DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION

TEXT-BOOK SERIES

EDITED BY PAUL MONROE, PH.D.

STATE AND COUNTY EDUCATIONAL REORGANIZATION. By Ellwood P. CUBBERLEY, PH.D., Professor of Education, Leland Stanford Junior University.

STATE AND COUNTY SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION. Vol. I. TEXT BOOK OF PRINCIPLES. In Preparation. Vol. II. Source Book.

By ELLWOOD P. CUBBERLEY, PH.D., Professor of Education, Leland Stanford Junior University, and EDWARD C. ELLIOTT, Ph.D., Professor of Education, University of Wisconsin.

TEXT-BOOK IN THE PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

By ERNEST N. HENDERSON, P.B.D., Professor of Education and Philosophy, Adelphi College.

PRINCIPLES OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

By PAUL MORROE, PH.D., Professor of History of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

TEXT-BOOK IN THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION. By Paul Monbob, Ph.D.

SOURCE BOOK IN THE HISTORY OF EDUCATION. FOR THE GREEK AND ROMAN PERIOD.

By PAUL MONBOB, PH.D.

A HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AS A SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

By WILLYSTINE GOODSELL, PH.D., Assistant Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION. An Introduction to the Philosophy of Education.

By JOHN DEWEY, PH.D.

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PHILOS-OPHY OF EDUCATION

BY

JOHN DEWEY

New York THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 1922

All rights reserved

COPYRIGHT, 1916, By THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

Set up and electrotyped. Published March, 1916.

Normost Bress J. S. Cushing Co. — Berwick & Smith Co. Norwood, Mass., U.S.A.

PREFACE

THE following pages embody an endeavor to detect and state the ideas implied in a democratic society and to apply these ideas to the problems of the enterprise of education. The discussion includes an indication of the constructive aims and methods of public education as seen from this point of view, and a critical estimate of the theories of knowing and moral development which were formulated in earlier social conditions, but which still operate, in societies nominally democratic, to hamper the adequate realization of the democratic ideal. As will appear from the book itself, the philosophy stated in this book connects the growth of democracy with the development of the experimental method in the sciences, evolutionary ideas in the biological sciences, and the industrial reorganization, and is concerned to point out the changes in subject matter and method of education indicated by these developments.

Hearty acknowledgments are due to Dr. Goodsell of Teachers College for criticisms; to Professor Kilpatrick of the same institution for criticisms, and for suggestions regarding the order of topics, of which I have freely availed myself, and to Miss Elsie Ripley Clapp for many criticisms and suggestions. The two firstnamed have also been kind enough to read the proofsheets. I am also greatly indebted to a long line of students whose successive classes span more years than I care to enumerate.

J. D.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY, August, 1915.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

EDUCATION AS A NECESSITY OF LIFE	:				PAGE
Renewal of Life by Transmission			•		1
Education and Communication					- 4
The Place of Formal Education			•		7
Summary		•		•	11

CHAPTER II

EDUCATION AS A SOCIAL FUNCTION:

.

	The Nature and Meaning of Environment		•		12
	The Social Environment				14
•	The Social Medium as Educative			•	19
	The School as a Special Environment .				22
	Summary			•	26

CHAPTER III

EDUCATION AS DIRECTION:

The Environment as Directive .		•		•		28
Modes of Social Direction				•	•	31
Imitation and Social Psychology				•	•	40
Some Applications to Education						43
Summary			•			47

CHAPTER IV

EDUCATION AS GROWTH:

- 54
59
62

CHAPTER V

PREPARATION, UNFOLDING, ANI	D FORM	AL	Disci	PLIN	E:			PAGE
Education as Preparation .	•				•	•		63
Education as Unfolding .			•				•	65
Education as Training of Fa	culties			•		•		70
Summary	•				•	•		79

CHAPTER VI

EDUCATION AS CONSERVATIVE AND PROGRESSIVE:

Education a	s Form	ation									81
Education a	s Recaj	pitula	tion a	ind R	etros	pecti	on				84
Education as	Reco	nstru	tion		•		•	•		•	89
Summary .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	92

.

CHAPTER VII

THE DEMOCRATIC CONCEPTION IN EDUCATION:

	The Implications of Human Association						- 94
•	The Democratic Ideal						100
	The Platonic Educational Philosophy						102
	The "Individualistic" Ideal of the Eighte	een'	th Ce	nturs	<i>.</i>		106
	Education as National and as Social .			. `			108
	Summary						

CHAPTER VIII

AIMS IN EDUCATION :

,

The Natur	e o	fan	Aim	•	•								117
The Criter	ia o	f Go	od Ai	ពាន	•			•					121
Application	ns ir	ı Edi	ucatio	п.	•	•	•	•	٠		•		124
Summary	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	129

CHAPTER IX

NATURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL EFFICIENCY AS AIMS:

Nature as Supp.	lyin	g the	Aim							-	130
Social Efficienc	y as	Aim	•				•			_	138
Culture as Aim	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	142
Summary .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				144

CHAPTER X

INTEREST AND DISCIPLINE:			PAGE
The Meaning of the Terms	•		. 146
The Importance of the Idea of Interest in Education	•	-	. 152
Some Social Aspects of the Question		•	. 158
Summary	•	•	. 161

CHAPTER XI

EXPERIENCE AND THINKING:

THINKING IN EDUCATION :

THE NATURE OF SUBJECT MATTER:

.

The Natu		•	•		•		•		163				
Reflection	in l	Exper	ience		٠			•	•	•			169
Summary		•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	177

CHAPTER XII

The Essen	tiale	of b	ietho	d.				•	•	•	179
Summary		•			•		•		•		192

CHAPTER XIII

CHAPTER XIV

Subject Ma	utter	of	Educa	tor a	nd of	Lear	ner			•		212
The Devel	орт	ent	t of Su	bject	Matt	er in	the l	Learn	er			216
Science or	Rat	ion	alized	Know	wledge	е.						221
Subject Ma	itter	28	Social									224
Summary									•		•	226

CHAPTER XV

PLAY AND WORK IN THE C	URRI	cort	ім:						PAGE
The Place of Active Occ	upati	ions i	n Edi	ucatio	л.	•			228
Available Occupations				•	•				230
Work and Play		•			•				237
Summary	•	•	•	•		•	•		241

CHAPTER XVI

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY:

Extension	of M	feani	ing o	f Prir	nary	Activ	ities				•		243
The Comp	leme	entar	y Na	ture d	of Hi	story	and	Geog	тарһу	7.			246
History an	d Pr	esen	t Soc	ial L	ife								250
Summary		•	•		•			•				•	255

.

CHAPTER XVII

SCIENCE IN THE COURSE OF STUDY: The Logical and the Psychological Science and Social Progress 261

Naturalism	ı and	Hur	nanis	m in	Edu	cation				267
Summary	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	269

CHAPTER XVIII

EDUCATIONAL VALUES:

The Natur	re of	Rea	lizatio	on or	App	recia	tion	•				271
The Valua	tion	of S	tudie	s.								279
The Segre	gatio	n ar	id Or	ganiz	ation	of V	alues		•		•	285
Summary	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			291

CHAPTER XIX

LABOR AND LEISURE:

.

