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EDU601 Philosophy of Education

CURRENT SOLVED PAPERS FINAL TERM 2021

1. What are democratic schools? 2 marks

- Democratic schools are generally based upon a notion of genuine participatory democracy, practiced everywhere throughout society, with all ages of people.
- According to the proponents of democratic education, young people ought to have the power (and responsibility) in the schools where they spend so much of their lives.

2. Jasper Criticism of Concept of University 2 marks

- Critics have objected to Jaspers conception of a university to be too aristocratic.
- Jaspers only allows the very best to become a part of the university.
- University becomes a domain of special privilege which is very antidemocratic.

3. How Montessori start teaching counting 3 marks

- Observed that typical children very easily learn numeration which consists of counting objects.
- Focused on materials for the introduction of counting.
- Observed the many opportunities in daily life when children could count objects in their immediate environment.

4. Explain logic in classical education? 5 marks

6th – 8th Grades

- Also known as the dialectic stage.
- This stage typically lasts from 6th to 8th grades.
- By fifth grade, a child's mind begins to think more analytically.
- Middle-school students are less interested in finding out facts than in asking 'Why?'
- Brings the grammar of disciplines into ordered relationships.
- During this time, children's capacity for abstract thought expands rapidly.
- Children become attracted to argumentation and abstract ideas.
- They are taught how to analyze, reason, question, evaluate and critique.
- Logic, the art of arguing correctly, is taught as a core subject.
- The introduction of formal logic shifts the focus from mere facts to understanding relationships.
- Students learn to reason as they identify critical assumptions, logical fallacies and inconsistencies.
- It is a time when the child begins to pay attention to cause and effect, to the relationships between different fields of knowledge relate, to the way facts fit together into a logical framework.

5. How does Maria Montessori defend herself against critics?

- Montessori never claimed to have produced a theory.
- She acted on what children revealed to her through observation.

6. Ontological Constraints

- These constraints come in when defining particular objects and their categorization.
- Young children do not put objects in categories of tangible, intangible, living, non-living, feeling or non-feeling etc. until they are taught to do so.

7. Write a note on the idea of university by Karl Jasper? 5 marks

Most of Jaspers educational philosophy focused on University education rather than school.

Function:

- The university is meant to function as an intellectual conscience of an era.
- It is a meeting place of different disciplines and world outlooks.

Research:

- Research is a major function of Jasper's university.
- Discovery & research is an indivisible whole.
- Scholarship depends on a relation to the whole.

Science & Scholarship:

- Science & scholarship are meaningful only when they are part of a comprehensive intellectual life that is the very life blood of university.

Objectives of University:

- Research
- Education
- Instruction

Communication:

- To reach the stated objectives, scholars must communicate with each other and with students, who in turn must communicate with each other

8. According Gardner mind of unschooled person? 2 marks

Gardner believes that in nearly every older student who has gone through the rigorous schooling experience, there is a five-year-old 'unschooled' mind struggling to get out and express itself.

9. Maria Montessori First experiment was "Casa Die Bambini"

- This school was established in 1907 in Rome.
- Work with atypical children as a guide for work with typical children.

10. Why Maria Montessori emphasis home environment?

Home Environment

- No set homework was given so child could be left to parent's discretion at home.
- Parents were asked to complement the Montessori classroom at home by implementing its principles.
- Parents were discouraged from practicing prizes and punishments activity.
- Montessori helped parents understand the sensitive periods of the child.
- Montessori emphasized on a harmonious relationship between the family, child and the teacher.

11. Nature of knowledge by Jaspers.

Reliable Knowledge:

- Jaspers was particularly conscious of the theoretical difficulties of securing reliable knowledge.

Objectivity:

- Even if a particular kind of knowledge is universally valid, it is not absolutely objective.
- Knowledge is the product of a particular method chosen by the investigator.

Universal Validity:

- Since knowledge cannot be completely objective, it cannot be universally valid; hence Jaspers definition of universal validity relies upon universal consensus.

Scientific & Philosophical Knowledge:

- Jaspers analyzed the relationship between science and philosophy, as he believed both to be an integral part of education.

Methodical Knowledge:

- Scientific knowledge is methodical knowledge, i.e. we know by what means it was arrived at and in what sense and within what limits it holds good.

Certain Knowledge:

Scientific knowledge is absolutely certain, i.e. it stands the test of any reasoning; it must be distinguished from the convictions by which man may live and be prepared to risk his life.

General Validity:

- Scientific knowledge has general validity, i.e. it is recognized without limitation by everyone who understands it; it stands in contrast to any other form of knowledge in which man may place unlimited faith.

12. Teacher's role in perennialism 3 marks

- Perennialist classrooms are teacher centered in order to develop the students intellectual & moral qualities through dissemination of Western traditions.
- The teachers are not concerned about the students' interests or experiences.
- They use tried and tested teaching methods and techniques that are believed to be most beneficial in disciplining students' mind.
- Teacher is considered a master of taught subjects, and guides the discussion or the learning process.

