

EdTA Conference 2014 The National Core Arts Standards: An overview and Q&A

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On June 4, the National Core Arts Standards were released



www.nationalartsstandards.org







1 An overview of the standards

- Why and how they were created
- What they look like

2 Where we're going

- Professional development
- Instructional resources
- Advocacy

3. What you can do to help

Supporting standards adoption in your state & district





How we got here



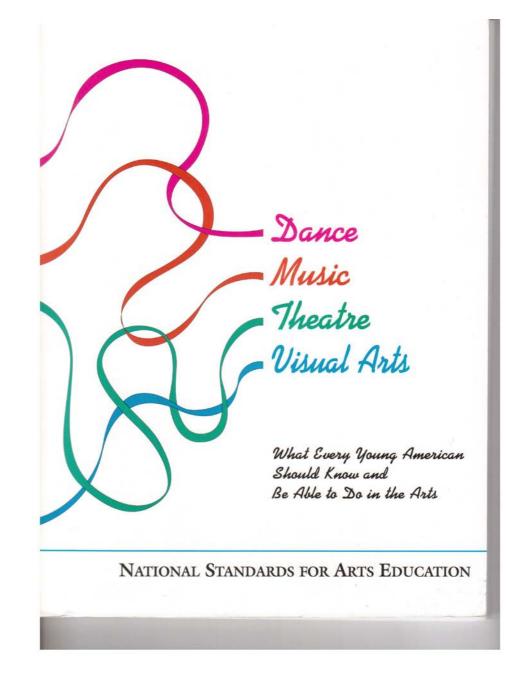






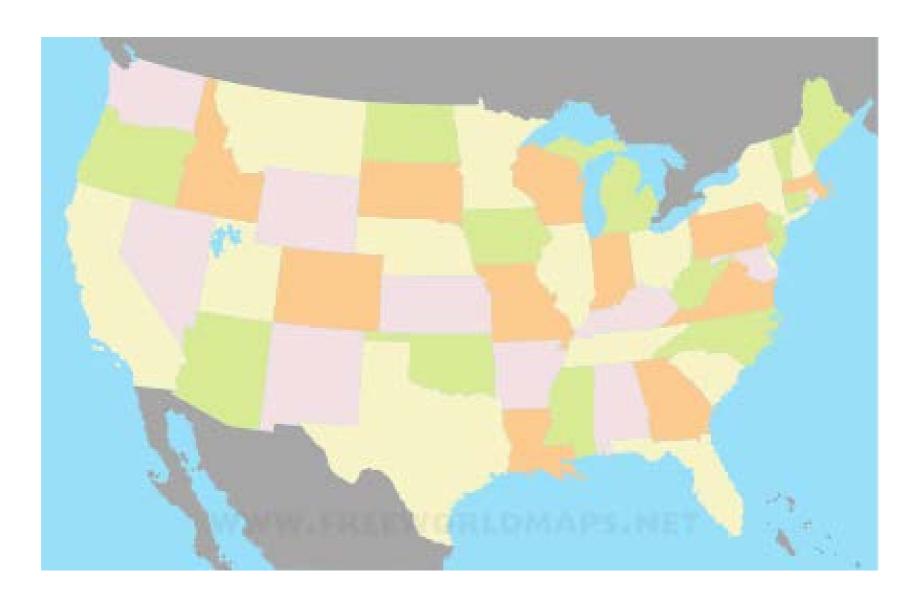
The first National **Arts Standards were** created in 1994, in response to the **Goals 2000: Educate America** Act, which named the arts a core subject area under the Elementary and Secondary **Education Act** (known more recently as No Child Left Behind).







Nearly every state in the country has adopted or adapted the arts standards









In 2011, the leadership of the national arts education organizations, including EdTA, met in Washington D.C. to discuss the status of their disciplines in schools.









- Increased emphasis on testing in other subject areas, tightening budgets, and a lack of understanding of the value and purpose of arts education was prompting cutbacks in arts programs, including theatre.
- ➤ The 1994 National Arts Standards no longer reflected the way teachers taught the arts or how students learned them.







Ten national arts and education organizations came together to form the National Coalition for Core Arts Standards



The NCCAS mission: creating and delivering arts education opportunities for all PreK-12 students.

The goal: A reimagining of the 1994 arts standards to better define high quality PreK-12 arts learning and teaching.





