I:3; E:2

minutes. The orientation is located at http://www.wilmu.edu/distancelearning/dlorientation.aspx

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The course is structured to reflect the eight essential program attributes described in the College of Education Conceptual Framework found at:

http://www.wilmu.edu/education/clinicalstudies/conceptframework.aspx

PROGRAM COMPETENCIES

- A. Teacher Leader Model Standards. The Teacher Leadership Exploratory Consortium http://www.teacherleaderstandards.org
- B. Model Standards for Teacher Licensing, Assessment and Development: The Interstate Teacher Assessment and Support Consortium (InTASC) (2011). http://www.ccsso.org/Documents/2011/InTASC 2011 Standards At A Glance.pdf.

PROGRAM COMPETENCIES/STANDARDS

Domain I. Fostering a

II B Facilitates the analysis of student learning data, collaborative interpretation of results, and application of findings to improve teaching and learning (InTASC Performances 6C, 6I, 9C)

II C Supports colleagues in collaborating with the

IV A Facilitates the collection, analysis, and use of classroom- and school-based data to identify opportunities to improve curriculum, instruction, assessment, school organization, and school culture (InTASC Performances 1A, 6G, 7D, 7F, 8A, 9C, 10A, 10F) IV B Engages in reflective dialog with colleagues based on observation of instruction, student work, and assessment data and helps make connections to research-based effective practices. (InTASC Performances 4D, 9B, 10B) IV C

serving in roles such as mentor, coach, and content facilitator (InTASC Performances 3B, 8D, 10F, 10J, 10K)

IV D Serves as a team leader to harness the skills, expertise, and knowledge of colleagues to address curricular expectations and student learning needs (InTASC Performances 5F, 8D, 5D) IV E Uses knowledge of existing and emerging technologies to guide colleagues in helping students skillfully and appropriately navigate the universe of knowledge available on the Internet, use social media to promote collaborative learning, and connect with people and resources around the globe (InTASC

VI A. Uses knowledge and understanding of the different backgrounds, ethnicities, cultures, and languages in the school community to promote effective interactions among colleagues, families, and the larger community (InTASC Performances 3F, 5G, 9D, 9E) VI B. Models and teaches effective communication and collaboration skills with families and other stakeholders focused on attaining equitable achievement for students of all backgrounds and circumstances (InTASC Performances 1C, 3F)

Standard #2: Learning Differences. The teacher uses understanding of individual differences and diverse communities to ensure inclusive learning environments that allow each learner to reach his/her full potential.

Standard #3: Learning Environments. The teacher works with learners to create environments that support individual and collaborative learning, encouraging positive social interaction, active engagement in learning, and self-motivation.

Standard #4: Content Knowledge. The teacher understands the central concepts, tools of inquiry, and structures of the discipline(s) he or she teaches and creates learning experiences that make these aspects of the discipline accessible and meaningful for learners.

Standard #5: Innovative Applications of Content. The teacher understands how to connect concepts and use differing perspectives to engage learners in critical/creative thinking and collaborative problem solving related to authentic local and global issues.

Standard #9: Reflection and Continuous Growth. The teacher is a reflective practitioner who uses evidence to continually evaluate his/her practice, particularly the effects of his/her choices and actions on others (students, families, and other professionals in the learning community), and adapts practice to meet the needs of each learner.

Goals

Understanding the most important coaching concepts.

Learn how to ask powerful coaching questions for better self-reflection and insights in students.

Using coaching approach in a peer setting

Learn how to lead coaching sessions in pairs and triads.

Offering coaching support to other teachers-colleagues.

Providing feedbacks in non-threatening, constructive way.

Developing active listening skills and applying it in classroom situations.

METHODOLOGY, PHILOSOPHY, AND EVALUATION

A. Methodology and Philosophy

Instructional strategies appropriate for adult learners are implemented such as projectbased and problem based instructional practices, active participation in goal setting and self-evaluation, experiential activities, and student-centered learning environments. The course content and instructional design are informed by adult2(c)h0 g0 g0sheor3(ies)-3a3(nd 7(ayhe)] T

and 7(aonst)-eryhsatel.

Grade B: Good.

showing a clearer indication of initiative, comprehension of material, and the ability to work with concepts.

