|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Suffrage: the right to vote in public elections  Abecedarian: one learning the rudiments of something (as the alphabet) | **Chapter 4- The Period of Emphasis on Education for Intelligent Citizenship**   1. Motives and Influences That Affected Reading Instruction   1840-  Trends toward educating the people so that they could vote responsibly.  Since this was a time of peace (in the shadow… by a long shot… of the Revolutionary War, it’s suggested that efforts continue toward this important goal.  In regards to reading, efforts were made to find systems and methods that worked best in the teaching of reading.  German Pestalozzean principles and methods.  **Object teaching** “put away the engravings”  Horace Mann noted for making advances based on what was working in Prussia.  Best success in schools when 5 senses were stimulated.  Denounced American reading instruction by contrast.  Teaching the alphabet is boring. Students spend part of their day ‘not thinking.’(73)  1851-  American readers similar to German readings, but the latter contained more stories and tales  *Specific Reading Aims*  Expressive oral reading and elocutionary delivery, correct pronunciation   1. The New Materials   No professional manuals existed in America other than outlines from superintendents.  1840 – 1860-  Graded series of readers such as McGuffey  This mirrored graded schools.  Readers were less patriotic but still moral.  Pictures became more common   1. The New Methods |
|  | |
|  |  |
|  | |
|  |  |
|  | |
|  |  |
|  | |
|  |  |
|  | |
|  |  |
|  | |
|  |  |
|  | |
|  |  |
|  | |