Principalship.

In 1961, by Act of Parliament, the positions of Vice-Chancellor and Principal were separated and Dr. Mackintosh became Vice-Chancellor. He was succeeded as Principal by Vice-Principal J.A. Corry, who since 1936

had been the Hardy Professor of Political Science and since 1951, the Vice-Principal of the University. In 1965 on the retirement of Dr. Mackintosh, Principal Corry was named Vice-Chancellor and Principal. Principal Corry was succeeded in September 1968 by Dr. J. J. Deutsch who had had a distinguished career in Economic Research, in Government Service, in University teaching at both Queen's and the University of British Columbia, as Vice-Principal of Queen's from September 1959 to September 1963, and as Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada from October 1963 to September 1967. On his retirement in 1974, Dr. Deutsch was succeeded by Dr. Ronald Lampman Watts, Rhodes Scholar and political scientist well known for his work in the area of federalism. He served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science at Queen's from 1969 to 1974.

In 1864 the Medical Faculty of Queen's was established. It was re-organized in 1866 as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in affiliation with the University but in 1891 the original status was resumed.

The Faculty of Law opened in 1861 and closed in 1864; it reopened in 1880, and closed in 1883. In 1957 it was restored with the approval of the Law Society of Upper Canada under new arrangements whereby the Law Society accords to approved university faculties of law an equal position with the Society's own school at Osgoode Hall.

As early as 1870 special classes in English and other subjects were formed for women but courses leading to a degree were not opened to them until 1878-79. In 1880 co-education was extended to the medical program, and in 1883 a separate Women's Medical College was opened and affiliated with Queen's. It was closed in 1894, as similar facilities were offered in Toronto and elsewhere. In 1943, for the first time in forty-nine years women were again admitted to the Faculty of Medicine. In the same year the Faculty of Applied Science admitted women for the first time.

Graduate work at Queen's University was established formally in 1889 with the adoption of regulations for the Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees. At that time the degree of M.A. was not a graduate degree, but was given in accordance with the old Scottish pattern on the completion of Honours work in certain programs provided the candidate had first class standing. With the introduction of a new system of undergraduate studies in 1919, however, a Master's program was set up requiring a year of work beyond the B.A. and prescribing advanced lecture courses and a thesis or other piece of independent work.

In 1941, the Faculty of Arts organized a formal Committee on Graduate Studies and in 1943 the Senate set up a University Board of Graduate Studies. In 1963 the School of Graduate Studies was established. In 1969, the School of Graduate Studies initiated a program leading to the Master of Laws Degree; in 1970, programs leading to a Master's Degree in Public Administration and in Urban and Regional Planning; in 1971, a program leading to a Master's Degree in Education; and, in 1974, a program leading to a degree of Master of Art Conservation was implemented.

The School of Mining was founded in 1893 under an Ontario charter and was under the control of a separate Board until 1916 when it was amalgamated with the University, and now constitutes the Faculty of Applied Science.

In 1907 the Ontario Government established at Queen's a Faculty of Education for the purpose of providing professional training for teachers in the secondary school in the Province. In 1920 the work of the Faculty was discontinued because of the decision of the Government to extend the scope of the normal schools and to create in Toronto, the Ontario College for Teachers. In 1965, by agreement with the Department of Education, it was decided to establish a Faculty of Education at Queen's University. The new building now occupied by the Faculty is named in honour of Duncan McArthur, Head of the Department of History at Queen's University from 1922 to 1934, and subsequently Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario from 1940 until his death in 1943. The Faculty of Education opened in 1968 offering programs to university graduates leading to the B.Ed. degree and to teaching certificates valid in the secondary and elementary schools of Ontario, and such other courses leading to Qualification of teachers as may be determined jointly by the Minister of Education and the University.

In 1971 a Graduate Program leading to the M.Ed. degree was introduced. Also in 1971 candidates were admitted to a program leading to the Diploma in Technical Education and qualification to teach in the technical departments of secondary schools. In 1973, with the closing of the Peterborough Teacher's College and the transfer of the faculty to Queen's through an agreement with the Ministry of Education, the Faculty of Education undertook an augmented role in the preparation of elementary teachers. A Concurrent B.A./B.Ed. and B.Sc./B.Ed. program was instituted in 1975 whereby candidates pursue an Arts and Science degree concurrently with an Education degree. An earlier agreement with Trent University with respect to Concurrent Education was approved in 1974. Through this inter-university cooperation students pursue academic and education courses at Trent for three or four years and complete requirements for a Trent Arts and Science degree and a Queen's B.Ed. degree during the final year. This program was renewed in 1979.

