

MONTESSORI APPROACH TO EDUCATE CHILDREN

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Annotation: This article discusses 10 guiding principles of Montessori teaching style that works for efficiency while educating offspring.

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Early in the 20th century, an Italian doctor named Maria Montessori observed kids to discover how they learned about their surroundings and initially articulated the Montessori technique. Instead than pressuring kids into a particular behavior, she aimed to create a form of education that they would find appealing.

There is not just one way to educate people. As demonstrated by the Montessori approach, there are numerous ways to educate oneself about the world. There are thousands of Montessori schools across the country, and they are rising in popularity. However, if you are unaware of the ideas beyond the realm of formal education, it could be challenging to comprehend.

For you to decide if Montessori is best for your children, we will go over 10 guiding principles.

10 Montessori Ideas Parents Should Understand

Do not confine education to the classroom alone. The concepts of Montessori can be applied to your daily life. Following are 10 guidelines for parents with kids attending Montessori schools in Philadelphia or elsewhere:

1. Freedom With Restrictions

The freedom aspect of Montessori is key freedom to investigate, liberty to become independent. However, many people equate "letting the youngster do whatever, whenever they want" with independence. That is not it, though. Kids need to feel free and appreciated if they are wish to travel the world. However, you must also

offer secure chances. You must act as a role model and establish boundaries in a secure environment, much like Montessori school teachers do. Your child's environment can grow after they learn to appreciate their surroundings, possessions, and impulse control. More restrictions should be placed on younger kids, such as using safety equipment to prevent harm. The other Montessori principles likewise outline techniques for granting freedom within constraints.

2. A Prepared Setting

The concept of a "prepared environment" is one of what makes Montessori principles unique in the classroom and at home. Children learn how to take care of the space that is given to them in such a setting. The area is thoughtfully set up to allow kids to explore at their own pace while being only motivated by curiosity. As was previously mentioned, prepared surroundings permit independence and freedom within certain parameters. The main focus of a Montessori classroom is to motivate children to take an active role in their learning.

You can prepare an environment by setting up a room so that kids have many possibilities for playing and exploring. For instance, your youngster could choose toys and books from open shelves in a playroom.

3. Process of observation

The Montessori approach was developed because of observing kids during play. You can learn a lot about your child as a parent, just as Montessori teachers watch kids to see how they develop. You can learn about their unique interests, the skills they are working on, and more by easy observation.

Get down on your child's level and consider the world from their point of view if you wish to use observation more effectively. You might learn the reasons behind your child's persistent attempts to climb a chair or their intense interest in a particular thing.

4. The Real World

Even though they are not yet capable of abstract thought, children frequently live in a fantasy world. After children have received an education based on truth, Montessori advises introducing fantasy. Although it might be challenging, classes

and homes utilizing the Montessori method can concentrate on simulating ordinary life via activities like cooking, cleaning, reading about the natural world, and playing outside.

5. Education for Peace

Peace is a fundamental value that is expressed in Montessori schools all throughout the world. Local and global communities are taught. A Montessori education also emphasizes stress management, the real world, and nonviolent conflict resolution. Discussing social injustice, positive and negative emotions, tolerance, empathy, and respect are all part of this type of education.

6. Less is More

It makes sense for many parents to want to spoil their children. Such consumption is pointless, as Montessori tells us. A child can understand their surroundings and establish order more readily the fewer toys they have. In contrast, having too many toys might become overpowering. Making decisions will be difficult for a child, which can result in less time spent traveling.

A lack of options also makes each item less valuable. When youngsters do not treat their toys with respect, they may smash them or claim to be bored and demand more. As a result, limit the quantity of children's toys and switch them out regularly.

7. No Penalties or Benefits

Through careful observation, Maria Montessori concluded that neither rewards nor punishments are effective ways to discipline kids. She did discover "inner discipline," which is brought on by a child's sense of accountability, to be beneficial.

You might notice that mutual respect is a need of every Montessori concept. Children must feel respected because when they have an authentic relationship with their parents and realize they are contributing, they will work hard. As a result, there are less behavioral outbursts. Naturally, parents must also emphasize how bad behavior has natural repercussions. Naturally, children will learn what occurs when they act violently or purposefully damage their stuff. It is also crucial to remember that you do not have to compliment your child every time they accomplish

something. Children naturally want to learn and do not require rewards to do so. If you constantly praise them, they will grow up believing they are entitled to rewards.

8. Enhance Your Natural Senses

A youngster starts using all of their senses as soon as they breathe their first breath. Over time, some of those senses will become stronger than others. A youngster, however, is far more sensitive to touch, taste, smell, sight, and hearing than an adult is between the ages of 0 and 6 years.

Babies, for instance, can identify their parents just by smelling them. They put items in their mouths to learn about the world.

This is why natural objects are essential, according to Montessori ideas. Plastic, which has no flavor or texture, is preferred over wood, textiles, and other natural materials. To develop the senses, materials in Montessori classrooms come in a wide variety of weights, sizes, colors, and textures.

9. Work Schedules

Lessons in real Montessori classrooms in Philadelphia and elsewhere will be organized around uninterrupted work hours. The work period often lasts between two and three hours, depending on the age of the children. Children have longer work times so they may focus on a single subject, as opposed to dividing time into shorter segments. The kids will be able to concentrate and really enjoy what they are learning if they do it this manner. Children may also work at their own pace during these times.

10. Touchy Moments

A child's capacity to learn and remember information or to master a task can occasionally rise significantly, as they develop. You as a parent can notice your kids showing an increased interest in language. To create their own voice, they begin to mimic your speech patterns. You can support your child's development at home if you can learn to identify these critical times.

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(Hikmatlar)

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