



General Contributions to the Field of Education

Made by Pestalozzi

Advanced (Classes 11-12)

Teacher Training



Overview of the General Changes Brought to Education by Pestalozzi (A Pestalozzi Approach)

The facilitator divides the participants into groups of three and gives each group one copy of 'Pestalozzi's General Contributions to the Field of Education'

Instructions to participants:

- Cut your copy of 'Pestalozzi's General Contributions to the Field of Education' into its six parts, keeping the 'Why it is important' box with each point
- Discuss the six points, considering why each is important. Write why each is important in the space provided
- Order the six points according to their importance, with the most important at the top and the least important at the bottom
- (NB: Participants should be told that there are no right or wrong answers and that points can be considered of equal importance)
- Glue the points onto the A3 sheet of paper in their order of importance
- Choose a spokesperson to report back to the rest of the participants on why your group has ordered the points as it has and why each point is important

The spokesperson for each group reports back to the rest of the participants. Following this, there is a discussion about Pestalozzi's general contributions to the field of education.

There is a participant vote. Each individual chooses which point he or she thinks is the most important contribution made by Pestalozzi. This is done by the facilitator reading out each point, one at a time, and asking participants to raise their hands if they think the point read out is the most important one.

Materials Needed

- A single-sided copy of 'Pestalozzi's General Contributions to the Field of Education' sheets for each group of three participants
- A pair of scissors, glue and colouring pens for each group of three participants
- A large (A3 size) piece of paper for each group of three participants





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Continued Resources

Pestalozzi Contribution

Why it is important?

<p>Pestalozzi caused education to become increasingly democratic. He showed the importance of education for the poor, for girls and for disabled children. In Europe, his contribution led to the provision of an education for all</p>	
<p>Pestalozzi's educational approach provided a practical rather than theoretical means for the poor to help themselves. He caused education to become increasingly relevant to the needs of individuals and to the needs of society</p>	
<p>Pestalozzi revolutionised the approach to teaching, bringing a child-centred, action-orientated, experience-based, holistic and love-based approach to education, designed to meet the needs of every individual child. He is known as the Father of modern education because the modern era of education started with him. His spirit and ideas led to the great nineteenth century educational reforms in Europe</p>	



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Continued Resources

<p>Pestalozzi is known as the Father of pedagogy (the method and practice of teaching, especially as an academic subject or theoretical concept). He saw teaching as a subject worth studying in its own right, causing education to become a separate branch of knowledge, alongside politics and other recognised areas of knowledge. This led to the recognition of the need for, and practicality of, teacher-training</p>	
<p>Pestalozzi brought about a recognition of the importance of an all-round head, heart and hands education. By ensuring that vocational training also included moral and mental education, Pestalozzi provided an education which led to people developing their humanity and ability to be good citizens. By giving children in school the means to learn by doing and to develop their morality, he enabled them to have not only theoretical knowledge but also the practical ability and the moral will to put thought and knowledge into useful action.</p>	
<p>Pestalozzi caused general recognition of the key role of pre-school and primary level education. Because of the importance he gave to the mother-child relationship (he considered the mother-child relationship and the pre-school years to be essential for the healthy development of the child) he lay the foundations for the study of psychology (the scientific study of the human mind and its functions, especially those affecting behaviour)</p>	