



National Academy
Better Education | Better Lives

Unit 3-Session 3



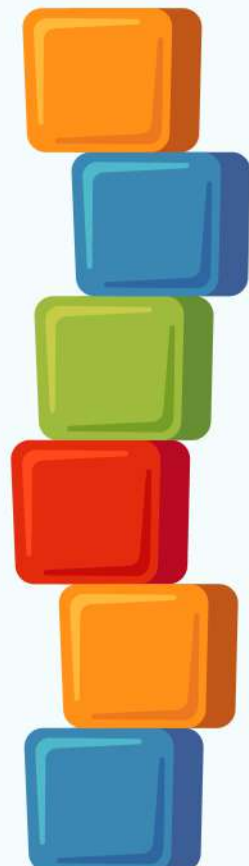
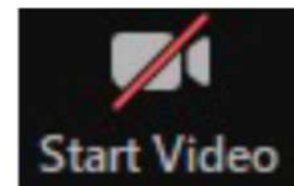
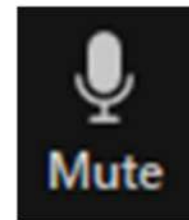


Training Diploma In Montessori skills

KHDA DUBAI APPROVED PROGRAM



House rules



INTRODUCTIONS



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Recap

☞ Prepared Environment -layout design and importance-

☞ Role of the Teacher as a guide and Observer

☞ Understanding the Montessori Environment-importance of materials used



Recap

Core Concepts and Philosophy

Respect for the Child

The Montessori philosophy emphasizes the importance of respecting each child as an individual with unique needs and abilities.

Prepared Environment

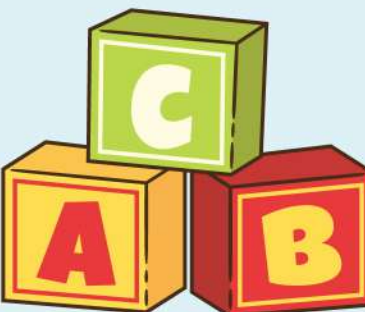
A carefully prepared environment is crucial in Montessori education, providing children with the resources they need to explore and learn independently.

Role of the Educator

In Montessori education, the educator acts as a guide, facilitating learning rather than directing it, fostering independence and self-discipline.

Nurturing Community

The Montessori approach fosters a sense of community among children, encouraging collaboration and respect for one another.



Background and Principles of Montessori Education

Child-Led Learning

Montessori education emphasizes child-led learning, allowing children to choose activities that interest them, promoting autonomy.

Hands-On Activities

Hands-on activities are central to Montessori education, enabling children to learn through direct experience and manipulation of materials.

Prepared Environment

The prepared environment in Montessori settings is designed to facilitate independent exploration and learning, with accessible materials for children.



Materials and Their Use

Mathematics:

Materials like the golden beads or number rods make abstract math concepts tangible.

Language:

Sandpaper letters, movable alphabets, and reading materials allow children to practice literacy in a tactile way.

Sensorial:

Materials like color tablets, texture boards, and sound boxes help refine sensory skills.

Practical Life:

Activities like pouring, buttoning, or sweeping allow children to practice everyday life skills.



Unit 3

MONTESSORI APPROACH TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT

- Stages of development (planes of development)
- Sensitive periods and their Significance
- Encouraging INDEPENDENCE and Self DISCIPLINE.



Montessori Approach to Child Development

Holistic Development:

- Montessori education aims to develop the whole child: physical, social, emotional, and intellectual.
- Children are seen as capable individuals who learn best through self-exploration and interaction with their environment.

Natural Growth:

- Learning is seen as a natural, unfolding process, rather than something forced or rushed.

01. PHYSICAL SKILLS

02. SOCIAL SKILLS

03. EMOTIONAL SKILLS

04. INTELLECTUAL TRAINING

05. SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT



MONTESSORI APPROACH TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Maria Montessori

"I have found that in his development, the child passes through certain phases, each of which has its own particular needs. The characteristics of each are so different that the passages from one phase to the other has been described by certain psychologists as 'rebirths'."



The Planes of Development

FIRST PLANE (0-6 YEARS):

Focus on sensory exploration and motor skills. A critical period for language acquisition.