13. Why democracy education is important 3 marks

- Today, the developed world at large believes in democracy as the preferred form of government.
- It makes sense for the preference of a democratic education which would produce men and women who are trained from a young age to be responsible and accountable citizens of a democracy.

14. What are three form of democracy.

- Institutional Republicanism
- Popular Democracy
- Deep Democracy

15. Write three characteristics of skilled leaner?

- Disciplinary Expert
- An individual of any age who has mastered the concepts and skills of a discipline or domain and can apply such knowledge appropriately in new situations.
- Included in the ranks of the disciplinary experts are those students who are able to use the knowledge of their physics class or their history class to illuminate new phenomena.
- Their knowledge is not limited to the usual text-and- test setting, and they are eligible to enter the ranks of those who “really” understand.

16. Intelligence theory by Howard Gardner.

Theory of Multiple Intelligences

- Humans have several different ways of processing information, and these ways are relatively independent of one another.
- The theory of multiple intelligences allows for the idea that there is more than one way to define a person's intellect.
- Gardner opposes the idea of labeling learners to a specific intelligence.
- He argues that each individual possesses a unique blend of all the intelligences.

17. Common homeschooling laws 5 marks

Most commonly addressed issue by the governments in cases of homeschooling are subsequently discussed.

Notification

- Many countries require families to notify their local department of education or the local authorities of their intent to homeschool their children.
- Some countries or states require notification only for children who are leaving school, rather than ones who have been homeschooled from the beginning.

Parent Qualification

- Some countries require no qualification other than being the child's parent or legal guardian, others require them to have a specific level of formal education, or to work with certified teachers.

Attendance

- Attendance in some form or the other is required in all countries that enforce education.
- Some require compulsory attendance at schools, others specify number of days required of homeschooled children to be studying at home.

Proficiency

- Children are expected to demonstrate a certain level of proficiency in a variety of subjects to be considered educated.
- Different states and countries have different laws regarding proof of a child's academic aptitude.

Evidence Presentation

- Homeschooling parents need to present this proof to the local authorities in order to be allowed to continue educating their children at home.

Standardized Testing

- At various grade levels, in different states, in order to prove their academic proficiency, homeschooled children are required to take state prescribed standardized tests.
- The frequency and format of these tests varies from state to state in the USA, and in other countries that require standardized testing.
- The most frequent subjects tested are reading, writing and mathematics.

Private School Status

- Some states or countries consider homeschools as private schools, thus homeschools fall under the private school regulations.

Subjects and Curriculum

- Countries may or may not list specific subjects for homeschoolers to study.
- Some countries require the same curriculum as public schools.
- Contact with Local School District.
- Many countries require homeschoolers to maintain some sort of contact with the local school district personnel.

Record Keeping

- Some countries require homeschoolers to maintain records of attendance, progress reports, summaries of curricula and textbooks, reading logs, test results, sample writings etc., while other don't.

Special Needs

- Some countries specify homeschool guidelines for children with special needs such as autism or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

18. How education is defined by John Holt. 2 marks

Holt defines education as something that some people do to others for their own good, molding and shaping them, and trying to make them learn what they think they ought to know.

19. Sports Resources for Doers.

- Holt believed that sports resources were also essential for a person's education, as we are, by nature, active, playful, and game loving creatures.
- Among outdoor sports resources, Holt has mentioned running, bicycling, skating etc.
- He believed that such activities are an important part of ones learning process as they are also an important part of one's daily routine, e.g. getting from one place to another through walking or bicycling.
- He also mentions many indoor sport resources such as gymnastics, tumbling and squash.
- Board games such as chess also help develop a person's mental capacities, thus becoming another source of learning.

20. Assimilation and accommodation ?2 marks

Assimilation & Accommodation:

- These are the stages where learning takes place.
- When a child is introduced to a new phenomenon, she tries to understand it by assimilating it, or associating it with things that she already knows.
- This implies that children should be introduced to new experiences that are related to experiences they have already had but that also challenge their thinking in some way.

21. Trivium and it's stages? 5 marks

Classical education depends upon a three-part process called the Trivium

Developmental Stages

- Grammar
- Logic
- Rhetoric

The trivium covers elementary through high school ages.

Learning

Trivium-based education organizes learning around the maturing capacity of a child's mind by using teaching methods and materials specific to each stage of development.

Grammar of trivium in your own words

22. Write point on concrete operational development by Piaget's.

Concrete Operational Stage:

- 7 - 11 years

- In this stage children evolve from prelogical, egocentric thinking to a more ruleregulated type of thinking.

Logic:

- Child can think logically about objects and events.
- Some of the rules of logic include reversibility, identity, and compensation.

Understanding of Numbers:

- Child achieves understanding of number (age 6), mass (age 7), and weight (age 9).

Object Classification:

Classifies objects according to several features and can order them in series along a single dimension such as size.

- One activity that a child at this age would enjoy is a cooking activity with their mom or dad.