The Origi	n o	f the (Орро	sition	•	•		-		•	•	•	293
The Prese	nt i	Situati	on	•		•	•		•			-	298
Summary	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		305

CHAPTER XX

INTELLECTUAL AND PRACTICAL STUDIES:				AGE
The Opposition of Experience and True Knowledge	•		-	306
The Modern Theory of Experience and Knowledge		•		311
Experience as Experimentation	•			317
Summary		•	•	322

CHAPTER XXI

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES: NATURALISM AND) Hu	MANI	5 M :	•	
The Historic Background of Humanistic Study	•	•			324
The Modern Scientific Interest in Nature					3 28
The Present Educational Problem					333
Summary			•	•	338

CHAPTER XXII

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE WORLD:

Mind as Purely Individual.	•							340
Individual Mind as the Age	ent c	of Re	orga	nizati	on			343
Educational Equivalents			•		•			351
Summary	•	•	•	•	•		•	356

CHAPTER XXIII

VOCATIONAL ASPECTS OF EDUCATION:

The Mean	ing o	f Vo	catio	n.	•			•	•			358
The Place	of V	ocat	ional	Aim	s in E	duca	tion		•			360
Present O	pport	uniti	es an	d Da	nger	8.						364
Summary		•			•		•		•		•	373

CHAPTER XXIV

• PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION :

A Critical Review					•		375
The Nature of Philosophy.	•		•				378
Summary		•		•		•	387

CHAPTER XXV

THEORIES OF KNOWLEDGE:									PAGE
Continuity versus Dualism	۱.								388
Schools of Method			-						395
Summary	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	400

CHAPTER XXVI

THEORIES OF MORALS:				
The Inner and Outer				402
The Opposition of Duty and Interest				407
Intelligence and Character .		•		410
The Social and the Moral .				414
Summary				418

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION

INDEX

Absolute, philosophic ideal of, 67-70, 79.

- Abstract, good and bad sense of, 264-265, 266, 270. See also Concrete.
- Abstract knowledge, 223.
- Abstraction, in Locke's theories, 312.
- Academic seclusion, effect of, 416.
- Accommodation, a form of habituation, 56, 59, 60. See also Habit.
- Activities, how their meanings become ertended, 243-244, 255, 270; industrial, really cultural, 338; mechanical, 58, cause of, 167; practical, conditions making them harrow, 190-191, 319; school, under controlled conditions, 320. See also Occupations, active.
- Activity, the freeing of, 123; imagination as well as muscles involved, 277-278; as opposed to knowledge - early conception, 300-311, modern theory, 311-317; w. mind, 402, 405, the opposition reconciled, 403-404, 418; motive divorced from consequences, 402, 405-406; ps. passivity, in learning, 300; physical, historic reason for its neglect in higher education, 322; purposive, defined and illustrated, 403; as related to stimulus, 29-30, 73. See also Capricious activity: Routine.
- Acts. all social, 414-415.
- Administration, school, its duty to provide adequate facilities, 114; the measure of its worth, 415; as forming a trinity with methods and subject matter, 103.
- Esthetic appreciation, as determined by environment, 21-22.
- Æsthetic interests w. economic, 381-383.
- Affection, in relation to motivation, 147.
- Aim, conditions which make an aim possible, 118-110; nature of, 117-121, 124-126, 120, 205-206, 417, 418.
- Aim of education, as such, does not exist, 125; as stated at various times, 130-131; Artificiality of school learning, 190.

defects and needs of the time reflected in stated aim, 130, 147.

- Aims in education, general discussion, 117-129, 376, summary, 129; clash of aims explained, 160; not furnished by native powers of man, 133; general, use of, 130, 144, 285; in relation to interest, 147, 161; isolated, origin of, 388; social, need of clearer conception, 113, conflict with nationalistic, 113, 116; vocational, their place in education, 360-364, 374. See also Interests ; Values.
- Aliens, why considered enemies by savages, 00.
- American public school an assimilative force, 26.
- Amiability, moral nature of, 415.
- Animals, education of, 14–15.
- Answers," harm done by excessive zeal for, 200.
- Antisocial nature, of man denied, 28-20; of gangs or cliques, oo.
- Antitheses, see Dualisms.
- Apperceiving organs, in Herbart's theory, 82.
- Application, in Herbart's theory, 83.
- Appreciation, the nature of, 271-201, 201-202: as wide in scope as education. 276.
- Apprenticeship, earliest form of, g; the vocational education of the past, 364.
- Aristotle, educational theories of, 295-298; conception of experience and reason, 306; on relation between man and nature, 325-326; permanent truths in his philosophy, 200; opposition to Plato's teaching. 412. See also Athens; Dualisms; Greeks; Philosophy; Plato; Socrates; Sophists.
- Art, as exemplifying ideal of interest, 159, 242: the use of, 241. See also Fine arts; Music ; Painting.

Arts, fine 25. industrial, 274, 276, 278.

- Athens, conditions in, as influencing philosophy, 307, 322. See also Aristotle; Dualisms; Philosophy; Plato; Socrates; Sophists.
- Attention, the remedy for momentary lack of, 410. See also Interest.
- Authority, 75. freedom, 340, 357, 300; relied upon to save trouble of thinking, 394.

Autocracy, aim of education in, 363.

- Bacon, Francis, his appeal to experience, 311; attitude toward truth, 342; union of naturalism and humanism, 330-331.
- Balance, of powers in education, 288–289, 376; of interests, how to attain better, 387.
- Barbarian Europe, its culture not a native product, 338; influence on education, 327, 338. See also Feudalism; Middle Ages.
- Beings, distinction between animate and inanimate, 1-4.
- Belief, superficial, negating responsibility, 210.
- Beliefs, 23. knowledge, 303; revision after Middle Ages, 345-346, 356.
- Benevolence, often dictatorial, 141.
- Biology, its contribution to a democratic theory of knowledge, 401; testimony to the continuity of man and nature, 333, 377, 392-393, to unequal natural endowment, 137.
- Body and mind, opposition of, 165-160, 177, 101, 340, 358, 373, 377, 378, 301; in Aristotle's theory, 200; interdependence ahown by physiology and psychology, 301-302. See also Dualisms; Physical 10, psychical.
- Body vs. soul, 301, 402. See also Dualisms; Physical vs. psychical.
- Botany, connection with life, 235.

Brain, office of, 391-392.

- Business, its contribution to life, 200. See also Commerce; Labor w. leisure; Vocation.
- Capacities, irregular development of, 136. See also Disposition; Instincts.
- Capacity, double meaning of word, 49; how to teach limitation of, 231, 232.

Capital vs. labor, the problem of the day, 366-367. See also Dualisms.

- Capitalism, following upon industrial revolution, 331.
- Capricious activity, contrasted with educative activity or experience, 90-91, 361, 397, with continuity, 392, 407, with thoughtful action, 171, 181; fatal to aim, 119; negated by vocational aim, 361, by knowledge, 397. See also Activities; Activity.
- Carlyle, on the "cash nexus," 350.
- Character, the aim of school instruction and discipline, 402, 418; definition, 370; definition of the character which education should form, 418; why not developed by school education, 184, 221; as developed by primitive education, 10; 55. conduct, 402, 418; 55. intelligence, 410-414, 418. See also Conduct; Disposition; Dualisms.
- Chastity, moral nature of, 415.
- "Check and balance" theory, see Balance of powers.
- Child labor, prevention a social duty, 230.
- Child study, as modifying course of study, 228, 368; as a guide to individual method, 203. See also Psychology.
- Childhood, a positive not a negative state, 49-50, 59, 63.

Christianity, as refuge from the world, 405.

- Church, influence on education, 327, 338; conflict with science, 381.
- Civilization, its factors, 44-45.
- Class distinctions, in Plato's philosophy, 102-106, 112, 115, 305; in feudalism, 142, in eighteenth century, 107, 137, 138, n¹; in Hegel's philosophy, 70; at present, 98, 113-114, 160, 191, 204, 300, 304, 363; paralleled in educational world, 160, 200-201, 302, in conflict of applied and pure science, 268-260, in distinction between rational and empirical knowledge, 380, in various other dualisms, 377, 388, 400-401; danger that vocational education may perpetuate, 130, 140, 371-373, possibility that it may obliterate, 373-374. See also Social situation.
- Commerce, as a socializing force, 349. See also Business; Labor 23. leisure; Vocation.

420

- Communication, definition, 11, 255; always educative, 6-7, 11; extending the meaning of experience, 255; making possible the continuance of society, 3-6, 11; criterion of its value, 219.
- Community, definition, 5-6; conditions making possible, 29; not one body but many, loosely connected, 24-26, 94-97.