Over the course of three years, seventy writers and NCCAS leadership across the five disciplines of dance, media arts, music, theatre, and visual arts came together in person and virtually to create new arts standards.

NCCAS Leadership Organizations

- American Alliance for Theatre and Education
- Americans for the Arts
- The College Board
- Educational Theatre Association
- National Art Education Association
- National Association for Music Education
- NCCAS Media Arts Committee
- National Dance Education Organization
- State Education Agency
 Directors of Arts Education
- Young Audiences





The new theatre standards were created cooperatively by EdTA & the American Alliance for Theatre and Education.







About the relationship of the National Core Arts Standards and the Common Core State Standards...

National



Federal Government





Core Arts # CCSS

Arts defined as a **core** academic subject: Elementary and Secondary Education Act 1994 *Goals 2000* 2001 *No Child Left Behind*

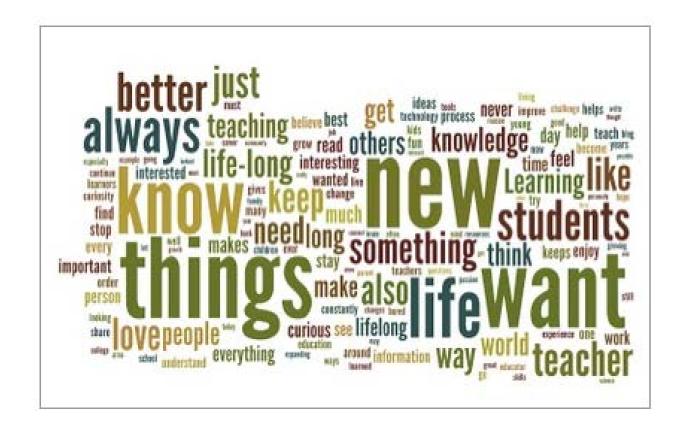
NCLB Title IX- General Provisions
(11) CORE ACADEMIC SUBJECTS- The term core
academic subjects' means English, reading or language
arts, mathematics, science, foreign languages, civics and
government, economics, arts, history, and geography.

What the standards look like







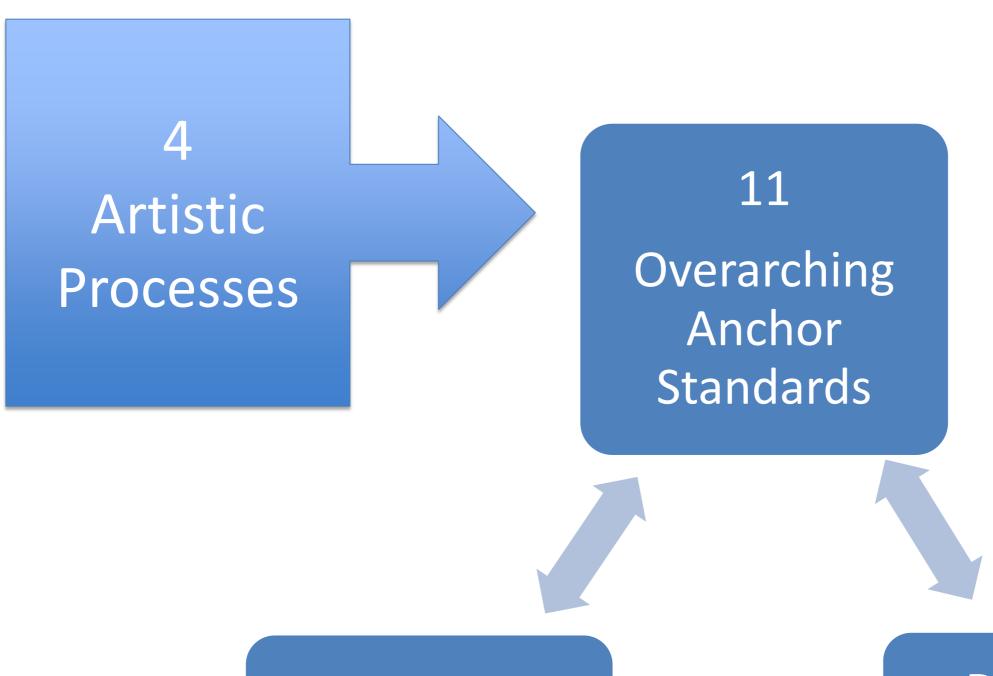


The structure of the standards...