Measurements:

- Baking involves measurements, which would be useful to the concept of conservation.
- Measuring cups come in all different shapes so it would be fun to measure the exact same measurement using different types of measuring utensils.

Ingredients:

- Also the ingredients could be classified into different categories such as the dry ingredients and the wet ingredients and so on.

23. Role of Essentialist teacher ?5

1. The teacher teaches discipline and hard work.
2. The teacher is an expert of content knowledge.
3. The teacher is accountable for student learning.
4. Direct focused tasks Essentialism as a teacher-centered philosophy
5. The teacher is the focus of the classroom activity.
6. The teacher decides what students ought to learn and is responsible for presenting the subject matter in a logical sequence and has the right to discipline students to create a conducive learning environment.
7. For essentialists, the teacher is an authority in a discipline and passes the discipline's knowledge to the student, who also learns the cognitive skills needed to master the knowledge taught.

24. What is leaning style? who is a physical/ Kinesthetic learner and interpersonal learner?

Learning Style

A learning style is a method of perceiving and processing information.

Physical Learner

- The physical or kinesthetic learner can be identified through his or her restlessness.
- These learners think best while on the move.

Intrapersonal

- Intrapersonal learners are usually shy and introverted.
- They think better when allowed to focus completely and independently.
  Intrapersonal learner excels when learning new information via self-paced activities or independent projects.
- They prefer to do things alone rather than as part of a large group.

25. Trivium of education of learning

Learning

Trivium-based education organizes learning around the maturing capacity of a child's mind by using teaching methods and materials specific to each stage of development.

26. Free school concept 5 marks

- Free schools that offer courses on a number of different topics that learners may take on their own discretion.
- Beacon Hill Free School, Boston.
- Free schools are a lot like traditional centers of adult education, except that they have the least bit of administrative structure and more diversity.
- Free schools are not built around a political ideology.
- It gives them a broader base in the community.
- Free schools charge no money, therefore they do not need to guarantee anything to students.
- This arrangement makes them the perfect centers of unschooling.
- An important thing to consider is that free schools are not at all costly.
- Students don't pay, and teachers aren't paid.

27. Maria Montessori Parent Involvement 5 marks

Parents play a very important role in a child's education.

Montessori believed in the union of the family and the school in the matter of educational aims.

Mothers were allowed to visit the classroom at any time to observe.

Idea of collective ownership of school by parents & teachers was promoted.

Teachers must be available to parents for regular discussions of their child's development.

Child psychology in education was discussed with parents.

28. Define philosophy of education?

- Philosophy is a combination of two Greek words 'Philo' meaning love and 'Sophia' meaning wisdom. So, love for wisdom is the meaning of philosophy.
- **Educational Philosophy:** The philosophical study of education and its problems, its central subject matter is education, and its methods are those of philosophy.

29. Teacher role according to Jean Piaget?

Facilitation:

- The teachers' main role is the facilitation of learning by providing various experiences for the students.

Discovery Learning:

- "Discovery Learning" allows opportunities for students to explore and experiment, while encouraging new understandings.

Opportunities:

- Opportunities that allow learners of different cognitive levels to work together often help encourage less mature students to advance to a higher understanding of the material.

Hands on Experience:

- Teachers can also assess students with the use of hands on experiences to help students learn.

Learning:

- Children are innately curious and motivated to learn, whether or not they receive external rewards and encouragement. - Teachers must manipulate this.

Assimilation & Accommodation:

- These are the stages where learning takes place.
- When a child is introduced to a new phenomenon, she tries to understand it by assimilating it, or associating it with things that she already knows.
- This implies that children should be introduced to new experiences that are related to experiences they have already had but that also challenge their thinking in some way.

30. What is Bloom's philosophy of education?

Blooms educational philosophy stems from his need to define the nature of education, democratic education & its implications, and the importance of liberal education.

Nature of Education:

- For Bloom, education is not real or meaningful, if it does not respond to a felt need.
- Education must be in response to a need of humanity.

Liberal Education:

- Blooms educational philosophy promotes liberal education.

Human Completeness

- For Bloom, the goal of education must be human completeness.

Higher Education

The focus of Bloom's educational philosophy was higher education, as he believed the university education had vastly deteriorated owing to certain social and political issues of the time.

31. Criticism on Bloom's philosophy?

Bloom was often called vengeful, reactionary and antidemocratic, talking against the American students and the American universities.

Closing of the American Mind:

- Bloom's choice of title was vastly criticized.
- Critics were outraged that Bloom labelled young Americans to be close minded.

Philosopher

Bloom's status as a philosopher was often criticized by critics who maintained that his writings were only focused on a study of classics and there was no philosophy in it.

Great Books

- The Great Books course of Bloom was often criticized due to its restricted and narrow conception of classics.
- Chomsky criticized Blooms emphasis on a Great Books curriculum, maintaining that its effect would be:
'Students will end up knowing and understanding virtually nothing'

Social Issues:

Critics point out that Bloom discussed all major social and political issues in the lives of students of his time but was silent on gay rights despite the rapid spread of the concept at that time.