Complex es. simple, false notion of, 234-

- Compulsory education, system of, first undertaken by Germany, 112.
- Concern, see Interest.
- Concrete, must progress to abstract, 315-316. See also Abstract.
- Conduct, as determined by knowledge, 412-414, 418; relation to philosophy, 378-379, 387. See also Character; Disposition.
- Confidence, a trait of good method, 205.
- Conformity, not equivalent to uniformity, 60; the essence of education in Hegel's philosophy, 69.
- Connections of an object, made evident by education, 246; as determining response to it, 396; means for learning, 416.
- Conscience, vs. consciousness, 411; intuitions of, 406.
- Consciousness, definition, 121; accentuated by blocking of instincts and habits, 404; not independent, 164; as equivalent term for "mind," 342-343.
- Consensus, origin, 6.
- Consequences of action, ts. its motive, 402, 405-406, 418. See also Dualisms.
- Conservatism vs. progressiveness, 381-383, 390, 401; in education, 81-93.
- Consistency, definition, 379.
- Continuity, of inanimate things, r, of individual life, 2, of social life, 35, of beings with their environment, 13, 333; w. dualism, 388-395. See also Dualisms.
- Control, as a function of education, 28, 48, 90, 397, 401; means of, 39-40, 47, 73; resulting in growth, 1-2; in Herbart's theory, 82; ss. freedom, 340, 356-357; social, indirect ss. direct, 32, 33, 47; variable, importance of, 53-54, 62. See also Conservatism; Freedom; Individuality.
- Coordination of responses, 74, 75, 78.
- Cosmopolitanism, the eighteenth century tendency toward, 106, as voiced by Kant,

110-111; defects of, 113; yielding to nationalism, 109.

- Credulity, human proneness to, 222.
- Criteria, of subject matter, 78, 292; of a society, 96-110, 115. See also Standards.
- Cultural aspect of any study, the educational center of gravity, 249.
- Cultural or liberal education, one of the dangers of, 416-417; as made illiberal, 226; so called, really vocational, 364-366. See also Culture; Intellectual as. practical studies; Vocational aspects of education.
- Culture, as aim of education, 142-144, 271, 376, summary, 144-145; cause of differences in, 43-45; st. efficiency, 142-144, 144-145, 159-160, 373, 377, 385, 389, historical and social explanation of the opposition, 160-161, 203-208, 305, 388-380; traditional idea of, 143, 358, to be modified, 114; definition of true, 145; a moral trait, 417. See also Education.
- Culture-epoch theory, see Education, as recapitulation.
- Curiosity, cause and effect, 244; nature, 245, 391.
- Curriculum, in relation to aims and interests, 271-291, summary, 291-292; place of play and work in, 228-241, summary, 241-242, 243-244; requisites for planning, 225-227; false standards for its composition, 280-291; reasons for constant criticism and revision, 283; measure of its worth, 415.
- Custom, criticism of, basis of Athenian philosophy, 306, 307, 322.
- Democracy, true, characteristics of, 100-102, 115, 142-143, 300, 357, 369-370, 374, 401, 414; criteria for the curriculum ia, 225-226, 338, 339; duty of education in, 139-140, 202; humanism of science in, 268; proper theory of knowledge in, 401; reorganization of education required in, 300, 305, 386; increasing respect for all labor in, 366.
- Democratic conception in education, 94-115, summary, 115-116, 375-376.
- Dependence, a positive power, 50-52; habit of dependence upon cues, 67. Sas also Infancy, prolonged.

- Descartes, the philosophy of, 350, 348-340; a rejector of tradition, 344.
- Development, as aim of education, 131-138, 144, interpreted as unfolding, not growth, 65, 70, superseded by idea of discipline, 110; arrested, one cause of, 50, 61, 62, 206; natural development, its relation to culture, 142, a moral trait, 417.
- Dialectic methods, influence on education, 327-328; the waning of, 368, 369; giving way to experimental method, 395.
- Differences, individual, see Individuality; Variations, individual.
- Difficulty, proper degree of, in a school problem, 184.
- Direction, as a function of education, 28-47, summary, 47-48; power of, developed by educative experiences, 90, 307, 401; social, modes of, 31-40, 47.
- Directness, a trait of individual method, 204-205, 211.
- Discemment, in Locke's theories, 312; in those of his successors, 313.
- Discipline as aim of education, social explanation of, 160; attempt to reconcile with culture, 110; w. interest, 146-161, 376, summary, 161-162, false conception of, 156, 157, origin of this conception, 108; meaning, 150, 151-152, 161-163, 208; a moral trait, 417; external, and doublemindedness, 200, proper substitutes for, 228, 276, to issue in character, 402, 418, to be modified in democratic education, 114. See also Formal discipline; Government, school; Interest.
- Disinterested action, common interpretation of, 407.
- Disposition, definition of, 13, 370; in relation to democracy, 115; power to improve social conditions, 160; habitual, fixes one's real standards, 275-276; foundation of power to develop, 53, 54; influenced by every act, 415, by association, 26-27, 34, 40, by habit, 57, by use of physical conditions, 38, 40, by schools, 4, 26; mental and moral, how to change, 212, 370, effect of subject matter upon, 81; social, means of attaining, 47, 231-237, 441. See also Character.
- Dogma, a crutch to save thinking. 394.
- Doing w. knowing, 340, 378, 385, 391; relation made clear by experimental science,

321-322, 323. See also Activity; Dualisms; Knowledge as derived from doing. Donaldson, quoted, on irregularity of

growth, 136. Double-mindedness, as a result of bad method, 207-200.

Dramatizations, value in school work, 190.

- Drawing, its prime function in education, 278-279. See also Art.
- Drill exercises, to form habits, 312; undue emphasis upon, 60,200; weakness of, 161.
- Drudgery, how different from work, 240-241.
- Dualism, and formal discipline, 72, 76-77, 80; 85. continuity, 388-305, 400-401.
- Dualisms, educational results, 340; origin and remedy, 377; reflection in theories of morals, 402. See also Activity and knowledge; Activity w. mind; Authority as. freedom ; Body and mind ; Body w. soul : Capital w. labor : Character pr. conduct; Character pr. intelligence; Conservatism w. progressiveness; Culture w. efficiency ; Discipline w. interest; Doing m. knowing; Dualism; Duty m. interest ; Emotions m. intellect ; Ends pr. means; Environment and heredity; Experience w. knowledge; Habit vs. knowledge; Humanism vs. naturalism; Individual and the world; Individuality zs. institutionalism; Intellectual pr. practical studies; Inner w. outer; Logical w. psychological method; Man and nature; Matter w. mind; Method as. subject matter; Nature zs nurture; Objective 25. subjective knowledge; Particular 27. general ; Philosophy; Physical ы. psychical; Practice #. theory; Rationalism pr. empiricism or sensationalism; Thinking and experience; Thinking w. knowledge.
- Dualistic systems, origin of, 189-190; purpose of, 378.
- Duty w. interest, 407-410, 418. See also Dualisms.
- Economic conditions, present, tendency of, 114; education, a means of reform, 304.
- Economic interests, w. scientific or zithetic, 381-383.