SECOND PLANE (6-12 YEARS):

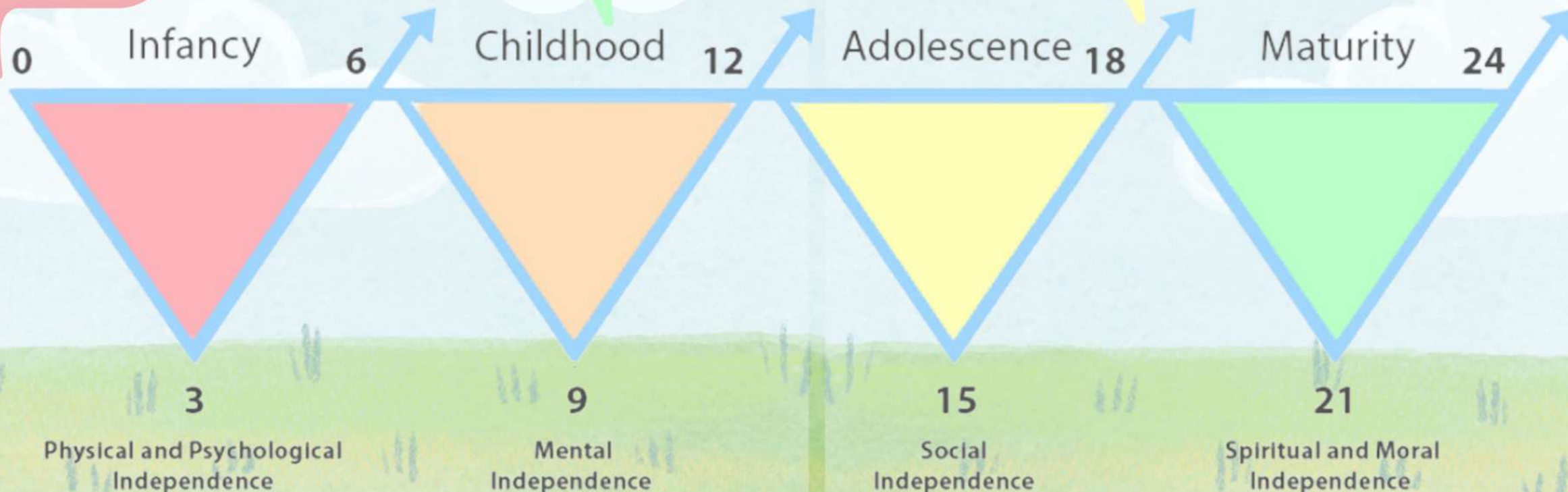
- Children develop abstract thinking and intellectual exploration.
- Social development becomes more significant.

THIRD PLANE (12-18 YEARS):

- Adolescents seek independence, form their identities, and develop responsibility.

FOURTH PLANE (18-24 YEARS):

- The final plane involves consolidation of self-identity and societal contribution.





The Planes of Development



(EARLY CHILDHOOD/INFANCY) 'THE ABSORBENT MIND'

FIRST PLANE (0-6 YEARS):

Focus on sensory exploration and motor skills. A critical period for language acquisition.

- **Sensitivity to Language**
Children in the first plane are particularly sensitive to language, absorbing vocabulary and communication skills from their environment.

- **Importance of Movement**
Movement is essential during this stage, as children develop motor skills and learn about their physical capabilities through exploration.





The Planes of Development

(EARLY CHILDHOOD/INFANCY) 'THE ABSORBENT MIND'



- **Foundation for Future Learning**
The experiences in the first plane lay a solid foundation for future learning and cognitive development, shaping lifelong skills

- **Social Development**
This stage is crucial for social development, where children learn to interact with peers and build relationships through play.



The Planes of Development

(CHILDHOOD) “CONSCIOUS IMAGINATION”

SECOND PLANE (6-12 YEARS):

- Children develop abstract thinking and intellectual exploration.
- Social development becomes more significant.

Cognitive Development

During ages 6 to 12, children experience significant cognitive growth, allowing for abstract thinking and problem-solving.

Empathy and Justice

Children begin to understand empathy and develop a sense of justice, which shapes their moral framework and relationships.

Social Skills Growth

This age is crucial for the development of social skills, as children learn to interact and communicate effectively with peers

The Planes of Development

(ADOLESCENCE) “NEW IDENTITY”

THIRD PLANE (12-18 YEARS):

- Adolescents seek independence, form their identities, and develop responsibility.
- Social justice
- Heroes and role models
- Personal dignity
- Sense of belonging

Personal Development

This stage places importance on personal development, self-awareness, and emotional growth as adolescents navigate their lives.