32. Characteristics of curriculum According to John Dewey?

Dewey believed that curriculum should be ultimately producing students who would be able to deal effectively with the modern world.

Child based:

- Curriculum should include the child's own preconceptions and should incorporate how the child views his own world.
- Curriculum should build an orderly sense of the world where the child lives.

Activities of Life in Classroom:

- Dewey combined subject areas and materials, and by doing this, he made connections between subjects and the child's life.

Characterization of Children's Behavior:

Dewey uses four instinct or impulses to characterize children's behavior:

- Social
- Constructive
- Expressive
- Artistic

33. Who Mathematical learner and how they learn

- Mathematical learners thrive in logic.
- These learners understand and follow rules, often to the letter.
- They have a keen understanding of mathematics, numbers, and patterns.
- They enjoy brain teases and math puzzles.
- These learners benefit most by experimenting and using statistics and calculations.

34. Things to learn counting 0-10, According to Maria Montessori?

Number Rods

- Painted in red and blue divisions measuring 10 cm. from 1 to 10

Spindle Box

- The spindle box was used to place the correct number of spindles placed in compartments 0 to 9

Small Cubes & Number Cards

- Small cubes and number cards marked 1 to 10 would be set out in an orderly manner.

Sandpaper Numerals

- Sandpaper numerals were used in preparation for written examples and a brief explanation of how to use the number rods.

35. Progressivist theory?

Progressivists believe that individuality, progress, and change are fundamental to one's education. Believing that people learn best from what they consider most relevant to their lives, progressivists center their curricula on the needs, experiences, interests, and abilities of students. Progressivist teachers try making school interesting and useful by planning lessons that provoke curiosity. In a progressivist school, students are actively learning. The students interact with one another and develop social qualities such as cooperation and tolerance for different points of view.

36. Do you agree home schooling is important and why?

No, I don't think so that homeschooling is important. Because the main and most prominent drawback of homeschooling is isolation and no social interaction. Although in some cases homeschooling is fruitful too. Where there are the following issues:

- Transportation & convenience
- Inaccessibility of schools
- Behavior problems of children
- Concerns over safety

37. What is home Schooling?

Homeschooling is the oldest and most ancient educational philosophy. In times before formal schooling started, some children were sent away to study with great philosophers and thinkers, however, most children learned life skills from their parents, while staying at home.

38. What is pragmatism?

Pragmatism is a contemporary educational theory. Pragmatists believe that reality is actually what is experienced is subjective and is also changing. Pragmatics maintains that practical consequences are the criteria of knowledge, meaning and value.

39. Criticism on classical education?

Joy of Learning

- Many critics believe classical education to be too formal.
- They believe it makes learning a chore rather than a joyous activity.

Knowledge Transmission

- Classical education is often seen as transference of the accumulated knowledge of the society to its youth.
- Critics believe that education should be more than just the transmission of knowledge.
- They question whether classical education imparts wisdom.

Individuality

- Classical education is criticized because it fails to satisfy the individual needs, interests and capabilities of students.

Education for Virtue

- Most classical educationalists or philosophers focused on education as a way to make the student virtuous.
- Critics point out that education should be for the mental development of a person and that the soul or its virtue should have nothing to do with education.

40. Liberal education?

- Trains individuals in liberal arts that are arts of learning.
- It is preparatory.
- Liberally trained students acquire the skill to go on learning after they have graduated, but unless they continue their education, they would never become generally educated humans.

41. Closing of the American mind?

- 1987
- Criticism of contemporary American higher education
- Spiritual disintegration of students
- Blamed the post-modern and multicultural trends in education
- Nietzschean relativism

- Sexual revolution

42. Teacher's role Essentialism?

- For essentialists, the teacher is an authority in a discipline and passes the discipline's knowledge to the student, who also learns the cognitive skills needed to master the knowledge taught.
- The teacher is the focus of the classroom activity.
- The teacher decides what students ought to learn and is responsible for presenting the subject matter in a logical sequence and has the right to discipline students to create a conducive learning environment.

43. Sensorial Education and its aims?

Montessori made it clear to the educators that the senses were the most neglected in the learning process

- Montessori used sensory materials to provide sensorial education to the children.
- Each child was introduced to each piece of material individually.
- The aim was self-instruction regarding each material.
- The reward was waiting for the spontaneous reaction of children and observing it.

Aims of Sensorial Education

- Attention and concentration
- Order of the mind
- Errors & Self-correction

44. Write any two sources that purpose bloom for student enlightenment?

- Movies
- Political gatherings

45. Criticism on teaching and research, Jaspers?

- Critics disapproved of Jaspers' belief that teaching & research are inseparable and a good teacher must be a good researcher as well.
- Those who separate teaching and research tend to view all teaching as the transmission of basic information about a subject matter; thus, teaching becomes equated here wholly with scholastic instruction.