- Economics, to be included in vocational | Empirical, two meanings of, 263-264; as education, 372.
- Education, as conservative and progressive, 81-92, summary, 92-93; democratic conception in, 94-115, summary, 115-116; importance in a democracy, 304-305, 338; as direction or guidance, 28-47, 375, summary, 47-48; as its own end, 50-60, 62, 362; the essence of, 84. 302; as formation, 81-84, summary, 92-93; as growth, 49-62, 63, 65, 375, summary, 62; as national and social, 108-115, 116; as a necessity of life, 1-11, 12, 375, summary, 11; in the philosophy of Plato, 102-106, 112, 115, 140, of eighteenth century, 106-108, 115-116; intimate connection with philosophy, 383-387; why practice lags behind theory. 46-47; as preparation, 63-65, 375, summary, 79; prospective ss. retrospective conception of, 92-93; as recapitulation and retrospection, 84-89, summary, 93; as reconstruction, 89-92, summary, 93; as a social function, 3, 11, 12-26, 47-48, 94, 112, 115, 375, summary, 26-27; as means of social reform, 108, 160-161, 304-305, 313, 370, 374; as unfolding, 65-70, 81, 375, summary, 79; various definitions, 10, 12, 55, 59, technical definition, 89-90, 93, contrast with one-sided conceptions, 91-92; the highest view of, 417. See also Cultural education; Elementary education ; Formal discipline ; Formal education; Higher education; Informal education; Moral education; Primitive education; Training; Vocational education.
- Efficiency, scientific, definition, 194; wider view of, 98-99.
- Efficiency, social, as aim of education, 109-110, 138-141, 144-145, 271, 291; definition. 141, 144; democratic vs. aristocratic ideal of, 142; a moral trait, 417. See also Culture, vs. efficiency.
- Egoism of childhood, 28, 52.
- Elementary education, inconsistency of, 301; narrow utilitarianism of, 160, 226. See also Education.
- Elements, not necessarily "simple," 234.
- Emerson, quoted, 61-62.
- Emotions, in relation to environment, 147; vs. intellect, 390-391. See also Dualisms.

- equivalent to "trial and error" and ruleof-thumb, 308.
- Empiricism, defects of, 314-317; a school of method, 395, 399-400, 401; its service to school instruction, 313-314, 322; transformed into sensationalism, 312-313. See also Dualisms; Quackery; Rationalism vs. empiricism.
- Empty-mindedness, w. open-mindedness, 206.
- Emulation, as related to control, 34.
- Ends, ps. means, 124, 402; as continuous with means, 377; in relation to interest. 149-150, 161; 25. results, 117-118. See also Dualisms.
- Environment, adult's vs. child's, 60; chance zs. chosen, as educative, 22, 26-27, 44, 320; control by living beings, 1-2, 73; function of, 15-22, 26-27, 28-31, 33, 36, 44-48, 65, 133, 147, 344; in relation to habit, 55-56, 62, 212; Herbart's view of, 83-84; relation to heredity, 87-88; theory of its interference with development, 66, 79; nature and meaning, 12-19, 26-27, 33-40; close relation of physical and social, 33-30; Rousseau's idea of education apart from. 138; fields of strongest unconscious influence, 21-22; study of, a guide to individual method, 203-204. See also Dualisms; School as a special environment; Stimulus.
- Epistemology, development of, 342-343, 356.
- Equipment, lack of, how to compensate **íor**, 191.
- Examinations, the need of, 391.
- Experience, availability in later experiences, 396, 396-397; check and balance theory of, 288, 376, 387; continuity through renewal, 2-3, 11; individual, how it absorbs experience of others, 7, 9, 244, 255, 270, 272; how harmed by mechanical teaching, 245; tr. knowledge, early conception, 306-311, 322, modern theory, 311-317, 318, 323; measure of value, 164; mediated w. immediate, 271-273; nature of, 163-169, 177, 192, 316, 317, 319-320, 323; its quality to be changed by education, 12, 26, 92; of pupil not to be assumed, 180, 197-198,

273; reconstruction of, 92; in school room, as prompting recent reforms in course of study, 228; place of science in, 267-267; shared, gives rise to meaning, 17-19, 26; proving unity of subject matter and method, 195-196. See also Activity; Capricious activity; Dualisms; Experimental method; Experimentation; Reconstruction; Routine; Thinking and experience.

- Experimental method, connection with occupations, 237, 267; consequences of lack of, in Greece, 341; origin, 237; as transforming the philosophy of experience, 319, the theory of knowledge, 303-305, 401. See also Experimentation; Laboratory work; Logical method; Method, as defining science; Science.
- Experimentation, 317-322, 323. See also Experience.
- Evolution, biological, and Hegel's idealism, 69-70; as clinching proof of continuity, 392-303.
- Faculties, as explained by Herbart, 81-82; in Locke's theory, 71, 73, 77, 80.
- Faculty psychology, 286-287. See also Formal discipline.
- Feeling, a social mode of behavior, 14.
- Feudalism, division of classes in, 142; doomed by science, 331. See also Barbarian Europe; Middle Ages.
- Fichte, relation between individual and state, 111-112.
- Finality of experience, defined, 380.
- Fine arts, Aristotle's view of, 206-207; place in the curriculum, 278-270, 292; w. industrial arts, 274, 276, 278. See also Art.
- Fiske, John, and doctrine of prolonged in fancy, 54, n⁴.
- Focusing, an aspect of directive action, 30, 47. 74.
- Formal discipline, the counterpart of scholastic method, 309; doctrine stated 70-73, criticized, 73-70, 80; as an educational value, 271, 286-287; remedy for its evils, 155-156, 158-159; value of particular studies, 286-287. See Discipline; Education.
- Formal education, its place, 7-11; its dangers, 9-11, 272; criterion of value,

62. See also Education; Formal discipline; School.

"Formal steps" in teaching, 82-83.

Formulation, value of, 265-266, 270.

- Freedom, economic, results of lack of, 160; in school, true and false, 352-356, 357; ss. concern for order, 381-383. See also Authority; Conservatism; Control; Dualisms; Individuality.
- Froebel, emphasis on natural principles of growth, 136; strength and weakness of, 67-68, 79.

Galileo, and the rejection of tradition, 344. Games, value in school work, 100.

- Gardens, value in school work, 190, 235, 259, n¹.
- General, see Particular vs. general.
- Generality of subject matter and of method, 378, 379, 380.
- Generalization, in Locke's theories, 312; value of, 265, 270.
- Geography as a study, defined, 246, 248; home geography, 248-249; as including nature study, 246, 250.
- Geography and history, complementary subjects, 246-250, 255; evils of mechanical use of, 245; their significance, 243-255, 376, summary, 255; principle governing choice of subject matter in, 246-247, 249. See also History.
- German states, Herbartianism in, 85; state-supported education, 108-109, 112.
- God, identified by Rousseau with Nature, 134.
- Goethe, appreciation of institutions, 69.
- Good will, chief constituent of social efficiency, 141.
- Government, school, as distinct from instruction, 352, 357. See also Discipline, external.
- Greeks, appreciation of institutions, 70; identification of art and science, 229; explanation of success in education, 166, of intellectual and artistic eminence, 45; individualists, 356; relation between intelligence and desire in their philosophy, 295, 305, between man and nature, 324, 338; distinction between liberal and utilitarian education, 203-208, 302, 303, 305; social environment of, 321; view of mind, 340-341; the first philosophers,

385. See also Aristotle ; Athens ; Dualisms ; Philosophy ; Plato ; Socrates ; Sophists.

- Growth, by control of environment, 1-2; irregularity of, 136; as requiring time, 149.
- Growth, intellectual, adult w. child, 89; capacity for, conditions of retention, 206; attention to conditions of, necessary in education, 12; definition, 49, 206; divorce of process and product, 88-80; Froebel's idea of, 67-68, 79; requisites for, 206, 400, 418; vocation an organizing principle of, 362; intellectual and moral, the universal vocation, 362-363; moral, its connection with knowledge, 418. See also Development; Education, as growth; Education, as unfolding.

Guidance as a function of education, 28-48.

- Habit, 25. knowledge, 395-396; 25. principle, 409-410. See also Dualisms; Habituation.
- Habits, blind, 35-36; blocked, accentuate consciousness, 404; common understanding of the word, 57-59, 60; formation in animals, 15, in human beings, 16, 56; as expressions of growth, 54-59, 62; to be made tastes, 276.
- Habituation, definition, 55, 62. See also Accommodation; Habit; Habits.
- Happiness, key to, 360.
- Hatch, quoted on Greek influence, 326, criticism, 327.
- Health, an aim of education, 134-135.

