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| 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 |
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| Define: **Herbartianism**  pedagogical system of German educator [Johann Friedrich Herbart](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/262683/Johann-Friedrich-Herbart) (1776–1841). Herbart’s educational ideas, which applied particularly to the instruction of adolescents, had a profound influence on late 19th-century [teaching](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/585183/teaching) practices, especially in the United States, where educators established the National Herbart Society in 1895  Define:  ***scientific alphabet.***  The number of characters needed to represent sounds in English- respelling words and omitting silent letters.  Define:  ***The Shearer System:*** | Chapter 5: The Period of Emphasis on Reading as a Cultural Asset   1. Motives and Influences That Affected Reading Instruction   1880s- US enjoyed peace  From developing patriotism to developing more intelligent voters  Now focus turned to the arts  First time that reading disability was acknowledged  *The Cultural Emphasis*  Teach children WHAT TO READ  Herbart suggested character development can/ could occur through the reading of literary and historical stories. He contended that through reading stories that offer a blend of good and bad (protagonist and antagonist) in interesting situations and plots, that children will easily know right from wrong and that using more typical preachy stories with overt morals that the child will become bored.  Charles Eliot of Harvard noted just how little time was actually devoted to reading.  Study: Flint, Michigan (1902-03)  “The purpose of the courses in reading is threefold: first, to teach children to read: second, to cause children to like to read: third, to enable them to know and prefer good literature.” (p. 114)   1. The New Reading Materials   *Professional books*  1888- Scudder’s *Literature in the Schools*  1899- Sarah Louise Arnold *Reading: How to Teach It*  Edmund Burke Huey *The Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading* providing a more scientific point of view on the topic.  *Course of Study*  George A. Mirick of the NJ Dept of Public Instruction—The Teaching of Reading”  *Supplemental materials*  Using magazines and other resources supplement the typical texts  Introduction of the ***scientific alphabet.*** (appeared again in 1960 as the Augmented Roman Alphabet)  ***The Shearer System:*** |
| Emphasis is clearly on American authors such as Thoreau, Longfellow, Lowell, Hawthorne and Irving  Evangeline is cited as a go to book when all else fails. Children are encouraged to read favorite passage out loud. | |
|  | 1. General Features of the New Methods 2. The sentence method and the story method were the outgrowth of the word method 3. Elaborate phonetic method stressed and extended the previous practices of reading the sounds of letters and combinations 4. Use of new techniques to around appreciation for literature   George P. Brown, president of the Indiana Normal School suggested steps in teaching reading. In particular, he expressed the importance of having students paraphrase to demonstrate their understanding of the text.  1889: Rebecca Pollard *Synthetic Method*   1. Oral instructional excerpts= talk about new sounds, develop words by family 2. Blackboard drill- students go to board 3. Independent marking of the lesson by pupils at their seats 4. Writing from the teacher’s dictation 5. Recitation, pupils pronouncing words   **Pollard considered children’s interests and levels of maturity**   1. Basal Readers   *Ward’s Readers-*  1894: Edward G. Ward, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Brooklyn, NY  First reader that included color pages. Labeled ‘A Picture for a Story.’ 16% of book pictures  *The Beacon Readers*  1912-13 Much time spent in repetition of new words. No real literature until higher grades.  The predominate subject matter is fairy tales and supernatural events.  *Sentence and Story Methods*  At the same time that phonetics is being taught, others lean more toward the word and then then sentence and its appearance in story.  George L. Farnham *The Sentence Method* early crusade for the new **analytic method**  First used in 1897 to 1899, not really popular until 1909 through 1918   1. Tell the story 2. Dramatization 3. Blackboard work 4. Analysis    1. Thought groups    2. Sentences    3. Words in groups    4. Sight words    5. Phonetics 5. Reading from the book |
| Several of the advocates of the teaching of phonetics make comparisons to the study of music and the practice of scales and etudes, something that I often tell my students when they’re beginning a free write. | |
| Define: **congenital alexia** | Sarah Louise Arnold *Stepping Stones to Literature*  The Little Red Hen story very popular  *The Aldine Readers*  1907 prepared by Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools in Newton, MA  *The Reading-Literature Series*  Margaret Free and Harriette Taylor Treadwell- prepared reading wholly comprise of adaptations of old folktales.  *The Elson Readers*  1909-14 Scott Forsman  William H. Elson- the lead author of the series0 believe “interesting material is the most important factor in learning to real”  Also appreciated other genre- “cultural background, nature and science, transportation and communication, history, biography, citizenship, industry, invention, adventure, humor, travel and world friendship” (p. 144)  5. The Beginning of Reading Research- most focused on psychological and physiological  1884-85 1  1886-90 1  1891-95 2  1896-1990 10  1901-05 6  1906-10 14   1. Beginning Attention to Reading Disability   1900-10 considerable interest develop regarding “congenitalalexia” or “word Blindness”  First article appeared in 1896 in *British Medical Journal.*  Interesting thing is that the issue was identified and subsequently attention was turned to how these children could be helped. |
| It’s curious to me how large a role superintendents played in actually creating the materials used in their schools. | |
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