46. What is visual learning how children learn through visual learning?

- Visual learners are doodlers and artists and everything in between.
- They have a keen understanding of color and lines.
- Pictures, images, and art appeal to these learners.
- The visual learner enjoys painting, graphing and creating maps.
- Drawing charts, creating diagrams, using colors and spatial relationships gives understanding to the lessons they are learning.

47. What you understand about institution republican's democracy?

Institutional Republicanism understands the Constitution as establishing a republic with a limited representative government. Public education is understood as necessary to support government-centred institutions. The focus is on preparing citizens for orderly civic participation centred on obeying the law and voting in national, state, and local elections. Public education's role is primarily one of promoting social stability to ensure political continuity and economic growth

Young people are to acquire the knowledge, skills, and dispositions necessary for informed and responsible consumption of material goods (economic productivity) and non-material civic benefits (individual rights)

48. What is obedience? difference between absolute and voluntary obedience?

Obedience is an essential feature in the character of a child, especially of a boy or girl. “Adopting a particular course of action from a sense of duty means obeying the dictates of reason”.

Types of Obedience:

There are two types of obedience according to Emmanuel Kant:

Absolute Obedience:

- Obedience without question
- Necessary to prepare the child for the fulfilment of laws that he will have to obey later, as a citizen, even though he may not like them.

Voluntary Obedience:

- Obeying what feels good and reasonable and moral.

49. Write five points of preoperational Piaget development stage?

- 2 - 7 years
- The preschool child is in the preoperational stage of development.
- In contrast to the infant, the preschool child recognizes that objects exist even when he does not touch them.
- The preschooler has developed his own system of symbols (images, props, and words) to represent objects in the real world.
- Learns to use language and to represent objects by images and words.
- Thinking is still egocentric.
- The child has difficulty taking the viewpoint of others.
- Classifies objects by a single feature: e.g. groups together all the red blocks regardless of shape or all the square blocks regardless of colour.

50. How learning take place in unschooling?

Holt believed that learning happens through:

- Play
- Household responsibilities
- Personal Interests
- Curiosity
- Internships
- Work Experience
- Travel
- Books
- Elective Classes
- Mentors
- Social Interaction

What task school perform according to Karl Jaspers?

Tasks of School:

- Firstly, the schools must arouse the historical spirit of the community and of life through the symbols of that community.

- This can be done through consideration of the previous history of the community & through contact between young people & their educators.
- Secondly, schools must enable students to learn & practice everything which is necessary for work and for a profession.
- This is a matter of deliberate planning.

Role of Primary School:

- Jaspers emphasizes the exceptionally important role of the primary school that lays the moral, intellectual & political foundation for the entire population.

Write concept of rejection of religion criticized.

- Condemns Dewey's rejection of organized religion.
- Argues that Dewey's enmity toward organized religion has been absorbed in American education.
- This adoption of rejection of religion by the educational establishments has led to the deterioration of morality and traditional values in education.

On what aspect of modern university jaspers showed a discontent to it.

Jaspers showed a discontent with the function of modern university which he believed were limited to:

- Research
- Training
- Professional education
- Transmission of a particular kind of culture

Who was Paulo Freire?

- 1921-1997
- A Brazilian whose experiences living in poverty led him to champion education and literacy as the vehicle for social change.

Write 3 main criticism on philosophy of John Dewey?

- Dangerously radical
- Rejection of Religion
- Experimentalism

Write 3 criticism on philosophy of ALLEN Bloom.

- Closing of the American mind
- Great Book
- Social Issues
- Philosopher

Briefly explain the experiment of selecting rational method in your own words?

- Montessori wanted to find a rational method of teaching writing.
- She found a more rational method based on clear language.
- Observed that spoken language began at birth as a natural function.
- Observed that every infant created his mother tongue by himself.
- Emphasized that language development was not taught but was natural and spontaneous.
- Infant's thought was fixed by one word – a noun

- Child had a greater understanding of language than his power to use language.

Give five reason why do parents prefer home schooling for their children.

Lack of Confidence in the Educational System

- Many parents believe they can provide better education then any public or private school.

Parents did not think that the academic standards of the schools were satisfactory.

Religious or Spiritual Beliefs

- Parents feel that religion has fallen to a distant second place in a school education.
- Some religions dictate rules or beliefs that are best adhered to or met in a homeschool setting.

Special Needs

- A child with special needs may thrive in a homeschool environment.
- These special needs may be specific to learning style, development level, or overall physical health.
- These children may require more or specialized attention, instruction, and interaction from a teacher within a conventional classroom.

Parenting Philosophy

- Parents believe that they can better foster desirable character traits and morals in their children than might be encouraged in a conventional school.
- Through homeschooling, parents hope to instill their personal morals and values in their children.

Unattainable Private Schooling

Many parents who prefer private schooling over public schooling chose to homeschool in case of inability to send their children to private schools due to various reasons.