Hedonism, 405-406.

- Hegel, doctrine of the Absolute, 67, 68-70, 79-80; relation between individual and state, 111-112; the philosophy of, 350-351.
- Helvetius, believer in omnipotence of education, 313.
- Herbart, theory of presentations, 81-83, 93; criticism of, 83-84, 93.
- Herder, appreciation of institutions, 69.
- Heredity, false idea of, 86-87; relation to environment, 87-88.
- Higher education, narrow discipline or culture in, 160; inconsistency of, 301. See also Education.
- History, biographical approach, 251; definition, 246; economic or industrial, 252-

253; ethical value of, 254-255; intellectual, 253-254; methods of teaching, 251-255; as related to present social life, 250-255; primitive life as introduction to, 252; to be included in vocational education, 372. See also Geography; Geography and history.

- Honesty, intellectual, how lost, 207-208; moral nature of, 415.
- Human association, implications of, 94-200.
- Humanism 22. naturalism in education, 267–269, 324–339, 373–374. See also Dualisms.
- Humanity, the ideal of eighteenth century philosophers, 106, 109, 115; as voiced by Kant, 110-111, defects of the conception, 113.
- Humor, teacher's sense of, crippled, 391.
- Hypotheses, in scientific method, 318.
- Idealism, 395, 401; Institutional, 110, 112, 116. See also Institutionalism; Institutions.
- Ideas, not directly communicable, 188; definition, 188-180, 210; use in thinking, 186; vs. words, 168-169.
- Ignorance, importance of a consciousness of, 222.
- Illiterate, as equivalent to uncultivated, 272.
- Imagination, as affected by living together, 7; the medium of appreciation, 276; agencies for developing, 276-277; running loose, 404-405.

Imaginative vs. imaginary, 276.

- Imitation, as related to control, 34; of ends vs. of means, 42-43; and social psychology, 40-43.
- Immaturity, meaning of, 49-50, 55, n¹, 60, 61, 62, 63; advantage of, 85.
- Indirect education, see Informal education.
- Individual, the, his rôle in knowledge, 346; and the world, 340-356, 358, 377, 378, 385, summary, 356-357.
- Individualism, economic and political, 341; in Locke's philosophy, 72; moral, 347; philosophical interpretation of, 344-345, 356; purpose of, 401; religious, of Middle Ages, 341-342; true, its origin, 356.
- Individualistic ideal of eighteenth century, 106-108, 112, 115-116; as voiced by Kant, 110-111.

- Individuality, double meaning, 353-354; the essence of, 142; v. institutionalism, 381-383; recognition of, in school work, 153; vs. social control, 340, 356-357. See also Dualisms.
- Inductive methods of knowing, replacing deductive, 343-344.
- Industrial competency, as an aim of education, 139-140.
- Industrial vs. educational conditions, modern, 303-304.
- Industrial education, see Vocational education.
- Industrial occupations, recent increase in importance, 366-367, 368, 374.
- Industrial revolution, cause of, 331; as necessitating educational reconstruction, 386; as widening humanism, 337.
- Industry, now scientific, 367-368, 374.
- Infancy, prolonged, doctrine of, 54. See also Dependence.
- Inference, the nature of, 186.
- Informal education, 7-10, 19-22, 26-27, 31-40, 212, 230.
- Information, sugar-coated, 65; as an end of school work, 179, 185-186.
- Information studies par excellence, 246.
- Initiation ceremonies, their purpose, 8, 213.
- Initiative, developed by opportunity for mistakes, 231; failure to develop, 60, 80; importance in a democracy, 102, 116.
- Inner 13. outer, 402-407, 418. See also Dualisms; Objective.
- Instincts, blocked, accentuate consciousness, 404; improper treatment of, 60. See Capacities; Disposition.
- Institutionalism w. individuality, 381–383.
- Institutions, evil, as offsetting good schools, 138; in Hegel's philosophy, 68-70, 70; the measure of their worth, 7-8; the stronghold of humanistic tradition, 320.
- Instruction, to issue in character, 402, 418; as the means of education, 81; statement of the problem of, 155.
- Instrumental w. intrinsic values, 279-280, 292.
- Integrity, intellectual, how lost, 207-208.
- Intellect 10. emotions, 390-391. See also Dualisms.
- Intellectual ss. practical studies, 306-322, summary, 322-323. See also Cultural

education; Dualisms; Vocational education.

- Intellectualism, abstract, 348-349.
- Intellectuality, one-sided, 151, 162.
- Intelligence, vs. character, 410-414, 418; illiberal, 160.
- Interest, as making control social, 37-30; divided, cause and results of, 207-200; false idea of, 148-149, 340, 407-408; origin of false conception of, 108; its relation to the conditions of occupation, 362; philosophic basis of depreciation of, 301; another name for self, 408. See also Attention; Discipline w. interest; Duty w. interest; Dualisms.
- Interests, moral question of organization of, 291; to be seized at proper moment, 136. See also Aims; Values.
- Intrinsic as. instrumental values, 279-280, 292.
- Inventions, due to science, 261-262.
- Inventiveness, lost by formal discipline, 80.
- Judgment, as conceived by Locke's followers, 313; developed by opportunity to make mistakes, 231.
- Kant, appreciation of institutions, 60; divorce of morality from conduct, 405; the individual-cosmopolitan ideal of, 110-111; reason the only proper moral motive, 411.
- Kindergarten, proper material for, 232, 233; games, too symbolic, 238; technique, defects of, 180-181, 231.
- Knowing 25. doing, see Doing 25. knowing. Knowledge, as an object of æsthetic contemplation, 397-398; w. belief, 393; definition, 396; as derived from doing, 217-218, 227, 229, 241, early conception of opposition, 306-311, modern theory, 311-322, 323; experimental, 367-368, 303; false conception of, 153, reason for, 160; function, 305; future reference of, 397-398; 18. habit, 395-396; how made humanistic, 269; 29. learning, 175, 385, 180-100; as pragmatically defined, 400; rationalized as science, 221-224; school, lack of functioning power, 308; pr. social interests, 340; theories of, 388-400, summary, 400-401; both end and means of thinking, 174, 185-186, 345, 380-381,

385; true and second-hand, 412-414; relation to virtue, 410-414, 418; vocation an organizing principle for, 362. See also Dualisms.

- Labor, w. capital, the problem of the day, 366-367; w. leisure, 293-305, 340, 358, 373, 377, 390, 391, summary, 305. See also Dualisms; Leisure.
- Laboratory work, basic function in a new field, 273-274; educative value, 190, 416, measure of, 277; proper conditions, 321-322, material, 232, 233, time, 322. See also Experimental method; Experimenta tion; Logical method; Method, as defining science; Science, improper method.
- Language, acquisition a model of educative growth, 133; as an appliance of education, 45-46, 48, 271-272, 416; office in the conveyance of knowledge, 17-19; habits fixed by environment, 21; as showing relation between heredity and environment, 87-88; as means of social direction, 39, 48.
- Learning, two meanings of, 380-300; necessity of the process, 4, 7; the process not an isolated end, 108-109, 205; relation of the process to knowledge, 175, 385; passivity st. activity in, 300, 418; in school, continuous with learning out of school, 416, 418. See also Dualisms; Doing st. knowledge.
- Leisure, as opposed to livelihood, 306-311. See also Dualisms; Labor vs. leisure.
- Lessing, appreciation of institutions, 69.
- Liberal culture or education, see Cultural aspect; Cultural education; Culture.
- Life, varying content of word, 2, 14; as meaning growth, 61, 62; conceived as a patchwork, 288; renewal of, 1-4, 11, 12; static w. dynamic interpretation, 66; as an unfolding, 65.
- Likemindedness, cause of, 42; defined and illustrated, 5, 36-38; mode of obtaining, 13.
- Literature, its place in the curriculum, 278-279, 292; inconsistent treatment of, 302.
- Livelihood, as opposed to leisure, 306-311. See also Labor vs. leisure.
- Locke, and formal discipline, 71-73, 312-313; attitude toward truth, 342.

