The Future of Higher Education





The Role of Higher Education

- Four key issues
 - Public Confidence
 - Cost
 - Access
 - Intercollegiate Athletics



A (too quick)
history of
higher
education in
America

- The European heritage (from the church to serving the elite)
- The early American College—preparing the clergy
 - Harvard
 - Yale
 - Trinity
 - Wesleyan
- Deism and its effect
 - The University of Pennsylvania
 - William and Mary

The changing definition of the liberal arts

- The seven liberal arts originated in Greek and Roman cultures. By the middle ages they had been grouped as follows:
 - The trivium: grammar, logic, and rhetoric
 - The quadrivium: music, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy



The modern liberal arts

- Today the liberal arts are generally agreed upon to be:
 - Life sciences (biology, ecology, neuroscience)
 - Physical sciences (physics, astronomy, chemistry, physical geography)
 - Logic, mathematics, statistics, computer science
 - Philosophy
 - History
 - Social science (anthropology, economics, human geography, linguistics, political science, jurisprudence, psychology, and sociology)
 - Creative arts (fine arts, music, performing arts, literature)



History, continued

- The beginnings of the public university
 - The University of Georgia (1785)
 - The University of North Carolina (1789)

• The Morrill Act (1862, 1890) and the rise of the land grant college and university

Goal: to teach "agriculture, mechanics, and military tactics"

- Michigan State
- Iowa State
- The University of Connecticut
- MIT
- Tuskegee

19th century efforts to educate women and Blacks

- The rise of women's colleges
 - The seminaries and academies
 - Mount Holyoke (1837)
 - Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania (1850)
 - Cherokee Female Seminary (1851)
 - Mill College (1852)
 - Vassar College (1861)
 - Wellesley College (1870)
 - Smith College (1871)
 - Bryn Mawr College (1885)

- Historically Black Colleges and Universities
 - Cheyney University (1837)
 - University of the District of Columbia (1851)
 - Lincoln University (1854)
 - Wilberforce University (1856)
 - Clark Atlanta University (1865)
 - Shaw University (1865)
 - Tuskegee University (1881)

The GI Bill (1944)

- An attempt to reward veterans of World War II by providing access to education
- Success: greatly broadened the range and increased the number of people for whom college was a possibility
- Failure: because of Jim Crow laws, it disproportionally favored whites called by critics "Affirmative Action for Whites"



Major movements in the later 20th century

- The Civil Rights Act of 1965 and the rise of affirmative action
- Title 9 and the rise of equal opportunities for women

• Picture: Senda Berenson tossing a jump ball (Smith College, 1900)



Where do we go from here?

- Public Perception of Higher Education
 - Too far left
 - Too expensive
 - Too "woke"
 - Where's the job for my child?