Other Reasons

- Transportation & convenience
- Inaccessibility of schools
- Behavior problems of children - Concerns over safety

Write any five aims of classical education.

- The ancient and medieval scholars started their educational program by defining the end goal — the study of philosophy and theology.
- They understood that students must work through the Trivium and Quadrivium as preparation for these higher orders of thought.

  Moving from the Trivium to the Quadrivium, Classical educationalists hope to sharpen the abilities of maturing wise students who are thoroughly preparing for their university studies.
- Classical education is focused on presenting information and skills in a logical sequence at an age-appropriate time, thoroughly and continuously preparing students to progress to higher levels of thought.
- The unity of the seven liberal arts and their proper study aims at producing an individual with a harmonious and well-ordered soul who would reason well, judge rightly, and live virtuously.
- Classical education hopes to contribute to the formation of a generation of leaders who are life-long learners, educated and articulate citizens who are capable of understanding complex issues, discerning noble choices, and living virtuously in service to others.

Difference between imagination, fantasy, and creativity.

- All fantasy is imagination but all imagination is not always fantasy. Fantasy is about the unreal. Imagination can be both. Imagination has led to all the great (and not so great) innovations of our time. ‘Imagination is a tool to discover truth’
- Creativity means, there is nothing by the way of experience yet something comes up.

What do you know about Rousseau Emile? and emile focus? 5 marks

Criticism on Maria Montessori prepared environment.

- A prepared environment is artificial.
- One cannot decide which prepared environment is best.

How school appearance show equality?

- In recent years, attention has been focused on the need for freedom and equality in schools.
- Montessori Method gave children equal importance.
- They were all 'heard'
- Children can be freed and guided towards making sound decisions at the same time.

Characteristics of Kant character development.

- Humans are the only beings in need of an education.
- Concern for child development & learning through activities.
- "Children ought to be educated, not for the present, but for a possibly improved condition of man in the future; that is, in a manner which is adopted to the idea of humanity and the whole destiny of man." Kant – Thoughts on Education

Write three points of Quadirvium.

- The Quadrivium followed the preparatory work of the Trivium.
- The Quadrivium is expected to be the preparatory work for the pursuit of philosophy.
- The Quadrivium in its modern day application may be considered the study of numbers and its relationship to physical space or time.

Learning process by progressivist.

- Learning is rooted in the questions of learners that arise through experiencing the world.
- Learning is active, not passive.
- The learner is a problem solver and thinker who makes meaning through his or her individual experience in the physical and cultural context.

Jaspers view about education

'Helping the individual to come into his own in a spirit of freedom and not like trained animal'.
'Education is accomplished when contents are freely acquired; but it fails when it is authoritarian'

Allan Bloom Areas of Interest.

- Greek philosophy
- History of philosophy
- Political philosophy
- Politics

Need for Democratic Education?

- Today, the developed world at large believes in democracy as the preferred form of government.
- It makes sense for the preference of a democratic education which would produce men and women who are trained from a young age to be responsible and accountable citizens of a democracy.

Define Progressivism in your own words.

Progressivists believe that education should focus on the whole child, rather than on the content or the teacher. This educational philosophy stresses that students should test ideas by active experimentation. Learning is rooted in the questions of learners that arise through experiencing the world.

The Formal Approach

School-at-Home

This school-at-home, or formal approach means that the education process is the same as at school, except that it is taking place at home.

Parent-Teacher

The parent or parents who are responsible for the education of the child act as a traditional classroom teacher during the study hours.

School Rooms at Home

Homeschooling parents employing the formal approach often specify a room at home to act as a traditional classroom.

School Schedules

Homeschooling parents using this approach also prescribe schedules for their children to adhere by.

Curriculum

Homeschooling parents using this approach strictly follow a school like curriculum in the process of educating their child.

Summer School

Often, these parents incorporate summer school (at home) in their children's schedules as well.

Extracurricular Activities

Like at a traditional school, extra-curricular activities are also an important part of the formal approach to homeschooling.

Why parents' involvement is important according to Maria Montessori?

- Parents play a very important role in a child's education.
- Montessori believed in the union of the family and the school in the matter of educational aims.
- Mothers were allowed to visit the classroom at any time to observe.
- Idea of collective ownership of school by parents & teachers was promoted.
- Teachers must be available to parents for regular discussions of their child's development.
- Child psychology in education was discussed with parents.

Deep Democracy

- Deep Democracy advocates full participation in all aspects of social and civic life--not only those conventionally identified as 'political'.

  Beyond the teaching of core democratic values and dominant institutional arrangements, public education is to provide direct experience with practices of collective civic engagement.
- Young citizens are to enact complex processes of teaching / learning that lead to deliberative competence, social imagination, and inclusive participation in social transformation.
- Deep Democracy and its educational imperatives have yet to be widely established and sustained.
- Confronted with fundamentally non-democratic social structures, civic education for Deep Democracy faces formidable resistance.
- Civic educators must address tensions between the instructional requirements of individual vs. social learning along with recognition of private achievement vs. collaborative accomplishment.