Logic, formal, a generalization of scholastic method, 399.

- Logical 23. psychological method, 256-261, 260, 334-336. See also Dualisms; Experimental method; Laboratory work, Method, as defining science; Organization of subject matter.
- Man and nature, dualism of, 340, 378, 385; interdependence, 246, 247, 267, 333-334; origin of idea of separation, 320-333, 338, 377; reunion promised by dawn of science, 338-339, not yet realized in the curriculum, 324. See Dualisms.
- Manual activities, measure of educative value, 277; one-sided use of, 190.
- Manual training, traditional, defects of, 231; proper material for, 232, 233. See also Vocational education.
- Marking system, why emphasized, 276; need of, 391.
- Materialism vs. social efficiency, 143. See also Realism.
- Mathematics, its value as subject matter, 287.
- Matter vs. mind, 153-155, 193, 299, 377, 378. See also Dualisms.
- Manners, as fixed by environment, 21.
- Meaning, how acts come to have, 17-19, 26, 90, 93, 397, 401; as making an act mental, 35, 36, 315.
- Meanings of activities, the extension of, 243-244, 255, 270, 417.
- Means, see Ends vs. means.
- Mediocrity, bred by uniform general method, 203.
- Method, defined, 193, 211; dialectical, 327-328; essentials of, 179-192, summary, 192; as general and individual, 200-203, 211; generality of, 378, 379; genetic, the principle of, 251; Herbart's service to, 82-83; individual, traits of, 203-210, 211; of learning as well as of teaching, 201, 202; mechanical, 199-201, cause, 60, 167, 206, 211, remedy, 277; school vs. extra-school, 354; schools of, 395-400, summary, 400-401; as defining science, 224, 256; vs. subject matter, 340, 390, unity of the two, 193-200, 211, 377; totality of, 378, 379-380, 381; traditional, modification needed in a democracy, 114; ultimateness of, 378,

370, 380. See also Dualisms; Experi- Napoleonic struggle, influence on educamental method; Logical method. tion, 100-110. Methods, the measure of their worth, 202, Nationalistic aim of education, conflict with social, 113, 116. 415. Middle Ages, social environment, 321; Nationalistic movement and state-supview of mind, 340-341. See also Barported education, 108-100, 116. barian Europe. Natural (normal) vs. natural (physical), Mill. John Stuart, on work of schools, 304. 131. Mind, definition, 39, 120, 370; doctrine Naturalism, see Humanism pr. naturalism. of its sameness in all persons, 137, 202; Nature, as supplying aim of education, 130as formed before school life, 39; as 138, 376, summary, 144; as conceived "formed" by education, 81, 82, 93; not by Kant, 110, by Rousseau, 106, 131an independent entity, 153-155, 162, 164, 132; education in accord with, 106-108, 110-111, 116; w. nurture, 137, 144. See 167-168: as purely individual, 340-343. 356; individual, as agent of reorganizaalso Dualisms; Heredity in relation to tion, 343-351, 377; narrowing or pervertenvironment; Man and nature. ing of, 159-160; "objective," 69; con-Nature study, a part of geography, 246, sidered as purely receptive, 312: social-250. ized, definition, 40, how attained, 141, Nervous strain of school work, causes of, the method of social control, 40. See 165-166, 210, 280, 355. also Dualisms. Nervous system, office of, 391-392. Mind-wandering, one way to encourage, Non-social relations within social group, 6. See also Antisocial. 277. Mistakes, children's, how useful in school Nurture, see Nature os. nurture. work. 231-232. Montaigne, attitude toward truth, 342. Obedience, as a moral duty, 406. Object lessons, ar. book knowledge, 390; Montessori system, criticism of material used, 232, of technique, 180-181. defect of, 233, 314, 316. Moral, its identification with the rational, Objective vs. subjective knowledge, 147. 411, with the social, 414-417. See also 345, 390. See also Inner, m. outer. Morality : Morals. Observation, superficial, 210; the training Moral education, in school, 411, 416-417, of, 77-78. See also Experience as experi-418. See Education. mentation: Laboratories: Laboratory Moral knowledge, scope of, 414, 418. work; Sense impressions. Morality, as affected by environment, 21;

different conceptions of, 402, 405-407;

the essence of, from one viewpoint, 405,

true essence of, 418; ordinary, a com-

promise, 406. See also Moral; Morals.

Morals, theories of, 407-417, summary, 418.

Motivation, as affected by active occupa-

tions in school, 228-229, 241, by vocation out of school, 362; extraneous, and

double mindedness, 200; in relation to

interest, 147; in scientific efficiency, 00. Motive of action w. its consequences, 402,

Music, its prime function in education, 278-

270; inconsistent treatment of, 302.

See also Moral; Morality.

Motives, adventitious, 64-65, 200.

See also Art ; Fine arts.

405-406, 418.

- Obstinacy, vs. will power, 150. See also Will.
 - Occupations, active, as providing background of appreciation, 273; basic function of, 274; the connections of, 255; place in education, 228-230, 234-237, 241, 243-244, 401, 410, 418; available for school use, 230-237, 321; social occupations, intellectualized, 321, giving moral knowledge, 414, 418. See also Activities, Activity.
 - Open-mindedness, means of evoking, 273; involved in good method, 205-206, 211; a moral quality, 414; a philosophic disposition, 380.
- Ordering, an aspect of directive action, 30, 47, 75, 1¹.

Organization of subject matter of the child,

428

216, of the adult, 215-216. See also Logical 25. psychological method.

- "Original research," by children, 187, 202-203, 354; in all thinking, 173-174-
- Originality, of attitude ar. of results, 354; of thought, 202-203.
- Outer, w. inner, 402-407, 418. See also Dualisms; Objective.

Outlook, breadth of, a moral quality, 414.

- Pain and pleasure, as regulating action, 350; in relation to aim, 148-149; as explained by Herbart, 82; as a motive, 64-65, 198, 209. See also Penalties and rewards; Punishment.
- Painting, its prime function in education, 278-279. See also Art; Fine arts.
- Partiality, see Partisanship.
- Participator #5. spectator, 393; attitude of, 146-147.
- Particular, vs. general, 309-400; vs. universal, 389. See also Dualisms.
- Partisanship of human nature as related to interest, 172-173, 175, 205.
- Passivity pr. activity in learning, 390.
- Past, its relation to the present, 88-89, 93.
- Pedagogics, by Kant, quoted, 110-111.
- Pedagogy, accusation against, 194; one reason for its disrepute, 199-200; "soft," 140.
- Penalties and rewards, philosophic basis for, 391, reason for emphasis, 276. See also Pain and pleasure; Punishment.
- Perfection, as a goal, 66.
- Personality, high worth of, vs. social efficiency, 142, 144-145.
- Pestalozzi, emphasis on natural principles of growth, 136; the work of, 108; formalizing of his work, by his disciples, 233.
- Philanthropy, how to render it constructive, 374.
- Philosophies, moral, treatment of the socialization of the individual, 347-351.
- Philosophy, as emphasizing conflict between humanism and naturalism, 331-333, 338; nature of, 378-387, summary, 387; intimate connection with education, 383-387. See also Aristotle; Athens; Dualisms. Plato; Socrates; Sophists.
- Philosophy of education, critical review of

Chapters I-XXIII of this book bringing out the philosophic issues, 375-377.

