

principles of waldorf education

principles of waldorf education form the foundation of a unique and holistic approach to teaching and learning. Rooted in the philosophies of Rudolf Steiner, Waldorf education emphasizes the harmonious development of intellectual, artistic, and practical skills. This educational method seeks to nurture the whole child—head, heart, and hands—through age-appropriate activities and a carefully structured curriculum. The principles of Waldorf education prioritize creativity, imagination, and experiential learning, setting it apart from conventional educational systems. Understanding these core values and methodologies provides insight into how Waldorf schools foster independent thinking, social responsibility, and lifelong learning. This article explores the key tenets of Waldorf pedagogy, its developmental stages, curriculum design, and the role of the educator within this transformative educational model.

- Holistic Development in Waldorf Education
- Stages of Child Development According to Waldorf Principles
- Curriculum Structure and Content
- The Role of the Teacher in Waldorf Schools
- Artistic and Practical Learning Methods
- Community and Environment in Waldorf Education

Holistic Development in Waldorf Education

The principles of Waldorf education emphasize holistic development, which means fostering intellectual, emotional, physical, and spiritual growth simultaneously. This approach recognizes that education is not only about acquiring knowledge but also about cultivating creativity, moral values, and practical skills. Waldorf pedagogy integrates academics with arts and handcrafts to ensure balanced development.

Integration of Head, Heart, and Hands

One of the central concepts in Waldorf education is the integration of “head, heart, and hands.” This triad represents cognitive learning (head), emotional and social development (heart), and practical, tangible skills (hands). Lessons are designed to engage students in thinking, feeling, and doing, which encourages active participation and deeper understanding.

Emphasis on Imagination and Creativity

Creativity is a cornerstone of the Waldorf approach. By encouraging imaginative play, storytelling, music, and arts, students develop critical thinking skills and emotional intelligence. Creative activities are woven into daily lessons, allowing children to express themselves and explore new ideas freely.

Stages of Child Development According to Waldorf Principles

The principles of Waldorf education are closely aligned with Rudolf Steiner's insights into the developmental stages of childhood. This understanding shapes the curriculum and teaching methods to match children's evolving capacities at different ages.

Early Childhood (Birth to Age 7)

During early childhood, Waldorf education focuses on imitation, sensory experiences, and play. The environment is designed to be warm and nurturing, supporting the child's physical coordination and social skills. Formal academics are delayed, allowing natural development through rhythmic activities, storytelling, and handwork.

Middle Childhood (Ages 7 to 14)

This stage emphasizes artistic expression and imagination. Children engage in creative storytelling, arts, music, and movement to internalize academic concepts. The curriculum is designed to inspire enthusiasm and emotional engagement, helping students develop empathy and social awareness.

Adolescence (Ages 14 to 21)

In adolescence, the focus shifts toward critical thinking, ethical reasoning, and self-reflection. Students are encouraged to explore abstract ideas, engage in independent projects, and develop a sense of social responsibility. The curriculum incorporates more rigorous academic content while maintaining creative and practical elements.

Curriculum Structure and Content

The principles of Waldorf education manifest in a distinctive curriculum that integrates multiple disciplines in a cohesive and meaningful way. The curriculum is designed to be developmentally appropriate, artistic, and experiential.

Main Lesson Blocks

Lessons in Waldorf schools are organized into “main lesson blocks,” which last several weeks and focus intensively on a single subject. This immersive approach allows students to delve deeply into topics such as mathematics, literature, history, or science, fostering concentration and retention.

Balanced Academic and Artistic Subjects

The curriculum balances traditional academic subjects with artistic and practical activities. Students study language arts, mathematics, sciences, and humanities alongside music, painting, handcrafts, and movement. This balance supports intellectual growth while nurturing creativity and fine motor skills.

Examples of Curriculum Components

- Storytelling and oral traditions
- Handwork including knitting and woodworking
- Music and eurythmy, a form of expressive movement
- Seasonal festivals and nature studies
- Multicultural and historical perspectives

The Role of the Teacher in Waldorf Schools

Within the framework of the principles of Waldorf education, the teacher plays a pivotal role as both instructor and mentor. Waldorf educators are trained to understand child development deeply and to guide students through personalized and holistic learning experiences.

Teacher as a Facilitator and Role Model

Teachers in Waldorf settings serve as facilitators who create a supportive learning environment. They model respect, patience, and enthusiasm, inspiring students to develop self-confidence and a love for learning. The teacher-student relationship is continuous and nurturing, often spanning multiple years to build trust and understanding.