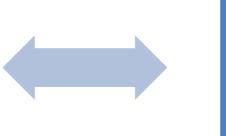
defines Artistic Literacy for students through philosophical foundations, lifelong learning goals, enduring understandings/essential questions, and anchor/performance standards, all of which guide the curriculum development and instructional practices.

Artistically literate students

- Use a variety of artistic media, symbols, and metaphors to communicate their own ideas and to respond to the artistic communications of others.
- Develop creative personal realization in at least one art form in which they continue active involvement as an adult.
- Cultivate culture, history, and other connections through diverse forms and genres of artwork.
- Find joy, inspiration, peace, intellectual stimulation, and meaning when they participate in the arts.
- Seek artistic experiences and support the arts in their communities.



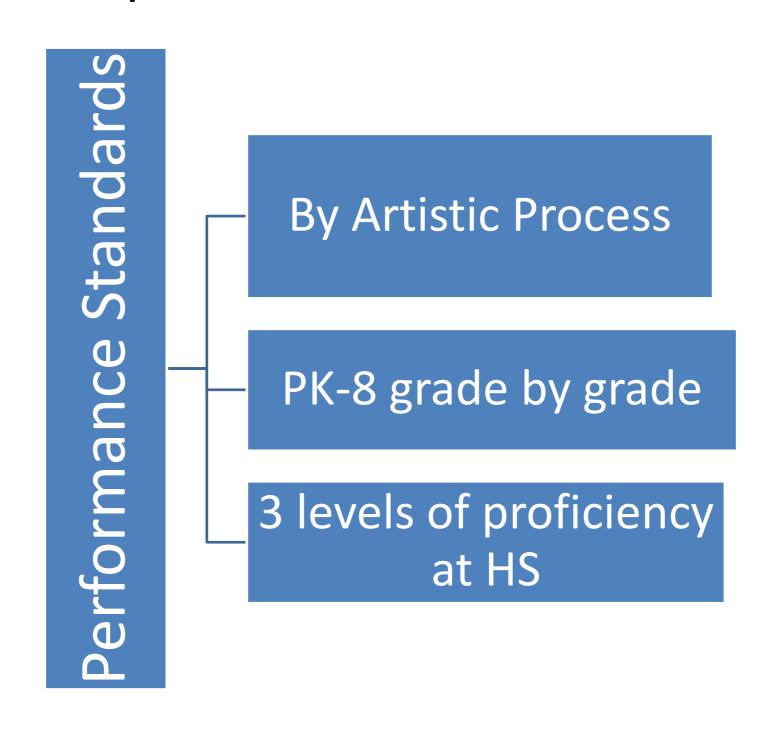
Discipline
Specific
Performance
Standards



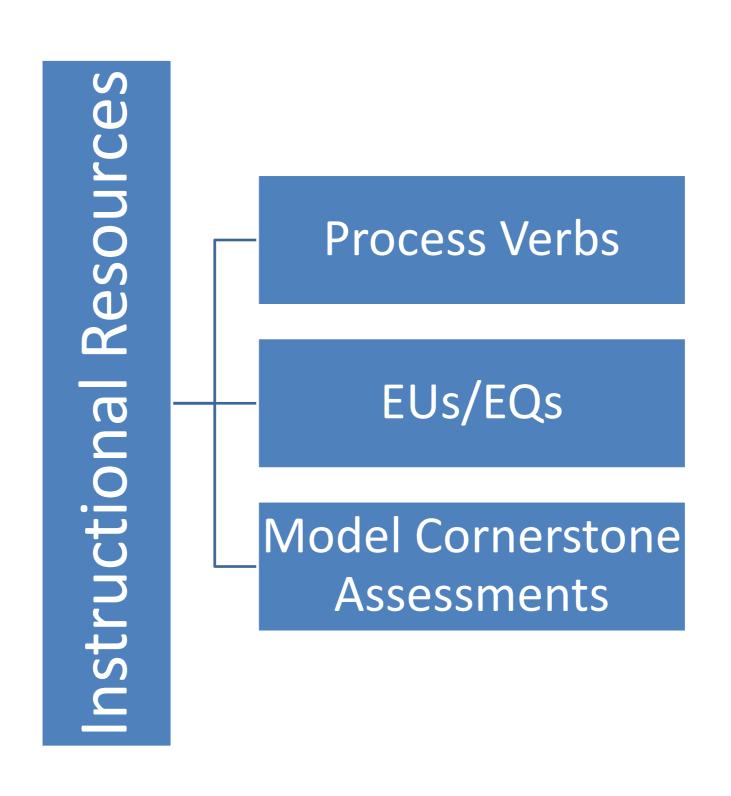
Discipline
Specific
Instructional
Resources

Performing Creating Presenting Producing Students Responding Connecting

Discipline Specific Performance Standards



Discipline Specific Instructional Resources



Artistic **Processes**

are the way the brain and body make art and define the link between art making and the learner

CREATING:

Conceiving and developing new artistic ideas and work.

