Part I

Protestant Education in United States

William Jeynes writes an important overview of the development of character instruction in Protestant education in his chapter entitled Character Instruction in Protestant Education Throughout History. Dr. Jeynes repeatedly demonstrates that for nearly all of American history creating children of character was the primary emphasis in schooling. The author summarizes the history of the practice of character instruction in Protestant education. He examines character education beginning with the early settlers to the early 1960s. Dr. Jeynes’ chapter is rich in research, citations, and quotes. William Jeynes then writes a second chapter called The Removal of Character Education from the Public Schools and America’s Moral Decline Since 1963, largely connected to the first. In this chapter he expounds on the price American society has paid for removing the Bible, character, and prayer out of the public schools. He presents compelling analysis and historical insight. He avers that students should study the Bible and have a moment of silence in the public schools. He also believes that educators can teach character education in the public schools in a way that is sensitive to the wide range of people that attend.

Dick M. Carpenter II addresses some vital topics in his chapter entitled Beyond Integration: Measuring the Difference in Racial Harmony Between Public and Christian Schools. Dr. Carpenter addresses the very important issue of race as it relates to Protestant education. He asserts that Protestant education can increase racial harmony. Ken Calvert writes a stimulating chapter entitled Protestant Education in Early America: A Brief History. In this chapter Dr. Calvert traces some of the key historical developments in the history of Protestant education in the United States.

William Jeynes addresses the rise of homeschooling in the United States in his chapter entitled The Rise of Homeschooling as a Modern Educational Phenomenon in American Protestant Education. Dr. Jeynes examines the historical development of homeschooling and why approximately 2 million students choose this mode of education. This chapter provides a reasonably concise overview of the practice in a way that will prove informative to those wishing to be more cognizant of why people find homeschooling attractive. Gary L. Rieben provides an intriguing analysis of the rise and decline in the efficacy of the American Protestant seminary. In his chapter entitled The Protestant Seminary in America, Dr. Rieben conducts an excellent historical analysis with an abundance of valuable quotes. Todd Ream traces the development of Bible institutes in the United States in his chapter entitled Protestant Bible Institutes in the United States.