Flexible and Creative Teaching Methods

Waldorf teachers adapt their methods to the needs and interests of their students. They employ storytelling, arts, and hands-on activities to make lessons engaging and relevant. This flexibility allows for responsiveness to individual learning styles and paces.

Artistic and Practical Learning Methods

Artistic and practical experiences are fundamental to the principles of Waldorf education. These methods enhance cognitive development and foster emotional and social growth.

Handcrafts and Artistic Expression

Students participate in various handcrafts such as knitting, sewing, drawing, and sculpting. These activities develop fine motor skills, patience, and a sense of accomplishment. Artistic expression through painting, drama, and music is integrated into daily lessons, enriching the educational experience.

Eurythmy and Movement

Eurythmy, a movement art unique to Waldorf education, combines rhythm, gesture, and expression to develop coordination and body awareness. Movement breaks and physical activities are incorporated regularly to support healthy development and focus.

Experiential and Outdoor Learning

Experiential learning through nature walks, gardening, and outdoor play connects students with the environment and promotes observational skills. Seasonal festivals and celebrations further deepen students' appreciation for natural cycles and cultural traditions.

Community and Environment in Waldorf Education

The principles of Waldorf education extend beyond the classroom to encompass a strong sense of community and respect for the environment. These elements are integral to fostering social responsibility and ecological awareness in students.

Building a Supportive School Community

Waldorf schools emphasize collaboration among students, teachers, and parents. Community involvement is encouraged through festivals, volunteer opportunities, and cooperative decision-making. This collective spirit nurtures belonging and mutual respect.

Sustainable and Natural Environments

Classrooms and school grounds are designed to be warm, natural, and aesthetically pleasing, often incorporating wood, plants, and natural light. This environment supports the principles of Waldorf education by creating a calm and inspiring space conducive to learning.

Encouraging Environmental Stewardship

Students learn to appreciate and care for the natural world through gardening, recycling programs, and environmental projects. This hands-on approach fosters a lifelong commitment to sustainability and ecological responsibility.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the core principles of Waldorf education?

The core principles of Waldorf education include fostering holistic development by integrating intellectual, artistic, and practical learning, emphasizing imagination and creativity, nurturing social skills, and aligning teaching methods with the developmental stages of children.

How does Waldorf education approach child development?

Waldorf education approaches child development by recognizing distinct developmental phases: early childhood focuses on imitation and play, middle childhood emphasizes imagination and artistic expression, and adolescence centers on critical thinking and moral reasoning, tailoring curriculum and pedagogy accordingly.

Why is artistic activity important in Waldorf education?

Artistic activity is central in Waldorf education because it cultivates creativity, supports emotional expression, enhances cognitive skills, and helps integrate learning across subjects, fostering a balanced development of head, heart, and hands.

How does Waldorf education integrate academics and practical skills?

Waldorf education integrates academics with practical skills by combining traditional subjects with hands-on activities such as gardening, woodworking, and crafts, encouraging experiential learning that connects knowledge with real-life applications.

What role does the teacher play in Waldorf education?

In Waldorf education, the teacher acts as a guide and role model, developing long-term relationships with students, adapting instruction to their developmental needs, and fostering a nurturing, inspiring classroom environment.

How does Waldorf education support social and emotional learning?

Waldorf education supports social and emotional learning by promoting cooperative activities, storytelling, artistic collaboration, and community involvement, helping students develop empathy, communication skills, and a sense of responsibility.

What distinguishes Waldorf education from traditional educational methods?

Waldorf education differs from traditional methods by prioritizing developmental appropriateness, integrating arts and practical work throughout the curriculum, emphasizing imagination and creativity, and focusing on educating the whole child rather than solely academic achievement.

Additional Resources

1. Understanding Waldorf Education: Teaching from the Inside Out

This book offers a comprehensive overview of the foundational principles of Waldorf education, focusing on the integration of intellectual, artistic, and practical learning. It explores the developmental stages of childhood and how educators can tailor their teaching methods accordingly. Readers gain insight into the role of imagination and creativity in fostering holistic growth.

2. The Waldorf Curriculum: Foundations and Principles

Detailing the core curriculum components, this book delves into how subjects are interwoven with artistic and practical activities to nurture the whole child. It emphasizes the importance of rhythm, repetition, and storytelling in the learning process. The text serves as a guide for teachers aiming to implement Waldorf principles in their classrooms.