 Picture: Mario Savio at a Free Speech rally at Berkeley 1966



The Rising Cost of Higher Education

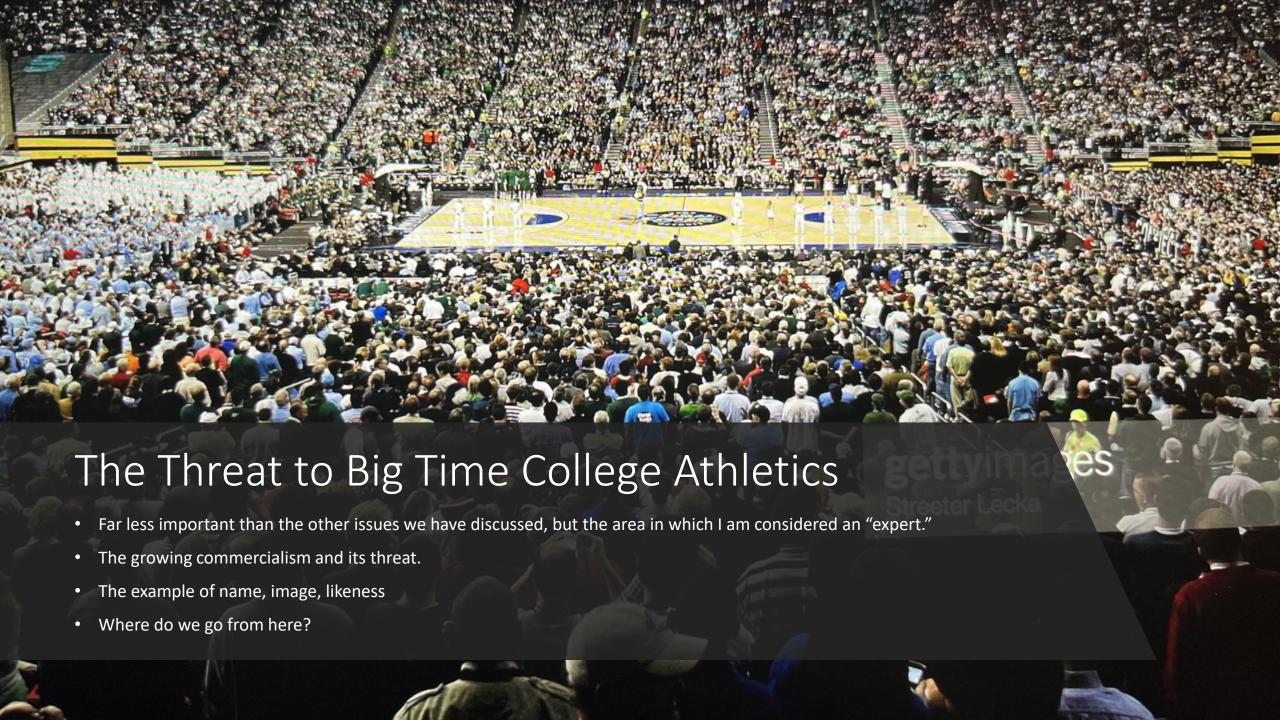
- Perhaps the hottest flash point for parents and students
- My Trinity experience
- 1966 \$2,650 per year
- 2022 \$77,000
- The role of federal student loans and the effects on tuition increases
- Ronald Reagan and the shift from grants to loans

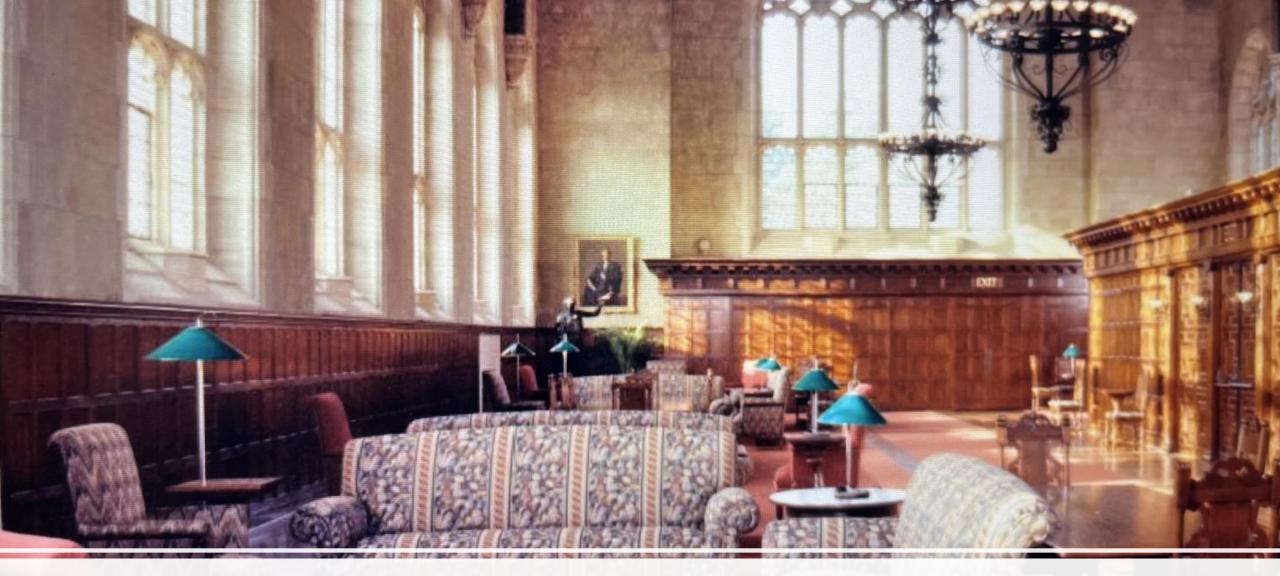


Accessibility and the End of Affirmative Action

- Most college and university student bodies are now very representative of the U.S. population, but what happens when and if the Supreme Court ends affirmative action or significantly weakens it?
- Can we make a switch to aid and admissions based on income level?
- Are there other alternatives?







Questions and Comments