- Physical as. psychical, 402, reconciled, 403-404. See also Body and mind; Body as. soul; Dualisms.
- Physical helplessness, tr. social power, 51-52.
- Physiology, proving interdependence of mind and body, 391-392, 401.
- Plasticity, definition, and implications, 52-53, 55, n¹, 62.
- Plato, educational philosophy of, 102-106, 112, 115, 140, 361; knowledge as based on doing, 229, as virtue, .411; relation between man and nature, 325; views on arithmetic and geometry, 303, on experience and reason, 306, 307, 311-312. See also Aristotle; Athens; Dualisms; Greeks; Philosophy; Socrates; Sophists.
- Play, as providing background of appreciation, 273; how different from work, 237-239, 241-242, 368, from fooling, 239; play and work in the curriculum, 228-241, 376, 416, summary, 241-242, 243-244; difference in their imaginative element, 277. See also Work.
- Playgrounds, school, uses of, 416.
- Plays, dramatic, in primitive education, 9; in school work, 190.
- Pleasure, see Pain and pleasure.
- Poetry, the value of, 282.
- Politics, to be included in vocational education, 372.
- Potentiality, double meaning of word, 49.
- Poverty, not the greatest evil of present régime, 370.
- Power, mental, 291.
- Practical education, see Vocation, etc.
- "Practical" man w. man of theory or culture, 159.
- Practical studies, see Intellectual w. practical studies.
- Practice vs. theory, 159, 266-267, 268, 340, 344, 358, 373, 378, 385, 391; early conception, 305, 306-311, 318, modern view, 311-317; why educational practice lags behind theory, 46-47. See also Dualisms. Pragmatism, 395, 400.
- Prejudices, one result of, 206.
- Preparation, education as, 63-65, 375, summary, 79; step of, in Herbart's theory, 82.

Present, importance of living in, 63-65, 79, | Questioning, children's, in and out of school, 85, 88-80, 03, 362. 183; suggestive, 66-67. Presentations, in Herbart's theory, 81-82. Rationalism, 348-349, 395; w. empiricism Primitive education, 8-9, 20, 43-44. See or sensationalism, 399-400, 401. See also Initiation ceremonies. also Dualisms; Reason. Primitive life, as introduction to history, Readiustment, mode of, 404. 252. Realism, 395, 401. See also Materialism. "Principle," true meaning of, 410. See Realization, the nature of, 271-270. also Dualisms : Duty. Reason, early considered the distinctively Printing, invention of, effect on education, human function, 295, the only adequate 213. guide of activity, 307, 322; set up as a Prizes, need of, 301. See also Penalties distinct faculty, 348; modern concepand rewards. tion of, 323, 400, essential to growth and Problem, of discipline, source of, 165-166; to knowledge, 400. See also Kationaleducational, the present, 333-338, 339; ism; Thinking; Thought, Recapitulation theory, 84-85, 236. pupil's own, w. teacher's or textbook's, 182. Reconstruction, as the function of educa-Progress, social, narrow and broad idea of, tion, 12, 26, 89-92, 93; of education 261: Hegel's idea of, 60-70; how pronecessary, 369, 386; of education, of philosophy, of society, all interdependent, vided for, 54; as result of science, 261-267. 386, 387; of society, dependent upon Progressiveness, see Conservatism ps. proeducational reorganization, 373, also upon legislation and administration, 374. See gressiveness. Promoting and keeping back, why emalso Reformers. phasized, 276, 301. Recreation, meaning and need of, 240-241, Reason ; Protestant revolt, as intrenching human-Reflection. 300 Thinking: Thought. ism, 320-330. Psychical, see Physical ps. psychical. Reform, educational, see Reconstruction, Psychological organization of knowledge by of education. vocation, 362. See also Logical. Reformers, educational, recent changes Psychology, as modifying course of study, effected in course of study, 228-230, 320-228; as guide to individual method, 203; 321. See also Reconstruction. false, of learning, 34-35, 40, of sensa-Relations of things, not to be separated from perceptions, 167-160, 177. tionalistic empiricism, 316, 317; modern, sr. faculty psychology, 228, view of voca-Religion, its conflict with science, 381. tional education, 368-369, 374; social, Renascence, see Revival of learning. and imitation, 40-43. See also Child Reorganization, see Reconstruction. Reproduction, as continuing the life study. Public education, system of, first underprocess, 2, 11. taken by Germany, 112. Republic, of Plato, 325. Response, effective, defined, 181-182; as Public service occupations, the socializing related to stimulus, 29-30, 73; only to of. 236. Punishment, to arouse interest, 152; 5ysselected stimuli, 56. tems of, 65. See also Pain and pleasure; Responsibility, the basis of, 302; escaped Penalties and rewards. by reliance on dogma, 304; as a trait of Pupil, false idea of word, 164. method, 209-210, 211; how to increase Purpose, in relation to interest, 147. See sense of, in the rich, 374. Results, in contrast with ends, 117-118; also Aim. in relation to interest, 147. Quackery, degenerate empiricism, 263, 308. Retrospect, value of, 178. Retrospection, education as, 85-89. See also Empiricism.

- Revival of learning, 327; characteristics, 328-329, 330.
- Rewards, see Penalties and rewards.
- Romans, influence on education, 306-327, 338.
- Rousseau, and education for citizenship, 109, n¹; and natural education, 131-138; influence of Plato upon, 106; view of social conditions, 70.
- Routine, contrasted with continuity, 302, with educative action, 90-91, with thoughtful action, 171, 181; negated by vocational aim, 361, by knowledge, 307; penalty for developing, 363. See also Activities; Activity.

Routine methods, origin and results, 199. Rule, prescribed, ss. general method, 201.

Schiller, appreciation of institutions, 69.

- Scholasticism, its nature, and influence on education, 327-328, 395, 398-399.
- School, the bridging of gap between it and life, 228, 273, 416-417, 418; freedom zs. social control in, 351-352, 356-357; its greatest need at present, 48; origin, 9; purpose and finest product of education in, 60; as a special environment, 22-26, 27, 212, 226, 230, 320-321, 401; a steadying and integrating power, 26; a relatively superficial means of education, 4-5, 11; its work once appropriately book work, 220-230. See also Environment; Formal education.
- Schools of method, 395-400, summary, 400-401.
- Science, applied ss. "pure," 268, 336-337; aim, 264, 266, 260, 270; its dawn in the Renascence, 329, the outgrowth of occupations, 235-237, reason for its early slow advance, 174; definition, 223, 256, 263, 267, 268, 269; generality, totality and ultimateness of, 370; as sharpening opposition of man and nature, 330-331, 332, later, testifying to their continuity, 333; as merging into philosophy, 370; as rationalized knowledge, 221-224, 263; conflict with religion, 381; as means of social progress, 261-267; its kind of value dependent on the situation, 282, 384.
- Science study, 256-269, 372, 376, summary, 269-270; historical basis of contempt

for, 310; its blow to prestige of "intellectual" studies, 321; improper method, 257, 250, 267, 302, 322, 335. See also Experimental method; Experimentation; Laboratory work; Logical method; Method as defining science.

- Sciences, social, proper school approach to, 236-237; subject to same method as natural sciences, 333.
- Selection, of responses, 74.
- Self, not fixed but continually forming, 407-408; and interest, two names for same fact, 408; consciousness of, a foe to good method, 204; control of, as a moral duty, 406. See also Individual and the World; Interest us. duty or principle; Self-activity, etc.
- Self-activity in narrow and wide sense, 353.
- Self-interest, 406, 407.

Selflessness, 408,

- Sensationalism, see Empiricism.
- Sense impressions, ss. book knowledge, 300; essential to knowledge and to growth, 400; as used in experimentation, 318; historic basis for their neglect in higher education, 322; over-use of, 185. Sce also Empiricism; Observation.
- Service, social, may lack sympathy, 141.
- Shops, value in school work, 190, 416.
- Simple us. complex, false notion of, 234.
- Sincerity, a moral quality, 414.
- Single-mindedness, a trait of good method, 207-209, 211; a moral quality, 414.
- Skill, proper background and outlook for, 244, 277, 303; danger of drilling for, 209, 233; as an end of school work, 179, 190, 322; inferior to understanding, 299, 318; limitation when based on mere habit, 91, 96, 363, 305; narrow u. broad, 303; as freeing mind for thought, 304; transfer of, 75.
- Slavery, ultimate waste in, 361; actual and natural, 295-296, 303, 304, 305; Aristotle's views concerning, 337.
- Social, the, identical with the moral, 414, 417.
- Social situation, hostile, escaped by subjectivism, 405, reaction, 405-406; present, the greatest evil of, 370-371; inconsistencies of, 298-305. See also Class distinctions.