Adolescence and Identity Formation

During the third plane, adolescents focus on forming their identities and developing their personal values and beliefs.

Lifelong Learning

The fourth plane emphasizes the importance of lifelong learning, encouraging individuals to continue their education and self-discovery throughout adulthood



The Planes of Development

FOURTH PLANE (18 +):

- The final plane involves consolidation of self-identity and societal contribution.

- Personal interests
- Social independence
- Evaluation of social policy
- Personal responsibility

(MATURITY) “MATURITY”

This development period is characterised by spiritual, emotional, and moral independence. These mature individuals spend time thinking about their place in, contribution to society, and humanity. Indeed, an individual expresses themselves as a part of society

Sensitive Periods in Child Development

WHAT ARE SENSITIVE PERIODS?

- Certain windows in development when a child is particularly sensitive to learning specific skills.
- If not nurtured during these periods, these abilities may be harder to develop later.

EXAMPLES:

- The sensitive period for language acquisition is most prominent between birth and 6 years old.
- The sensitive period for order and structure emerges early, around 2.5 to 3 years.

Movement
Birth to 2 years

Language
Birth to 6 years

Order
1 to 3 years

**Sensory
Exploration**
Birth to 4 years

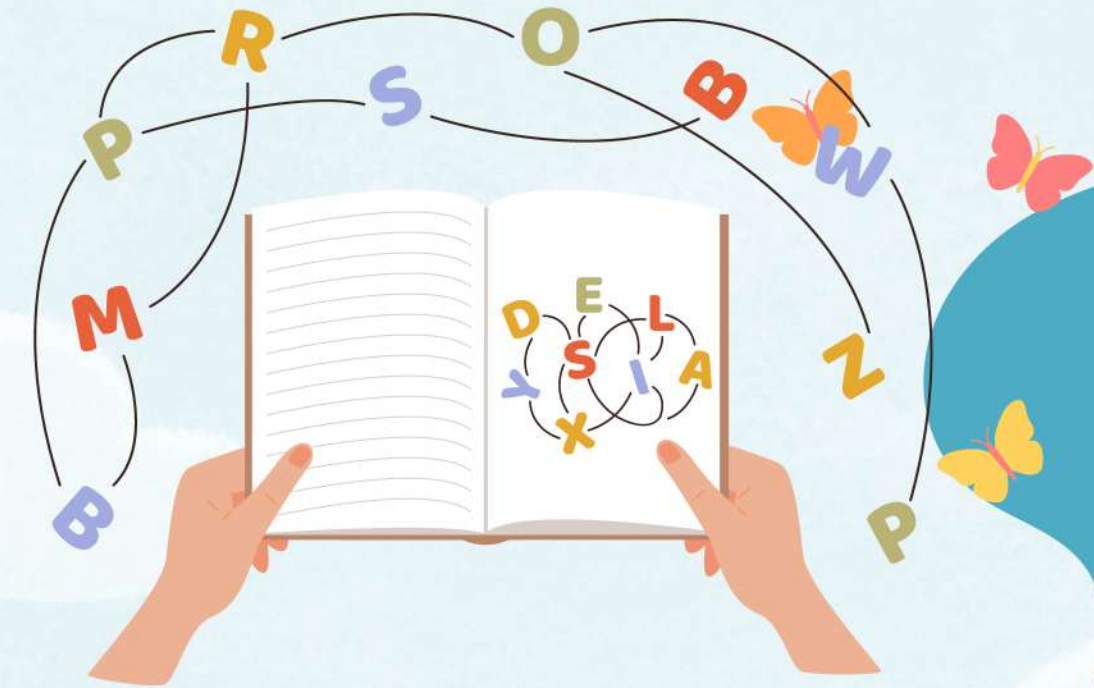
Socialization
2.5 to 4 years

What Does "Sensitive Period" Mean in Montessori?

In Montessori education, a "sensitive period" is when children are especially receptive to learning specific skills. Recognising these times supports natural development and maximizes potential. During these sensitive periods, children exhibit a strong interest and ability to acquire knowledge or skills effortlessly.



Language Development:



Occurs from birth to around 6 years.

Introduce storytelling, singing, and vocabulary games. Provide books and encourage conversations.

Sensory Exploration:

Between 1.5 to 4 years.
Set up sensory bins with various textures and materials. Activities like pouring and scooping enhance sensory awareness.