Grade C: Satisfactory. The student has met the formal requirements and has demonstrated comprehension of the material and the ability to work with concepts.

Note.

dates. Late assignments are not accepted. Due to the nature of a seven-week course and to ensure that all candidates are provided with equal learning experience opportunities, late assignments cannot be accepted without good reason, prior approval, and evidence. Again, without a justifiable reason and evidence, instructors do not accept late assignments.

Candidates who register and enter the course on the drop/add date have four days to s.

V. ATTENDANCE POLICIES: College of Education Policy

In the College of Education, faculty must approve all requests for absences that are exceptions to the University policy. Vacations are not considered to be legitimate reasons for missing classes. Faculty must be contacted prior to class in all cases except valid emergencies. Failure to obtain approval for exceptions may result in lowering the final passing grade or assigning a FA (failure due to absence). Students who have registered for a course and never attended the class at all will receive a grade of NA (never attended). Early departures and late arrivals will be cumulative towards class absences. Note. Candidates who register and enter the course on the drop course on the drop/add date have four

VI. PROGRAM COMPETENCY PROJECTS /STRUCTURED EXTERNAL ASSIGNMENT

A. **Program Competency**

B. Scholarly Writing

- a. Candidates will provide a reference page using APA citations for all projects.b. Candidates will respect intellectual property by citing the sources.
- C. Individual Development and Educational Assessment (IDEA) Learning Objectives:
 - a. Essential objective: #3. Learning to apply course material to improve thinking, problem solving and decisions
 - b. Important objective: # 2. Learning fundamental principles, generalizations, or theories

VII. COURSE INFORMATION AND WEEKLY SCHEDULE

It is expected that all candidates will read the appropriate materials for the assignment each week and that all candidates will read the assignments and scoring rubrics for the assignments to determine the expectations for the assignments. The instructor reserves the right to change the syllabus, assignments, and point values during the course.

Weekly	Assignments	Due
Week 1. What is Peer Coaching?	Readings: Peer Coaching Textbook	Assignments
	• Chapter 1. Establishing the Need for Peer Coaching	due this week.
	• Chapter 2. Exploring the Forms of Peer Coaching	
	Assignment Start Here: Introductory Screencast	
	Assignment 1. Formal Peer-coaching Assignment (Select	
	a peer colleague in the course).	
	<i>Discussion Board Forum 1.</i> Self-Reflection of Skills for Peer Coaching (5 Points) <i>Discussion Board Forum 2.</i> Mentoring vs. Peer Coaching (5 Points)	
Week 2 Best Practices and Research	Readings: Peer Coaching Textbook	
	• Chapter 2. Exploring the Forms of Peer	
	Coaching	
	• Chapter 3. Building a Foundation for Collegial	
	Dialogue: Structures for Collaborative Work	
	0	

(Upload the video to YouTube and share the URL with your peer.) Scheduling a conference time Decide what type of lesson you will videotape.

Observation and Reflection Due Week 6)

Discussion Board Forum: No Discussion Readings: Peer Coaching Textbook

Week 7 Topics: Difficult Conversations

- Berman, P. & McLaughlin, M. W. (1978). Federal programs supporting educational change, vol. viii: Implementing and sustaining innovations. Santa Monica, CA: RAND.
- Bird, T., & Little, J. W. (1986). How schools organize the teaching occupation. Elementary School Journal, 86(4), 493 512.
- Blackman, A. (2010). Coaching as a leadership development tool for teachers. *Professional Development in Education*, *36*(3), 421–441.
- Blase, J., & Blase, J. (2000). Empowering teachers: What successful principals do (2nd ed.).Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Brown, M. & Edelson, D. (2003). Teaching as design: can we better understand the ways in which teachers use materials so we can better design materials to support their changes in practice? Evanston, IL: The Center for Learning Technologies in Urban Schools.
- Bryk, A. S., & Schneider, B. (2004). Trust in schools: A core resource for improvement. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Carson, J. B., Tesluk, P. E., Marrone, J. A. (2007). Shared leadership in teams: An investigation of antecedent conditions and performance. *Academy of Management Journal*, 50(5), 1217–1234.
- Center for the Use of Research and Evaluation (CUREE, 2005) *National framework for mentoring and coaching*. Retrieved from http://www.cureepaccts.com/files/publication/1219925968/National-framework-for-mentoring-andcoaching.pdf.
- Center for the Use of Research and Evaluation (CUREE, 2005) *National framework for mentoring and coaching*. Retrieved from http://www.curee-

paccts.com/files/publication/1219925968/National-framework-for-mentoring-and-coaching.pdf.

