

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MONTESSORI AND TRADITIONAL EDUCATION

MONTESSORI METHOD

The method is based on a profound respect for the individual

A specially prepared environment designed to meet the developmental needs of the child; physical, cognitive, and psychological

The learning environment is student-centered and fosters self-motivations

Multi-age grouping allows students to learn from one another

Inviting hands-on learning materials are used to guide the child to make his/her own abstractions

Learning differences are accommodated since students work cooperatively in small groups

TRADITIONAL EDUCATION

Emphasis on conforming to the group

The classroom environment is generally set up in a lecture format. Emphasis is often on grades and sometimes motivated by punishments and rewards

Students are grouped chronologically for teachers pre-planned class lessons

Lessons are teacher-centered

Passive learning confines students to focus on teachers lessons for long periods of time and risk the possibility of students “tuning out”

Subjects are taught in lecture form and do not allow for self-paced learning or individual differences

MONTESSORI METHOD

Uninterrupted work cycles

Child spots own errors through feedback from materials

Classroom allows for movement and gives the child the opportunity to learn how to handle appropriate independence with responsibility

The goal of assessment in the Montessori environment is to attain the joy of achievement that comes from independent learning and self-correction

Integrated learning and interdisciplinary teaching foster a unique academic experience which Montessori calls “cosmic education”

TRADITIONAL EDUCATION

Block time, period lessons

Errors in child’s work highlighted by teacher

Students sit at desks and work at the class pace with little opportunity for developing independent judgment

Scheduled testing does not take into consideration the preparation of each individual student. It assumes that all children learn at the same rate. tests are not generally used as self-correcting, teaching tools.

Learning takes place primarily through memorization of abstract concepts often presented as disjointed and separate subjects