Cr Pr

RESPONDING:

Understanding and evaluating how the arts convey meaning.

PERFORMING:

Realizing artistic ideas and work through interpretation and presentation.

Re Cn

CONNECTING:

Relating artistic ideas and work with personal meaning and external context.



Anchor Standards

Describe the general knowledge and skill that teachers expect students to demonstrate throughout their education in the arts. The Anchor Standards are parallel across arts disciplines and grade-levels and serve as the tangible educational expression of artistic literacy.

There are three Anchor Standards in the artistic processes of Creating, Performing, Responding and two in Connecting.

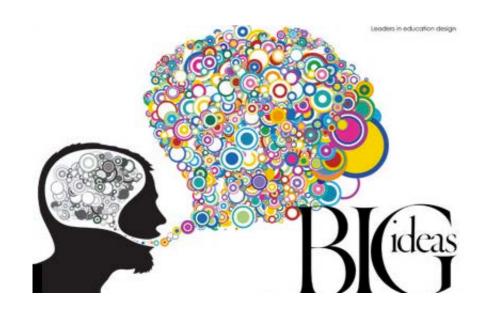


Creating: Generate and conceptualize artistic ideas and work.

Performing: Analyze, interpret, and select artistic work for presentation.

Responding: Interpret intent and meaning in artistic work.

Connecting: Synthesize and relate knowledge and personal experiences to make art.



Enduring understandings and essential questions state theatre's "big ideas" or important understandings, why they're worth studying, and provoke inquiry.



A theatre EU/EQ example:

EU: "Theatre artists work to discover different ways of communicating meaning,"

EQ: "How, when, and why do theatre artists'

choices change?"



Process component verbs

describe the actions artistlearners do to complete a task in each grade-by-grade sequence of the theatre standards.

Theatre's process verbs

Creating: ENVISION/CONCEPUALIZE; DEVELOP; REHEARSE

Performing: SELECT; PREPARE; SHARE, PRESENT

Responding: REFLECT; INTERPRET; EVALUATE

Connecting: EMPATHIZE; INTERELATE; RESEARCH



Grade-by-grade Performance Standards

in PreK-8 and at the three high school levels of proficient, accomplished, and advanced, articulate student achievement in theatre and other arts and translate the standards into measureable goals.

The high school levels defined:

Proficient

A level of achievement attainable by most students who complete a highschool level course in the arts (or equivalent) beyond the foundation of quality PreK-8 instruction.

Accomplished

A level of achievement attainable by most students who complete a rigorous sequence of high-school level courses (or equivalent) beyond the Proficient level.

Advanced

A level and scope of achievement that is indisputably rigorous, substantially expands students' knowledge, skills, and understandings beyond the expectations articulated for Accomplished achievement, and prepares students for college-level work



Example one: A high school Performance Standard

Anchor Standard: Organize and develop artistic ideas and work

Artistic Process: Creating

Component: Develop

Level: Proficient

Explore the function of history and culture in the development of a dramatic concept through a critical analysis of original ideas in a dramatic work.



Example two: A middle school Performance Standard

Anchor Standard: Select, analyze, and interpret artistic work for

presentation

Artistic Process: Performing

Component: Select

Grade: 7

Consider various staging choices to enhance the story in a drama/theatre work.



Example two: A elementary school Performance Standard

Anchor standard: Perceive and analyze artistic work.

Artistic Process: Responding

Component: Interpret

Grade: 3

Consider multiple experiences when participating in or observing a drama/theatre work.





Model Cornerstone Assessments

at the benchmark grades of 2, 5, 8 and the three high school levels (proficient, accomplished, advanced) are examples of the type of evidence needed to show attainment of learning reflected in the performance standards.