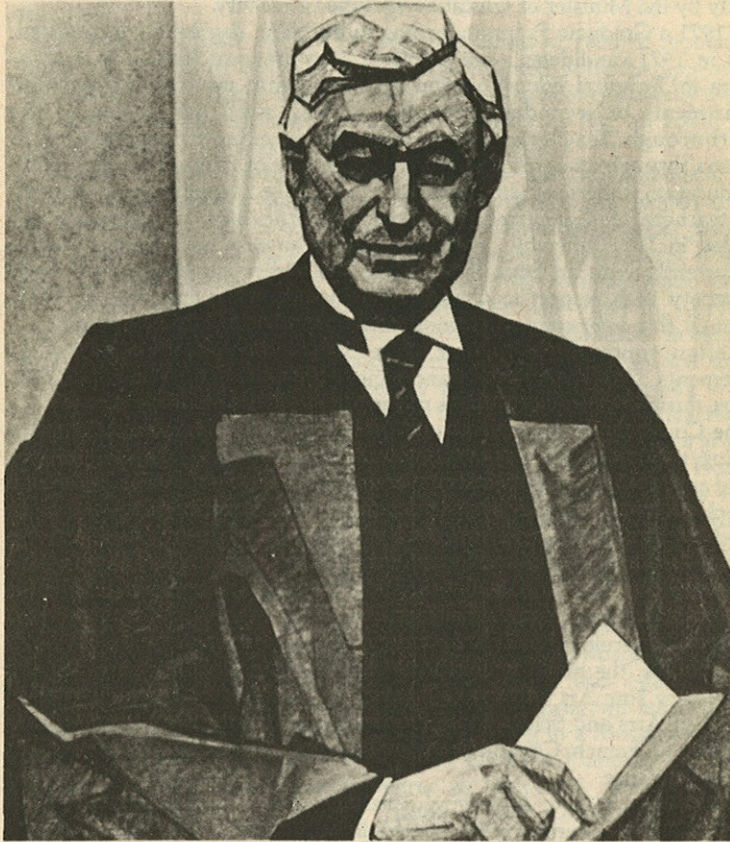
The Commerce program was established in 1919. In 1960 the program leading to the Degree of Master of Business Administration was introduced and the name of the School of Commerce and Business Administration was changed to School of Business. In 1963 the Board of Trustees established a separate Faculty Board for the School of Business. The School of Nursing began in 1942, the School of Physical and Health Education in 1947, and the School of Rehabilitation Therapy in 1967. In 1958 the Faculty of Arts became the Faculty of Arts and Science. New programs are continually developed within Faculties to fill changing needs and interests, such as, the programs leading to degrees of Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of Fine Art (formerly Bachelor of Art Education) offered by the Faculty of Arts and Science in 1969, and the program in French language, Translation, French Canadian Studies all now offered in the Faculty of Arts and Science.

Queen's has a long history of extension work in Arts and Science; correspondence courses were started in the summer of 1889, and the Summer School was formally established in 1910. In addition, intersession programs during May and June were instituted in 1972. More recently, the University has been developing in the field of continuing edu-

cation; several of the Faculties have started programs in this area, and the Donald Gordon Centre for Continuing Education opened in the fall of 1974 as a residential educational seminar and conference centre. The Ban Righ Foundation for Continuing University Education also opened in September 1974. It functions as a resource centre the purpose of which is to encourage all ages wishing to undertake university work at any level.

Queen's University, though founded by a church, was dedicated to the nation. As its constituency expanded, its constitution was gradually broadened, until finally in 1912, as a result of an amicable arrangement between the Presbyterian Church and the Trustees of the University, an act was passed by the Dominion Parliament removing the last vestige of denominational control.

Duncan McArthur



The origins of the present Faculty of Education date from an agreement in 1965 between the University and the Province, establishing a professional school to be known as McArthur College of Education. The first teacher candidates were enrolled for the 1968-69 academic year. To symbolize the full integration of the College into the University structure, it was soon decided to alter the nomenclature; in the spring of 1971, the College was formally designated as the Faculty of Education, Queen's University. The name, 'McArthur', which honours a distinguished Queen's historian and public servant, was reserved for the new academic-residential complex housing the Faculty, now officially known as Duncan McArthur Hall.

Over the years Queen's has made a distinguished contribution to the academic preparation of teachers for service in the schools of this province. Additionally, for a period of thirteen years, 1907-1920, Queen's offered professional preparation as well, under the auspices of its first Faculty of Education. When the training of high school teachers was centralized in Toronto in 1919, the Faculty was forced to close. The establishment of the new Faculty of Education revives, then, the tradition of professional teacher preparation at Queen's University.

Duncan McArthur Hall

The Faculty of Education is housed in an impressive educational complex known as Duncan McArthur Hall. This modern, well-equipped building provides the academic teaching facilities, the supporting services, and the administrative offices under one roof. The various teaching areas are linked by closed circuit television. A production studio and several micro-teaching studios are included in the central television services. The well-appointed library has been designed as an educational resource centre with facilities for the use of non-book materials as well as an up-to-date educational library of books and periodicals. Associated with the library is an excellent media resource and service area where students may learn to use and to make supporting media materials. An acoustically superb theatre-auditorium provides a setting for large group lectures, concerts, and dramatic productions. The complex includes its own gymnasium for teaching as well as for recreation, for both day and resident students. Modern labs, an observation studio, a language laboratory, drama studios, technical shops, and special workrooms for most subjects round out the teaching facilities.

Adjacent to and physically connected to Duncan McArthur Hall is Jean Royce Hall, a co-educational residence with accommodation for 576 students. Single rooms are arranged in groups of twelve, each group having its own lounge and kitchen for light food preparation. Jean Royce Hall has twelve 'houses' each named after Queen's men and women whose distinguished careers have left their stamp, more permanent than brick and stone, on the lives of young Queen's people.

Seven of the 'houses' nestle around a social centre which includes coffee shops, a dining room, recreation rooms, lounges, tuck shop, facilities for television viewing, and a music room. This has already