3. Rhythms and Routines in Waldorf Education

Focusing on the significance of daily, weekly, and yearly rhythms, this book highlights how structured routines support children's emotional and cognitive development. It explains the balance of freedom and

discipline within Waldorf classrooms. Educators learn how to create harmonious environments conducive to learning and well-being.

4. Art as the Basis of Waldorf Education

This title explores the central role art plays in Waldorf pedagogy, from painting and music to movement and drama. It discusses how incorporating artistic activities enhances sensory experiences and deepens understanding across subjects. The book encourages teachers to integrate creativity to inspire student engagement.

5. Child Development and the Waldorf Approach

Offering an in-depth look at child development stages, this book aligns these phases with Waldorf teaching strategies. It emphasizes respect for natural growth rhythms and the importance of nurturing physical, emotional, and spiritual aspects. Educators are provided with tools to support children's evolving needs effectively.

6. Teaching Science in Waldorf Schools

This book presents methods for introducing scientific concepts through observation, experimentation, and storytelling, tailored to Waldorf educational principles. It underlines the role of wonder and curiosity in learning science. The approach encourages hands-on experiences that connect students with the natural world.

7. The Role of Imagination in Waldorf Education

Highlighting imagination as a crucial element, this book discusses how Waldorf education cultivates creative thinking and problem-solving abilities. It explains techniques for fostering imaginative play and artistic expression in the classroom. The text also addresses how imagination supports cognitive and emotional development.

8. Integrating Nature in Waldorf Education

This title emphasizes the connection between nature and learning, detailing ways to incorporate outdoor experiences into the curriculum. It discusses gardening, nature walks, and seasonal festivals as tools to deepen students' relationship with the environment. Teachers learn how nature immersion supports holistic education.

9. Spirituality and Anthroposophy in Waldorf Education

Exploring the philosophical foundations of Waldorf education, this book introduces anthroposophy and its influence on teaching practices. It addresses the spiritual development of the child and the educator's role in nurturing this aspect. Readers gain a nuanced understanding of how spirituality shapes the educational experience.

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principles of waldorf education: The Seven Core Principles of Waldorf Education

Pedagogical Section Council, 2017-06-08 The essential elements of Waldorf Education are contained and explained in this book, written and edited by members of the Pedagogical Section Council of North America. Years of experience, study, research and dialogue created this powerful reduction of Waldorf education into its basic principles. A must read for all faculties of teachers wishing to follow Waldorf education in its finest form, this book will guide and inform all that makes Waldorf education unique and vibrant.

principles of waldorf education: Handbook of Research on Waldorf Education Jost

Schieren, 2023-03-07 Waldorf Education: An all-round, balanced approach to education that is equally concerned with intellectual-cognitive and artistic-creative learning. A practice- and experience-based pedagogy. Non-selective and open to all children and young people; offering a stress-free, secure learning environment across 12 grades; embedded in a community of students, teachers, and parents. An alternative education that has been successfully practiced for over a century. The first Waldorf School was founded in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1919. Today, Waldorf Education is practiced in all countries and cultures around the world: in over 1,000 schools, more than 2,000 kindergartens, and numerous centers for special needs education. This makes Waldorf Education the most prevalent alternative approach to teaching. And yet, despite the success and (now empirically validated) recognition that Waldorf schools enjoy, the theory underlying them remains controversial. Within the academic debate, Waldorf Education is seen as ideologic and unscientific. This publication sets out to bring clarity to this debate: Renowned researchers explain and discuss Waldorf Education's foundations in relation to the current discourse on education and core disciplines such as theory of knowledge, anthropology, developmental psychology, learning theory, and the theory of professions. This scientific inquiry into Waldorf Education is breaking new ground, casting light on its fascinating humanistic ideal and holistic potential.

principles of waldorf education: What Is Waldorf Education? Rudolf Steiner, 2004-11