They will be field tested and include:

- assessment tools
- differentiated learning strategies
- benchmarked student work

National Coalition for Core Arts Standards

Theatre Model Cornerstone Assessment: HS Advanced III

Discipline: Theatre

Artistic Processes: Performing, Creating, Responding, Connecting

Title: Play Performance

Description: Students will analyze the text a full length scripted play to create a believable, sustainable character for performance before an audience. Using proper rehearsal etiquette and process, students will memorize lines, embody blocking and business given by the director, and interpret motivations to create a believable and sustainable character. Students will build truthful relationships with other characters on stage to create an ensemble. Reflecting on the reaction of the audience and personal reactions, students will revise for future performances.

Grade: High School Advanced III

In this MCA you will find: (mark all that apply)

⊠Strategies for Embedding in	M Detailed Assessment	⊠ Knowledge, Skills and	□ Differentiation Strategies
Instruction	Procedures	Vocabulary	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
IIIstruction	Fiocedules	Vocabulary	
Suggested Scoring Devices	Vales Control (IV 1990) Vales Control		☐ Benchmarked Student
	task implementation		Work

Estimate Time for Teaching and Assessment: (mark the appropriate box)

(Note: This task will be piloted during the 2014-2015 school year. Once piloted, the estimated time may be revised. If a time is entered below, it is to assist teachers for planning purposes. If a time is not entered, the developers recognize the task has many purposes and implementation strategies and times are highly teacher dependent. In all cases, time estimates are to be used as a guideline.)

The Core Arts Standards are a 24/7 web-based tool that allows users to create customizable handbooks.



www.nationalartsstandards.org





Where we're going









The standards project has moved into a new three-point phase being carried out by both the NCCAS coalition and the individual professional associations





Professional Development

Standards support, adoption, and use

Instructional Resources

Advocacy





NCCAS Standards Strategies

Professional Development

Training of teachers who will participate in a 2014-15 pilot study; Collaborative presentations at national and regional events.

Instructional Resources

➤ NEA-funded pilot of standards in 25 elementary and middle schools throughout the country that will gather examples of student work benchmarked against the standards' Model Cornerstone Assessments; in 2015-16, the pilot will repeat in high schools.

Advocacy

Americans for the Arts will lead a broad launch of the standards (coinciding with National Arts and Humanities month) in October.





EdTA Standards Strategies

Professional Development

In-person, online, and print education & discussion opportunities on the purpose, value, and use of the standards:

- Events (EdTA Festival, Summit, national conference, state conferences, state-sponsored PD meetings)
- Webinars (live and archived presentations)
- > Community blogs & dialogues on issues and strategies
- > Teaching Theatre standards column focusing on different aspects of the standards







EdTA Standards Strategies

Instructional Resources

- > EdTA <u>schooltheatre.org/standardsresources</u>.
- > Ongoing effort to identify existing EdTA content—publication articles, research, etc—that aligns with the standards.
- Actively seeking new content—curriculum, assessments, texts, research—that explore and illuminate the new standards
- Forming of an staff-member focus group to research, shape and write Opportunity to Learn Standards for theatre education (facilities, staffing, funding, time, etc) that articulate the capacities needed to meet the National Core Arts Standards.







EdTA Standards Strategies

Advocacy

- > Collaborating with:
 - NCCAS partners on a coordinated state and district-led effort to adopt the standards.
 - AATE to promote, educate, and advocate for the support of inclusion of theatre as part of state and district-based adoption of the arts standards.
- > Dissemination of the theatre standards poster and brochure to members and non-member at events and mailings.
- > Community blog posts, discussions, and "standards watch" update on the status of adoption in individual states.
- ➤ The dissemination & presentation of the Supporting the Standards powerpoint at conferences, school board meetings, state and/or district advocacy events, and other "make the case" opportunities with decision makers.





What you can do to help







Making the case for the National Core Theatre Standards



www.nationalartsstandards.org





There are 280 PreK-12 theatre standards!

Like all the arts standards, they were written BY teachers, FOR teachers

AND students, parents, administrators, and anyone who cares about theatre education!

These are YOUR theatre standards!

