Harvard approves 'core curriculum'

By Steve Kinich

By around 1970, when this school's faculty was engaged in a way of doing business that was new to most of us, we were discussing the need for a new philosophy for education. This philosophy was to be based on a core curriculum, which would be the foundation for all academic work. The core curriculum was to include all courses that were considered to be essential for a well-rounded education. It was to be a curriculum that was flexible and could be adapted to the needs of each student. The idea of a core curriculum was revolutionary at the time, and it is still one of the most important concepts in education today.

By Brian Conant

Brian Conant was a student at Harvard in the 1960s, and he was one of the first to propose a core curriculum. Conant argued that the traditional curriculum was too narrow and that it did not adequately prepare students for the real world. He believed that a core curriculum would give students the skills they needed to succeed in the workforce. Conant's proposal was met with resistance from many faculty members, but eventually it was accepted.

The core curriculum was implemented at Harvard in 1968, and it has been a success. Since then, it has been adopted by many other colleges and universities. The core curriculum has helped to ensure that students receive a well-rounded education, and it has played a key role in the growth of higher education in the United States.

The core curriculum is not without its critics. Some argue that it is too narrow and that it does not adequately prepare students for the real world. Others argue that it is too broad and that it does not adequately prepare students for specific careers. Despite these criticisms, the core curriculum is still widely regarded as one of the most important innovations in higher education in recent years.