Platonic Idealism.

- The search for absolute (universal) truth in all fields of life.
- Truth is perfect and eternal.
- Dialectic (Means a two sided conversation. In dialectic, two persons will talk from their perspectives and when they bring up their knowledge, they create a new knowledge by the end of the time.)
- Humans have lost the knowledge that souls possess.
- It is the responsibility of humans to search for that knowledge and truth in order to lead a good and virtuous life.

Freeform learning

Freeform learning or unschooling is an approach used by parents who are severe critics of the traditional schooling.

How learning takes place according to John Holt?

'Doing' as Effective Education

- By doing, Holt includes actions such as talking, listening, writing, reading, thinking and even dreaming in addition to.

- Holt describes doing as a way of making education more effective, as education's ineffectiveness was a dilemma of his time, as it still is today.

Learning Experiences

- Holt criticizes the commonly held belief about there being two kinds of learning experiences, i.e. experiences from which we learn, and experiences from which we don't learn anything.
- Holt believes that there is no experience from which we don't learn.
- We learn something from everything we do, and everything that happens to us or is done to us.

Interest in Learning

- Holt believed that we are unlikely to learn anything good from experiences which do not seem to us closely connected with what is interesting and important in the rest of our lives.

Curiosity

- Holt also maintained that curiosity is never idle, it grows out of real concerns and real needs.

Learning Environment

- Holt suggested an environment where children are not taught, rather they are facilitated.
- There should be no rules, no mandatory attendance, and no structure – just uninhabited learning.

John Dewey's thoughts?

What is Freedom according to Maria Montessori?

- Montessori suggested freeing the child's spirit (mind).
- For this, children required a stress free environment.
- Montessori wanted to eliminate slavery in pedagogy.
- She believed they needed both physical & mental freedom to develop normally.

5 points on homeschooling laws?

Universal Free Public Education

- With the advent of free public education, came compulsory attendance statutes and truancy regulations.

Limiting State Control Over Education

- The 1920's stood witness to the leading major court cases limiting the power of government to control education.

Parent Qualification

- Some countries require no qualification other than being the child's parent or legal guardian, others require them to have a specific level of formal education, or to work with certified teachers.

Attendance

- Attendance in some form or the other is required in all countries that enforce education.

Evidence Presentation

- Homeschooling parents need to present this proof to the local authorities in order to be allowed to continue educating their children at home.

Private School Status

- Some states or countries consider homeschools as private schools, thus homeschools fall under the private school regulations.

Perennialist curriculum?

- The perennialist curriculum is universal and is based on the view that all human beings possess the same essential nature, and must therefore be educated in the same way.
- Perennialists emphasize that students should not be taught information that may soon be outdated or found to be incorrect.
- Perennialists value the past and teach universally agreed upon knowledge and cherished values of the society.

Evolution of culture.

- It is this plastic period of necessary dependence that has furnished the opportunities for inducting each generation into its heritage of culture.
- The cultures of primitive people are relatively simple and can be transmitted by imitation or by coming-of-age ceremonies.
- Primitive peoples pamper and indulge their offspring.
- They do not sense a responsibility to provide for their own future, much less for the future of their children.
- More highly organized systems of education, however, become necessary with the development of more complicated cultures.

How Plato originated dialectic method?

- The dialectic method is also called the Socratic method.
- The method originates from Socrates' teaching style.
- His ideas were only transferred orally, Plato was the one who wrote them down and refined the method.
- All thinking begins with a thesis or a point of view.

Perennialist teacher or Role of Perennialist Teacher

- Perennialist classrooms are teacher centered in order to develop the students intellectual & moral qualities through dissemination of Western traditions.
- The teachers are not concerned about the students' interests or experiences.
- They use tried and tested teaching methods and techniques that are believed to be most beneficial in disciplining students' mind.
- Teacher is considered a master of taught subjects, and guides the discussion or the learning process.

How education achieve character training

- Character training in Aristotle's scheme of education takes precedence over all other immediate objectives of the school.

3 roles of teacher according to Jasper

Guiding Hand:

- Children must be educated according to their own inclinations & abilities under the guiding hand of the educator.

Lifelong Education:

- Jaspers was in no doubt about the fact that the value of school is directly bound with the quality of its teachers who can only perform their task of educating young people through life-long self-education & training.

Need for Substance:

- Good teachers must recognize the need for substance in their teaching, which only research can provide.

Intuitive, traditional and expert learner?

The Intuitive Learner

- The Intuitive learner reflects neurobiological and developmental constraints which are purely genetic in nature.
- All human beings are subjected to these constraints.

Traditional Learner

- These learners are often subjected to historical and institutional constraints that are embedded in schools.
- Schools have evolved over the centuries to serve certain societal purposes in certain ways.
- These goals are often reflected in the school policies and pose as a constraint to deep understanding and learning.