Creasy, J. and Paterson, F. (2005) Leading Coaching in Schools, NCSL available at www.nationalcollege.org.uk/docinfo?id=17252&filename=leading-Coaching-

Educational

Leadership (May), 6-11.

Danielson, C. (2012, November). Observing classroom practice. Educational Leadership, 70(3), 32–37.

Darling-Hammond, L. (2010). The flat world in education. New York: Teachers College Press.

Darling-Hammond, L. (2013, April 11). In V. Strauss, What teachers need and reformers ignore:

Time to collaborate. The Washington Post. Retrieved from http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/answer-sheet/wp/2013/04/11/what-teachers-needand-reformers-ignore-time-to-collaborate/

- Deal, T., & Peterson, K. (2009). Shaping school culture: Pitfalls, paradoxes, and promises. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- de Goeij, K. (2013). Making meaning of trust in the organizational setting of a school (Doctoral dissertation). University of Alberta, Canada.
- Dean, C. B., Hubbell, E. R., Pitler, H., & Stone, B. (2012). Classroom instruction that works:Research-based strategies for increasing student achievement (2nd ed.). Alexandria, VA: ASCD.
- Donaldson, G. A. (2008). How leaders learn: Cultivating capacities for school improvement. New York: Teacher's College Press.
- Dozier, C. (2006). Responsive literacy coaching: Tools for creating and sustaining purposeful change. Portland, ME: Stenhouse.
- Drago-Severson, E., & Blum-DeStefano, J. (2014, August). Change no to yes. Journal of Staff Development, 35(4), 26–29.
- DuFour, R. (February, 2011). Work together: But only if you want to. Phi Delta Kappan, 92(5), 57 61.

- Eaker, R., & Keating, J. (2008). A shift in school culture. Journal of Staff Development, 29(3), 14 17.
- Fullan, M. (2002, May). Beyond instructional leadership. Educational Leadership, 59(8), 16 21.
- Fullan, M. (2007). The new meaning of organizational change (2nd ed.). New York: Teachers College Press.
- Fullan, M., & Miles, M. (1992). Getting reform right: What works and what doesn't. Phi Delta Kappan, 73(10), 745–752.
- Fullan, M., & Miles, M. (1992). Getting reform right: What works and what doesn't. Phi Delta Kappan, 73(10), 745–752.
- Fullan, M., Bennett, B., & Rolheiser-Bennett, C. (1989). Linking classroom and school improvement. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association, San Francisco.
- Gallo, C. (2012, September 6). 7 sure-fire ways great leaders inspire people to follow them. Retrieved from http://www.forbes.com/sites/carminegallo/2012/09/06/7-sure-fire-waysgreat-leaders-inspire-people-to-follow-them/
- Garmston, R. J. (1987, February). How administrators support peer coaching. Educational Leadership, 44(5), 18 26.
- Garmston, R., Linder, C., & Whitaker, J. (1993, October). Reflections on cognitive coaching. Educational Leadership, 51(2), 57–61.

George, B. (2007). True north: Discover your authentic leadership. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Giebelhaus, C. R., & Cruz, J. (1994). The mechanical third ear device: An alternative to traditional student teaching supervision strategies. Journal of Teacher Education, 45, 365–373.