NATIONAL CORE ARTS THEATRE STANDARDS

Promoting quality arts education for all students

Arts standards create a pathway to quality arts learning and teaching; prepare students for college and career; and affirm the arts as a core academic subject

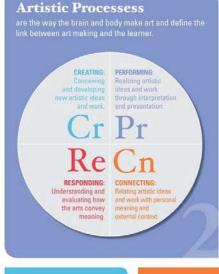
Artistic Literacy



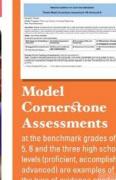


Grade-by-Grade Performance Standards





Enduring Understandings and Essential **Ouestions**



Process Components

Anchor Standards



Web-Based 24/7 Tools (www.nationalartsstandards.org)











Some numbers

- More than 250,000 certified dance, music, theatre and visual arts teachers work in our nation's K-12 schools.
- Nearly 125,000 arts educators, arts advocates, teaching artists and others viewed the standards drafts during the revision process.
- More than 6,000 teachers, administrators, parents, and policy makers provided feedback on the standards, representing all 50 states and 3 nations.
- Writing team members combed through more than 2 million responses and comments from the field on the draft standards.





Why theatre standards matter

- ✓ Theatre and all the arts are core subject areas under federal law
- √ Theatre standards
 - > articulate what is important for students to know and be able to do in the discipline.
 - identify how students can become creative thinkers, makers and responders to the world around them.
 - emphasize the collaborative nature of artistic process and production.
 - reaffirm the importance of a comprehensive education that extends beyond reading and math.





National federal or state standards

Your fellow teachers and students need your help for these voluntary standards to be adopted into

in YOUR state





Adoption of education standards is a process that can be driven by range of stakeholders—advocates, legislators, state boards or departments of education.



YOUR support of the standards & advocacy with influencers and decision makers can make a difference!







Some more numbers

In 2011, the State Education Agency Directors of Arts Education (SEADAE) surveyed 39 of its State Departments of Education members.

62 % said their state would likely adopt the new national arts standards as the state's standards

72 % said their state would likely postpone adoption of new arts standards until the new national arts standards were completed

You can help promote adoption of the new arts standards!







1 FIND OUT

Who the arts education representative is at your DOE and reach out to them at www.seadae.org

Ask them about their perspective, plan, and timeline around adoption of the new standards. Ask how you can help.









2 CONVENE

a meeting of your school/district theatre and other arts teachers and devise a strategy around educating peers, administrators, parents, school board members, and business leaders about the purpose and value of the standards.







3 SHARE

the theatre standards brochure with peers, administrators, and other school decision makers.

NATIONAL CORE ARTS THEATRE STANDARDS
Promoting quality arts clustering for all students. **Display** the poster in your classroom and be prepared to explain it.

NATIONAL CORE ARTS THEATRE STANDARDS

Promoting quality arts education for all students













4 ATTEND

a school board meeting and do a short presentation about how you plan to use the new theatre standards in your classroom.







5 PARTICIPATE

in your district's or state's arts advocacy day-schedule meetings with your legislators and be prepared to "make the case" for standards-based theatre education.

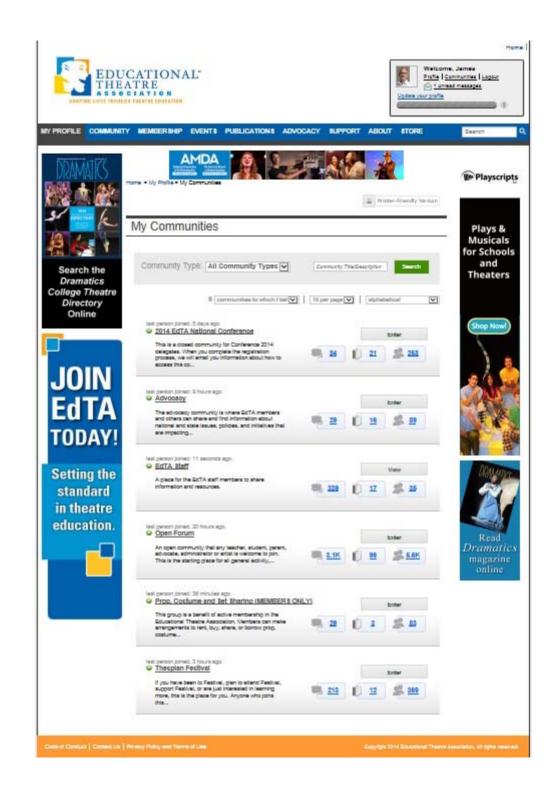






6 PROMOTE

the standards in **EdTA's Community** pages, through blogs and discussions about their purpose and value, and share updates on standards adoption progress, interest, and use in your school, district, and state.