The soul's immortality and its repeated earthly births are not new ideas in Western thought. They are implicit in the Pythagorean and Platonic traditions, as well as in some branches of esoteric Judaism and Cabbala. But it was not until the early years of this century that the West was given a detailed, modern, evolutionary philosophy of human life based on the reality of reincarnation and karma. This turning point occurred when Rudolf Steiner began to make public the results of his spiritual scientific researches. He viewed the revelation of reincarnation and karma as one of his most important life tasks. Steiner's contribution, however, remains unique in its understanding of the human being as an evolving, developing being of body, soul, and spirit. On the basis of his researches--presented in numerous books and lectures--we begin to understand how the complex interaction of human lives between birth and death and between death and a new birth gives new meaning not only to individual lives lived on Earth in community with others, but also to human history and evolution and to earthly and cosmic events. This book collects many of Steiner's major statements on reincarnation and karma. The primary purpose of this volume is to help readers meet the challenge of spiritual research in the area of individual evolution of the soul and spirit in the context of cultural and universal evolution. Such a study can be tremendously revealing and provide spiritual understanding in a time of increasing intellectual confusion and spiritual poverty. The notion of reincarnation and karma is generally associated in most minds with spiritual traditions of the East, especially Hinduism and Buddhism. René Querido's in-depth, sixty-page introduction, however, places these concepts within the context of Western spiritual development and esoteric tradition, showing us a panoramic view of how such ideas have developed over the centuries in the

West.

principles of waldorf education: Critically Assessing the Reputation of Waldorf Education in Academia and the Public: Early Endeavours of Expansion, 1919-1955 Ann-Kathrin Hoffmann, Marc Fabian Buck, 2024-04-01 The first of two volumes dedicated to this little-explored topic, this volume gathers international perspectives to critically assess how Waldorf education has been perceived and discussed in both public and academic arenas. The book thereby challenges the historical concept of Waldorf education as an international movement championing “progressive education.” Spanning the period 1919-1955, this first volume looks at countries with a longstanding tradition of Waldorf schools: Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Austria, and Finland. The second volume, which covers the period 1987-2004, focuses on more recent developments in Japan, Israel, Spain, Poland, Kenya, France, Slovenia, and China. Throughout both books, over 25 leading scholars present 16 case studies spanning 14 countries to discuss the history and perception of Waldorf education in the context of respective school systems and societies. By exploring the ramifications of these case studies against the background of existing research, the books offer cutting-edge perspectives and prompts for scholarly debates for this as-yet under-researched field. This book will be of interest to researchers, scholars, and postgraduate students in international and comparative education, the theory of education, and the philosophy of education. Policy makers interested in the history of education, as well as practicing teachers and school staff at Waldorf education institutions, may also benefit from the volume.

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principles of waldorf education: Waldorf Schools and the History of Steiner Education

Thomas Stehlik, 2019-10-31 This book marks the centenary of the first Waldorf School, established by Rudolf Steiner in Stuttgart in 1919. With around 1,150 Waldorf Schools and over 1,800 Waldorf Kindergartens established in over 60 countries, this book examines and analyses how the initial impulse of Steiner education has grown over the last century to become a worldwide alternative movement in education. The author documents and compares the growth and development of Waldorf schools and Steiner-inspired educational institutions around the world, and determines the extent to which the original underpinning philosophy has been maintained against the contexts and challenges of contemporary global trends in education. Within such diverse international contexts, it is significant that the schools retain such a distinctive identity, and clearly redefine how 'alternative education' can be viewed. This comprehensive volume will be of interest and value to scholars of Steiner education and Waldorf schools as well as alternative education more widely.

principles of waldorf education: Understanding Child Development: Rudolf Steiner's Essential Principles for Waldorf Education Angelika Wiehl, Wolfgang-M Auel, 2020-02-04 A selection of Rudolf Steiner's source texts on childhood development including scholarly commentary, supplemental essays, and a selection of Steiner's texts on early childhood collected in English for the first time. Translated from the German.

principles of waldorf education: Waldorf Education and Anthroposophy 2 Rudolf Steiner, 1996-10 Julian is, without doubt, one of the most wonderful of all Christian voices. She gets greater and greater in my eyes as I grow older. -- Thomas Merton Other than what is contained in her singular work, *Showings of Divine Love*, we know almost nothing of the personal life of Julian. We do, however, know something about her background, as a recluse, or anchoress, and the social, cultural, and political life of late-fourteenth-century England. Although nothing of it is mentioned in her *Showings*, the times in which Julian lived were fraught with political, social, and economic upheavals in both Church and state. There are, indeed, many parallels to the present age. This, in part, helps to explain why Julian speaks so loudly to today after six hundred years of silence. On the thirteenth of May, 1373, Julian received a series of sixteen visions centered on the person and sufferings of Jesus and on the Trinity. A short time later, she wrote an account of them in twenty-five chapters (known as the Short Text). Twenty years later, after much prayer and reflection, she wrote another account consisting of eighty-six chapters (called the Long Text). During this important interim, Julian the visionary became Julian the theologian. Julian's visions correspond to the classic understanding of such phenomena. Some visions were spiritual locutions. In this experience, God spoke directly to her heart in such a way as to communicate with absolute, unquestioned clarity the desired message. Actual words were probably not used but the visionary was left with no doubt as to the authenticity or the meaning of the message. Other visions were visual or experienced as coming through the corporeal senses. These resulted from the direct action of God on the imagination. Still others were spiritual visions, not easily expressed and usually concerned with the deeper mysteries of God, such as the Trinity. Many of Julian's visions were combinations of all three types. This book is not a translation or paraphrase of Julian's *Showings of Divine Love*. Rather, it is a commentary--in 86 brief, meditative chapters--intended to provide information, reflections, and further theological understanding that will enhance the modern Christian's reading of Julian's book. It can be read independently, prior to reading Julian's book, or along with it, chapter by chapter.