- Social spirit, the desideratum of school Studies, evil result of complication and work, A15-A16; school conditions necessary for, 416-417; social sympathy, to be made constructive by vocational education, 374, as widening thought, 173. See also Disposition.
- Society, antisocial spirit in, 6, 99-100, 115; means of its continuity, 3-4, 11, 12; despotic, defects of, 97-99; means of formation, 5-6; ideal, constitution and conditions of, 95, 369-370, 374; not one body, but many, 24-26, 94-97; as an organism, 70; treatment of individual variations, 357. See also Class distinctions; State.
- Socrates, as to nature of knowledge, 411-413; as to relation of man to nature, 324-325.
- Sophists, the first professional educators. 385.
- Soul as, body, 402; replaced by brain as. rest of body, 391. See also Dualisms.
- Spectator w. participator, attitude of, 146-147, 393.
- Spelling, in theory of formal discipline, 75-76. 76-77.
- Spencer, Herbert, attitude toward science, 258.
- Spiritual, see Physical 78. psychical.
- Spiritual culture, why usually futile, 143.
- "Spontaneous development," Rousseau's theory of. 134.
- Standards, conventional, w. individual, 64; Greek divorce from experience, 309; as determined by environment, 21-22; isolated, 388; nature of, 274-276, 285, 202. See also Criteria.
- State, aid to poor students, 114; "organic" character of, 110; regulation of private schools, 112; support of education, 108-115, 116, philosophy of, 351. See also Society.
- Stimuli, choice of, 47, 56, 75; the crude w. the selected and weighted, 44; found in present situation, 30-31, 42, 47, 64; to be modified by teacher, 212.
- Stimulus, directive function of, 29-30; external relation to response, 55, n¹; as modified by response, 73-75.
- Stoicism, 380, 405.
- Stubbornness, ss. will power, 150; result of, 206.

- congestion, 210; "intellectual," recent reform in, 321; isolated, 158; in the typical schoolroom, nominal pr. real, 184: origin, o; traditional, modification needed, 114, one reason for their persistence, 156; valuation of, 279-285, 201-202. See also Subject matter.
- Study, two senses of, 390.
- Subject matter, as including active occupations and play, 273; of active occupations may be academic, 232; definition, 153-154, 104; development of, 413-414; as developing disposition, 81; generality, totality, and ultimateness of, 378, 370-380, 381; Herbart's emphasis of, 82, 83, 03; isolated, evils of, 157-158, 162. 388; nature of, 158, 162, 212-226, 376, summary, 226-227; of primitive education, 212-213. See also Method 23. subject matter; Studies.
- Subjective, see Objective #1. subjective.
- Symbols, danger in use of, 272-273; danger and value of, 250-261, 265; dependence upon imagination, 278; Froebelian, 67-68, 79-80; Herbart's relation to, 83; implements of indirect experience, 271-272; learning now becoming less dependent on, 368, 369; necessity in advanced culture, 10; use as affected by sensationalistic empiricism, 314-315, 315-316, as necessitating schools, 22-23.
- Sympathy, intelligent, chief element of social efficiency, 141, 144-145; to be made constructive by vocational education, 374; as widening thought, 173.
- System of education, compulsory and statesupported, first found in Germany, 112; present, an inconsistent mixture, 301-302, 305.
- Taste, as determined by environment, 21-22.
- Teacher and learner, reciprocal relations of, 83, 188.
- Teaching, essential to continuance of society, 4-7; the limitation of its power, 20: three types of, 101-102.
- Theories of morals, 402-417, summary. 418.
- Theory, see Practice w. theory.
- Things w. relations, 167-169, 177

- I hinking in education, 170-192, 203, 367-362, 376, summary, 192; and experience, 163-177, 180, 376, summary, 177-178; ss. knowledge, 186, 345, 380-381, 385; philosophic, differentiation from thinking in general, 387; saved by reliance on dogma, 394; a social mode of behavior, 14; training in, as an end of school work, 179, 192. See also Reason; Thought.
- Thoroughness, intellectual as. physical, 210; a moral quality, 414.
- Thought, widened through social sym-
- pathy, 173. See also Reason ; Thinking. Three R's, not the only "essentials," 226.
- Threshold of consciousness, 81, 82.
- Tool subjects, inconsistent treatment of, 301-302, 304.
- Totality of subject matter and of method, 378, 379-380, 381.
- Town and gown, influence of their separation, 416.
- Tradition, early revolt against, 306-307, 322, 343, 356; questioned by the Sophists, 385; literary, the waning of, 367-368, 369.
- Training, ps. educative teaching, 15-16, 35. . See also Education.
- Transcendentalism, 388, 395.
- "Transfer" of training, 75, 76, 78.
- Transmission of life, 1-4, 11; of complex social customs, 9, 11.
- Trial and error method, 169-170, 176-177, 181.
- Truth, ancient and medieval attitude toward, 341, later attitude, 343-344; survival of the earlier attitude, 390.
- Truthfulness, moral nature of, 415.
- Types of schools, historical explanation of, 280-290.
- Typewriting, as an illustration of nature of mind, 154.
- Ultimateness of subject matter and of method, 378, 379, 380.
- Understanding, as a means of control, 37, 39, 43, 47.
- Understanding one another, meaning of, 18.
- Uniformity of procedure, evil of overemphasizing, 206; not the equivalent of conformity, 60.

- Thinking. in education, 179–192, 203, 361– Universal 13. particular, 359, 399–400. See 362, 376, summary, 192; and experi-
 - Universal education, system of, first undertaken by Germany, 112.
 - Unselfishness, true and false meaning, 408-409.
 - Use as giving things meaning, 34-35.
 - Utilitarian education, see Intellectual w. practical studies; Labor w. leisure; Vocation, etc.
 - Utilitarianism, in elementary education, 160; in morals, 406.

Value, two meanings of, 279, 291-292.

- Values, educational, 271-291, summary, 291-292, 376-377; segregation and organization of, 285-291; of certain studies, 279-285. See also Aims, Interests.
- Variations, individual, see Individuality.
- Virtue, relation to action and knowledge, 385; to knowledge, 410-414, 418; full meaning of, 415.
- Vocation, meaning of, 358-360, 373; as organizing one's knowledge, 362; narrow and broad sense of, 350-360, 373-374. See also Business; Commerce; Labor, ps. leisure.
- Vocational aspects of education, 358-373, summary, 374-374.
- Vocational education, early, must be indirect, 373-364; for skill only, illiberal and immoral, 304, 363, 369; narrow and broad conception of, 372-373, 373-374; present opportunities and dangers, 140, 364-373, 373-374; social value of, 234-235. See also Culture ss. efficiency; Industrial occupations; Intellectual ss. practical studies; Vocation, etc.
- Vocational guidance, proper and improper 304.

- War, as an educative force, 100; how education may avert, 114-115; European, in 1916, used in illustrating processes of thought, 171-173, 175.
- Wealth of parents, not to determine vocation of child, 140.
- Will, appeal to, as stimulus to effort, 198; definition, 157, 101-102; essential dif-

Vorsiellungen, 81.

wo factors in, 150-151.	World, see Individual and the world.
delband, on relation of science to umanism, 329. men, Aristotle's classification of, 296.	World-spirit," 69. Worry, one school cause of, 210. See also Nervous strain.
rds vs. ideas, 168-169.	Writing, invention of, effect on education.
rk, how different from drudgery, 240, 68. See also Labor; Play and work.	, 213.