Language Development:

Order and Routine:

From 2.5 to 6 years.
Establish a consistent routine and structured activities to foster security and independence.

Cultural Awareness:

Around ages 3 to 6.
Integrate cultural education through music, art, and stories from various cultures to cultivate respect and curiosity about the world.



1. LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT (BIRTH TO AGE 6)

- Example: Children around 2-3 years old show a heightened interest in language. They may start to mimic sounds, words, and phrases. Teachers can support this by providing rich language exposure through storytelling, singing, and conversational interactions.

2. MOVEMENT (BIRTH TO AGE 4)

- Example: Infants and toddlers (0-2 years) are in a sensitive period for gross motor skills. Teachers can facilitate this by creating safe spaces for crawling, walking, and climbing. For older toddlers (2-4 years), fine motor skills become important, so activities like pouring, bead threading, or using child-safe scissors can be beneficial.

3. ORDER (AGE 2-4)

- Example: Children in this period seek consistency and routine. Teachers can support this by maintaining a structured classroom environment, labeling materials, and encouraging children to return items to their designated places after use.

4. Social Awareness (Age 2-6)

- Example: Around ages 3-6, children become more aware of social interactions and relationships. Teachers can encourage group work and cooperative play, allowing children to practice communication, sharing, and empathy.

5. Mathematical Understanding (Ages 3-6)

- Example: Children exhibit a strong interest in counting, sorting, and patterns around ages 3-6. Providing hands-on materials like number rods, counting beads, and sorting games can enhance their mathematical understanding.

6. Exploration of the Physical World (Ages 3-6)

- Example: During this period, children are curious about nature and science. Activities like gardening, nature walks, and simple science experiments can engage their curiosity and foster a love for exploration.

7. Cultural Awareness (Ages 3-6)

- Example: Children begin to show interest in different cultures and traditions. Teachers can introduce multicultural materials, celebrate various holidays, and provide diverse narratives that honor different backgrounds.

Significance of Sensitive Periods

Maximizing Learning Potential:

- By aligning educational experiences with these sensitive periods, children can develop their full potential more easily.



Developmental Timing:

- Teachers and parents need to be aware of these windows of opportunity to provide the right learning experiences at the right time.



Encouraging Independence and Self Discipline





TASK 2

**what does encourage
independence and
self discipline mean in early years?**



In Montessori education, "encourage independence and self-discipline" m

- **Independence:** Children are allowed to make choices and explore at their own pace, fostering confidence and self-sufficiency.

- **Self-Discipline:** Children learn to regulate their behavior and actions through structured freedom, understanding the consequences of their choices.



Encouraging Independence in Montessori

PRACTICAL LIFE ACTIVITIES:

- Tasks like dressing, cooking, and cleaning help children learn to do things for themselves, building self-confidence.

CHOICE AND FREEDOM:

- Children are allowed to choose their activities, fostering a sense of control over their learning.

BUILDING AUTONOMY:

- Independence is not only academic but also behavioral, social, and emotional.



Self-Discipline in Montessori

Freedom with Responsibility:

- Children learn that with freedom comes responsibility. They are expected to respect the materials, the environment, and others.

Intrinsic Motivation:

- Children are encouraged to make choices based on internal motivation, which fosters self-discipline and a love for learning.



Independence in Action

Practical Examples:

- Children might pour their own drinks, organize their belongings, or choose their activities, reinforcing their independence.

Building Confidence:

- With each successful task, children build confidence and self-reliance.



Social Development in Montessori

Collaborative Learning:

- Montessori classrooms encourage teamwork and cooperation, with children working together on tasks and solving problems as a group.



Respect and Empathy:

- Children learn to respect others' space, ideas, and differences.



Conflict Resolution:

- Children are encouraged to solve conflicts independently, building social skills and emotional intelligence.



The Montessori Method's Impact

Positive Outcomes:

- Montessori students tend to score higher in problem-solving, critical thinking, and creativity.
- Research suggests they show higher levels of empathy, leadership, and self-control.

Global Reach:

- Montessori has grown into a global movement with schools all over the world, influencing educational practices.



Recap of Key Montessori Principles

Core Ideas:

- Respect for the child, freedom within limits, independence.
- A prepared environment and the teacher's role as guide and observer.
- Fostering independence, self-discipline, and social development.



Q & A



Thank you!
See you all next Sunday
have a lovely week ahead.