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create in the age of globalisation.

principles of waldorf education: International Handbook of Holistic Education John P. Miller, Kelli Nigh, Marni J. Binder, Bruce Novak, Sam Crowell, 2018-09-14 Providing a comprehensive overview of holistic education's history, conceptions, practices, and research, this Handbook presents an up-to-date, global picture of the field. Organized in five sections, the Handbook lays out the field's theoretical and historical foundations; offers examples of holistic education in practice with regard to schools, programs, and pedagogies at all levels; presents research methods used in holistic education; outlines the growing effort among holistic educators to connect holistic teaching and learning with research practice; and examines present trends and future areas of interest in program development, inquiry, and research. This volume is a must-have resource for researchers and practitioners and serves as an essential foundational text for courses in the field.

principles of waldorf education: Understanding the Steiner Waldorf Approach Janni Nicol, Jill Taplin, 2012 This is a much needed source of information for those wishing to extend and consolidate their understanding of the Steiner Waldorf high scope approach. It will enable the reader to analyse its essential elements to early childhood and its relationship to quality early years practice.

principles of waldorf education: The Education of the Child and Early Lectures on Education Rudolf Steiner, 1996 It is necessary for human beings to remember not only what they already understand, but to come to understand what they already know--that is, what they have acquired by memory in the way the child acquires language.... In a certain sense, understanding things through concepts should proceed from the stored-up treasures of the memory. The more children know in memory before they begin to understand through intellectual concepts the better. (p. 31) As early as 1884, while tutoring a boy with special needs, Steiner began a lifelong interest in applying spiritual knowledge to the practical aspects of life. Steiner originally published the essay at the core of this book in 1907. It represents his earliest ideas on education, in which he lays out the soul spiritual processes of human development, describing the need to understand how the being of a child develops through successive births, beginning with the physical body's entry into earthly life, and culminating in the emergence of the I-being with adulthood. Also included are several early lectures on education, ranging from 1906 to 1911, well before the birth of the Waldorf movement in 1919.

principles of waldorf education: An Arena for Educational Ideologies Miriam Ben-Peretz, Sharon Feiman-Nemser, 2017-05-22 Educational processes are shaped by societal ideas and values. Different ideologies shape the discourses, content, processes and pedagogies of teacher education processes. The book includes cases or illustrations of teacher education in the Montessori, Waldorf, Reggio Emilia and Pistoia traditions, as well as the democratic tradition embraced by the Kibbutz Movement in Israel. Understanding the ideologies that constitute the basis of teacher education programs might predict some of the outcomes of diverse programs on one hand, and serve the adaptation of teacher education to societal needs and requirements, on the other hand. Purposes of schooling, the value of knowledge and the relationship between teacher education and the goals of a democratic society have to be clarified in order to improve education in the service of society and its future. The work of schools depends on the interaction between content, teacher and student. Therefore, the preparation of teachers becomes a central aspect of education.

principles of waldorf education: An Introduction to Steiner Education Francis Edmunds, 2004 Rudolf Steiner's educational system--long established and respected on the European continent--is gradually spreading around the world. Its radical principles, based on a view of the human being as composed of body, soul, and spirit, allows for a truly holistic and balanced education that nourishes the whole child. The author explains, in a clear and lively style, many aspects of Steiner's educational theories, especially the three stages of child development and how the Waldorf curriculum provides a healthy understanding, nurturing, and support for these phases. Edmunds discusses the role of the class teacher, the main lesson, the four temperaments, attitudes toward discipline, competition, and examinations. His answers are based on the author's many years of rich

and varied experience as an educator of both children and adults. This is an excellent introduction to the theory and practice of Steiner/Waldorf education, whether for teachers or anyone who would like to know more about Steiner's ideas. It is especially useful for parents who are looking for a holistic education for their children.