Expert Learner

- Expert learner faces certain disciplinary and epistemological constraints that comes to operate within any field of expertise over the years.

Who was Maria Montessori and what was her major focus on?

Maria Montessori was a very famous and influential educational philosopher.

- Maria Montessori was born in 1870 and died in 1952. - She was a clinical paediatrician. (Dr of infants) - She was an educator.
- Maria Montessori wanted to become an engineer before she switched her allegiance to medicine.
- She based her work on observation rather than theories.
- She never claimed to have invented or created a new procedure.
- She always cited other sources or philosophers.
- Her interests were in mental health.
- She worked with children with mental deficiencies and applied that knowledge to neurotypical children.
- She observed young ‘idiot children’ in asylums.
- She believed that mental deficiency was at root a pedagogical problem.

Criticism on democratic education

Democratic education has certain vocational aims which are a continuation of its educational aims.

Dependence of Children

Children at a young age are incapable of doing many things, thus they require authoritative figures to guide and direct them.

Lack of Authority

Society as a whole needs to reestablish the value of authority, while nevertheless empowering and educating students according to their way.

Extreme Philosophy

Critics believe that democratic education is an extreme philosophy where students have all the rights and teachers have none.

Learning

Children left to their own devices will never voluntarily learn anything challenging or worthwhile.

Self-directed?

Critics raise the important question of whether democratic education is really self-directed or not.

Tyranny of Majority

Democratic education would mean that every student has to suffer through core curriculum that would stifle the individualism of students.

Essentialism

- Essentialism is a content centered educational approach.

Empiricist and rationalist school of thought focus on?

- **Rationalist:** Thinks analytically
- **Empiricist:** Thinks synthetically

3 characteristics of idealism philosophy.

- Ideas are the only true reality.
- Focus on conscious reasoning in mind.
- Mind vs. the material world (When you travel from the world which is material towards the world which is spiritual, and when you reach the spiritual world, you in fact find the ultimate truth.)

Socialization according to homeschoolers.

- The word socialization holds a different meaning for different people.
- By socialization, some mean social activity, others mean social influence, and yet others mean social exposure.
- Socialization is often defined by homeschoolers as the process whereby people acquire the rules of behaviors and systems of beliefs and attitudes that equip a person to function effectively as a member of a particular society.

Maria Montessori Prepared environment.

- Each prepared environment should only have one set type of material
- One piece of each material enables the child to reduce his mind to order
- Orderliness, hygiene & attractiveness of the furnishings
- Environment must have a calming effect on children
- Use of natural wood materials
- There should be no objects to distract children's attention

- Bare floors
- Few tables & chairs of different sizes to accommodate all children - Soft pleasing colors

Maria Montessori views about developing reading

Beginning Reading

- Children practiced reading words mechanically before reading 'logical' text.
- Between 4 and 7 years, children were word lovers and understood words.

Oral Reading

- Montessori stressed that the child who begins to read by interpreting thought should read mentally.

Ignorance Comes from Evil

- Ignorance: Socrates believed that the root of moral evil is ignorance. Through ignorance, humans can misplace or loose knowledge.
- Since humans have the ability to 'know' or to rediscover the knowledge, it is up to them to either remain ignorant or to search for the truth.
- Human mind has indefinite potential. It is only natural that man would want to know more because once an individual gets onto the path of discovery, there is no end.

Teaching implications derived from Jean Piaget Philosophy

1. A focus on the process of children's thinking, not just its products.
2. Recognition of the crucial role of children's self-initiated, active involvement in learning activities.
3. A de-emphasis on practices aimed at making children adult like in their thinking.
4. Acceptance of individual differences in developmental progress.

Curriculum that Plato suggested has three aspects

Depth:

- Studies must not be limited to subjects that are new or meet occupational needs. - Most contemporary problems have solutions in the great literature of the past.
- Philosophers have debated issues such as individual, society & their relationship since the beginning of thought.
- Studying such philosophers in-depth constitutes a quality education.

Holistic Learning:

- Specialized learning is useless.
- Students must see the whole instead of the partial.
- 'Important' subjects such as the natural sciences are of maximum value only when they help us see the whole picture.
- Dialectic aims at achieving holistic learning.
- Holistic learning requires a critical attitude, background in mathematics, and extended study.

Self-Directed:

- A student should learn with interest and through self-motivation.
- An educational direction given by another does not have the same affects as selfdirected studies.

General Education

- A lifelong education which continues after the end of formal schooling.

- It is around the age of 60 that a person becomes generally educated, and is wise & mature.

Principles of Progressivism

1. The process of education finds its genesis and purpose in the child.
2. Pupils are active rather than passive.
3. The teacher's role is that of an advisor, a guide, a fellow traveler, rather than an authoritarian and classroom director.
4. The school is a microcosm of the larger society. Learning should be integrated.
5. Classroom activity should focus on solving problems, rather than on artificial methods of teaching subject.
6. The social atmosphere of the school must be cooperative and democratic.