SYLLABUS IS SOLE PROPERTY OF WILMINGTON UNIVERSITY

- Gislanseon, M. (2013) *Peer coaching: How we use it and why we like it*. Retrieved from https://www.compasspoint.org/blog/peer-coaching-how-we-use-it-and-why-we-it.
- Glickman, C. (1990, September). Pushing school reform to a new edge: The seven ironies of school empowerment. Phi Delta Kappan, 72(1), 68–72.
- Goldsmith, M., Lyons, L., & Freas, A. (2000). Coaching for leadership: How the world's greatest coaches help leaders learn. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Goleman, D., Boyatzis, R., & McKee, A. (2002). Primal leadership: Learning to lead with emotional intelligence. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
- Grant, W. (2012). Seven keys to effective feedback. *Educational Leadership*, 70(1). 10-16. Retrieved from <u>http://www.ascd.org/publications/educational-</u> leadership/sept12/vol70/num01/Seven-Keys-to-Effective-Feedback.aspx
- Guskey, T. (1995). Results-oriented professional development: In search of an optimal mix of effective practices. Retrieved from

http://www.nrsweb.org/docs/trainings/summer2009/resultsorientedprofdev_guskey.doc

Hattie, J. (2009) Visible Learning. London: Routledge.

- Horng, E., & Loeb, S. (2010). New thinking about instructional leadership. Phi Delta Kappan,
- Hargreaves, A. (1989). Teacher development and teachers' work: Issues of time and control. Paper presented at the International Conference on Teacher Development, Toronto.
- Hargreaves, A. (1994). Changing teachers, changing times: Teachers' work and culture in the postmodern age. New York: Teachers College Press.
- Hargreaves, A., & Dawe, R. (1990). Paths of professional development: Contrived collegiality, collaborative culture, and the case of peer coaching. Teaching and Teacher Education, 6(3), 227–240. Great Britain: Pergamon Press.

Hargreaves, A., & Fullan, M. (2012). Professional capital: Transforming teaching in every school. New York: Teachers College Press.

- Little, J. W. (1991). Presentation. Napa County Office of Education Mentoring Conference, Napa, CA.
- Manthey, G., & Cash, J. (2014). Videre [software]. Lead Learner Associates.
- Marzano, R. J. (2003). What works in schools: Translating research into action. Alexandria, VA: ASCD.
- Miles, M., & Louis, K. (1987). Research on institutionalization: A reflective review. LastingSchool Improvement: Exploring the Process of Institutionalization. Leuven, Belgium:OECD.

) A to Z of peer coaching. Retrieved from

- Robbins, P. (1991b). How to plan and implement a peer coaching program. Alexandria, VA: ASCD.
- Robbins, P., & Alvy, H. (2014). The principal's companion: Strategies to lead schools for student and teacher success (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Robbins, P., Gregory, G., & Herndon, L. (2000). Thinking inside the block schedule: Strategies for teaching in extended periods of time. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin.
- Rock, M. L., Gregg, M, L., Thead, B, K., Acker, S, E., Gable, R. A., & Zigmond, N.P. (2009).
 Can you hear me now? Evaluation of an online wireless technology to provide real-time feedback to special education teachers in training. *Teacher Education and Special Education*, 32(1), 64–82.
- Rock, M. L., Zigmond, N. P., Gregg, M, L., & Gable, R. A. (2011) The power of virtual coaching. *Educational Leadership*, 69(2) 42-48.
- Rosenholtz, S. (1989). Teachers' workplace. New York: Longman.
- Saavedra, E. (1996). Teacher study groups: Contexts for transformative learning and action. Theory into practice, 35(4), 271–276. Retrieved from http://web.ebscohost.com/
- Scheeler, M. C., McAfee, J. K., & Ruhl, K. L. (2004). Providing performance feedback to teachers: A review. *Teacher Education and Special Education*, 27, 396–407.
- Scheeler, M. C., McAfee, J. K., Ruhl, K. L., & Lee, D. L. (2006). Effects of corrective feedback delivered via wireless technology on preservice teacher performance and student behavior. *Teacher and Special Education*, 29, 12–25.
- Schlechty, P. C. (1993, Fall). On the frontier of school reform with trailblazers, pioneers, and settlers. Journal of Staff Development, 14(4), 46 51.

- Schlechty, P. C. (2001). Shaking up the schoolhouse: How to support and sustain educational innovation. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Schmoker, M. (2004). Tipping point: From reckless to reform to substantive instructional improvement. Phi Delta Kappan, 85, 424–432.
- Schön, D. A. (1987). Educating the reflective practitioner: Toward a new design for teaching and learning in the professions. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.