7 SIGN UP for an EdTA **Standards Professional** Development Webinar or volunteer to become a standards mentor.

MY PROFILE COMMUNITY MEMBERSHIP EVENTS PUBLICATIONS ADVOCACY SUPPORT ABOUT STORE



Standards resources

Dramatics College Theatre Directory

Online

TODAY!

Setting the

standard

in theatre

education.





Welcome to the Educational Theatre Association's Core Theatre Standards Instructional Resource page. From here, you can link to several downloadable tools:

- An overview of the standards that explains their organization and components; if you're not familiar with the work, this is a good place to start.
- The theatre performance standards are organized into the four artistic process "buckets" of Creating, Performing, Responding, and Connecting.
- The theatre standards glossary includes terms that are referenced in the performance standards and the Model Cornerstone Assessments (MCAs).
- The National Coalition for Core Standards copyright permission guidelines and form
- The Model Cornerstone Assessments are examples of how theatre teachers can measure student growth at the benchmark grades of 2, 5, 8, and three high school levels.

Below are a series of articles from EdTA's publications, Dramatics and Teaching Theatre, that are aligned to specific theatre standards (each article includes a standards reference). While these articles don't address the performance standards directly, the skills, knowledge, and exercises they outline are intended to help teachers design curriculum that will meet the student learning outcomes suggested in the standards. In the future we'll be creating new standards-based content that will be archived as well.

American Speech
By Rena Cook. Vocal exercises that honor the authentic voices of students, Teaching
Theatre, v23n2. (TH:O/3.1.6 through TH:O/3.1.III, strand b).

By Michael Bigelow Dixon and Nina Therese Kasniunas. Using landmark cases to create a courtroom drama with acting students, Teaching Theatre, V22n2. (TH:On10.1.6 through TH:Re8.1.III, strand a; TH:Re8.1.6 through TH:Re8.1.III, strand b).

Exploring the past informs the present By Shawnda Moss and Bradley Moss. Making theatre history matter in the classroom and on the stage, Teaching Theatre, v22n3. (TH:Re9.1.1 through TH:Re9.1.11II, strand a; TH:Cn11.1.7 through TH:Cn11.1.1II, strand a; TH:Cn11.2.3 through TH:Cn11.2.III, strand b).



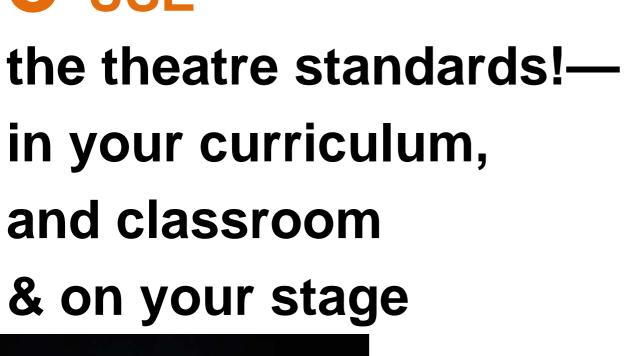


Dramatic



USE

in your curriculum, and classroom

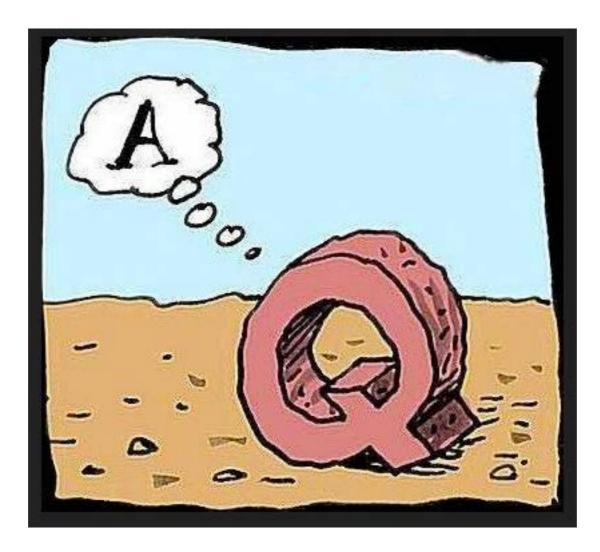




These are YOUR standards use them to help your students learn and grow & build a groundswell of support for adoption.







Questions?