principles of waldorf education: You Are Your Child's First Teacher, Third Edition

Rahima Baldwin Dancy, 2012-08-14 The first book in America to popularize the insights of Rudolf Steiner, founder of the Waldorf schools, regarding the developmental needs of young children, this revised and updated edition offers new ways for parents and educators to enrich the lives of children from birth to age six. Today's society often pressures us into overstimulating young children with flashcards, workbooks, videos, and electronic gadgets in a well-meaning attempt to give them a head start. But children are not little adults—they learn and grow in radically different ways at different ages, and what we do to help could actually hurt instead. Some of the most important learning years happen before your child reaches school. In *You Are Your Child's First Teacher*, respected Waldorf educator Rahima Baldwin Dancy explains the different stages of learning that children go through from birth to age six, giving you the wisdom and understanding to enrich your child's natural development in the right way at the right time. A trusted classic for over twenty years, this newly revised edition contains updated resources and additional information on discipline, early childhood programs, toilet training, using home life as curriculum, and more. From language and cognitive development to appropriate toys and nourishing your child's artistic abilities, Dancy speaks up for a rational approach to child-rearing, one that helps children be children while we fulfill our important role as parents and first teachers.

principles of waldorf education: Steiner Education and Social Issues Brien Masters, 2007

Is the philosophy we use to educate our children responsible, at least partially, for the attitudes and general tone of our societies? A recent UNICEF report on wealthy countries saw the United States and the United Kingdom ranked lowest in the quality of life for young people across a wide range of categories—including poverty, health, drugs, friendships, and happiness. According to experts, those nations that performed best in the survey have created child-friendly societies in which, for example, young people are not pressured to achieve academically until their teens. In contrast, educators in the US and UK generally press toward economic success, using education as a means of generating—through No Child Left Behind and increasing use of tests—the high achievers needed, it is thought, to produce material wealth. Brien Masters—an educator for more than fifty years—asserts that education has a central role to play in bringing into human lives those qualities that can take us forward to a progressive future. He proposes that Rudolf Steiner's educational approach, which is practiced primarily in the Waldorf schools around the world, is well equipped to enable this. In *Steiner Education and Social Issues*—via a series of short, engaging chapters and based on his broad personal experience of teaching and teacher-training—Masters tackles a wide range of modern social issues, from drugs and nutrition to boredom to the influence of television and multicultural societies. This is a wise and informative guide for parents, teachers, and anyone interested in the future development of our children and our culture.

principles of waldorf education: Student-Friendly Teaching Approaches Asim Ari, 2022-02-21

Schools, which play a fundamental role in the reconstruction of society, have fulfilled their tasks in different ways throughout history. In the last century, there have been great transformations in schooling and teaching, which have led to the emergence of different teaching approaches in different parts of the world. This volume introduces the reader to 10 different teaching approaches: the Emmi Pikler Approach, Montessori Education, the Reggio Emilia Approach, Sudbury Valley Schools, the Jenaplan Education Approach, Waldorf Pedagogy, Freinet Education, the Dalton (Plan) Approach, Schools that Learn, and Democratic Schools. It will appeal primarily to undergraduate and graduate students studying in the field of education, and to researchers working in the field of educational sciences.

principles of waldorf education: Waldorf Education and Anthroposophy Rudolf Steiner,

1995 9 lectures, various cities, February 23, 1921-September 16, 1922 (CW 304) This is the first of

two previously untranslated volumes of Steiner's public lectures on Waldorf education. Readers familiar with Steiner's lectures for teachers will discover here how Steiner presented his ideas to the general public with surprising directness. Teaching, Steiner says, should be artistic, creative, and improvisational, not dogmatic. Yet he is clear that the great battle concerns the spiritual nature of the child. Other themes include understanding the role of health and illness in education, as well as repeated expositions of the three major phases in child development: imitation, authority, and freedom. There are also two lectures Steiner gave in England on Shakespeare and new ideals in education. Topics include: Spiritual Science and the Great Questions of our Present Civilization Education and Practical Life from the Perspective of Spiritual Science Knowledge of Health and Illness in Education The Fundamentals of Waldorf Education Educational Methods Based on Anthroposophy Education and Drama Shakespeare and the New Ideals German source: Erziehungs- und Unterrichtsmethoden auf Anthroposophischer Grundlage (GA 304).

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