

than in the cafeterias they monitor. Because of this element of control, this implication of intentionality, it may be useful to limit any initial considerations about the future of the curriculum in Florida schools to what is sometimes referred to as "the classroom curriculum," those subjects and skills teachers are expected to teach and students are expected to learn in classroom settings. This will be the focus as curriculum is discussed in this paper.

Principles of Curriculum

Any academic area of study necessarily has, as the foundation on which the study is built, a set of principles which allows the area to explain observations related to the study. This understanding then allows experts in the field to predict future observations and control events related to the subject. Curriculum, being an example of this process, must have decisions based on principles that are based on observations and provide direction for future decisions. Below are listed five principles which should be considered when making curriculum decisions:

1. The curriculum must reflect the aims of education in Florida. This statement is self-evident. Curriculum decisions must be designed to reach the goals identified by the policy makers and education leaders or the entire process is meaningless.

2. The curriculum is no better or worse than the people who teach and administer it.

This is similar to the goal-setting process that requires some consideration of goal priorities and how goals are to be reached as they are identified. Similarly, decisions must be made keeping in mind the people who must deliver the curriculum. The marginal success of many of the