

## Pedagogical ideas of Johan Heinrich Pestalozzi

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**Abstract:** Pedagogy plays essential role in the educational development of a child, the most important field that should be learnt by a person who is willing to be better pedagogue. In the past the term “Pedagogue “ was used for a person who guides masters’ children, responsible for their safety while they are visiting school. But, currently they guide children to the bright future with the help of the knowledge and experiences they have. One of the greatest pedagogue Iogan Heinrich Pestalozzi have done many works that should be researched and learned in this field that can be helpful for young teachers while teaching children.

**Keywords:** Heinrich, pedagogue, pedagogy, school, education, children

Introduction. Johan Pestalozzi, a famous Swiss pedagogue, was born in Zurich in 1746 in the family of a doctor. After graduating from primary and Latin (secondary) school, he studied at a high school (Collegium Karolinum) mainly social studies. This school was the center of Swiss bourgeois-democratic thoughts, which developed under the influence of the French Enlightenment of the 18th century. At that times Pestalozzi demanded bourgeois democratic reforms in Sweden. He and several other students were imprisoned for advocating in this field. During those time, Switzerland was a backward country where the people lived in poverty, especially the peasants, among whom there were many poor people who did not have land.

Pestalozzi’s outlook was formed as a result of familiarity with the hard life of the masses and direct observation of it, as well as familiarity with the ideas of French intellectuals, in particular JJ Rousseau, He devoted his life to the service of the people, tried to alleviate the condition of the peasants. As a result, he wrote books named “How Gertrude teaches her children”, “The Mother’s Book” or a guide for mothers on how to teach their children to observe and speak, “The ABC of Sense Perception” which includes informations related to the alphabet of observation or measurement, with “Lessons on the Observation of Number Relations”, "Swan Song". Pestalozzi first established a school in 1761 in the village Neuhof outside of Martina plantation. Then in order to test his concepts in practice. In 1774, he opened an school for the poor in Neuhof, he collected 50 orphans and neglected children and connected them with labor education. In this orphanage, children learned to read,

write and count, as well as spinning, weaving and farming. It was not possible to save this institution, because it was difficult to live on the labor of children.

One of the great discoveries of Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi was the establishment of the first public schools in Switzerland. Pestalozzi opened an orphanage for 80 children who were orphaned as a result of the Swiss Revolution in December 1798. The content of the work of this orphanage was noted in the "Letter to one of his friends about the department of Stans", written in 1799. It is said that: "From morning till night I myself accompanied them. When they cried, I cried, and when they laughed, I laughed. I would eat what they ate, and whatever they drank, I would drink. I had no home, no friend, no servant but them". Pestalozzi practically developed his pedagogical ideas, especially the theory of elementary education, in Burdgorf in 1800-1804, and in Yverdon in 1805-1825. In 1800, the institute was established under the leadership of Pestalozzi. The following, which fosters the mental maturity of Pestalozzi children promoted didactic rules:

1. Harmony of education with nature
2. Orientation from simple to complex
3. Adapting the child to his strength and abilities
4. Demonstration

According to Pestalozzi's view of the correct development of children, the purpose of physical education is to develop the child's natural physical talent, to increase his physical strength. Pestalozzi believed that if this goal is realized, physical education will form a person as a person, develop his intelligence, moral feeling and will. [1]

Pestalozzi emphasizes that the child's natural desire to act is the basis of their physical education. According to him:-" He sees not only the physical, but also the moral development of the child. He saw the things that the child can do. Their fulfillment is the basis for the development of such qualities as human dignity, hard work, determination, and conscientiousness. it was necessary to pay attention to it".[2],[4-6]

It is worth noting Pestalozzi's views on moral education.[1] According to him, the goal of moral education was to instill in children love, loyalty, and respect for people. He considers the child's love for his mother to be an integral part of moral theory. The mother's care creates a feeling of gratitude and love for the mother. [6-8] As this mutual love develops and strengthens, a sincere connection between the mother and the child occurs. [8]

Education - Pestalozzi said that the task of education is that the child has certain knowledge it is not only to do, but also to develop mental ability in it.[1] It is Pestalozzi who recommends that education be based on concrete life observations, considers demonstration the highest condition of education. [8-12] In education

children should be taught to observe the ability of observation and their life events. Pestalozzi's philosophy of education considers the following as its main principles[1],[6-9],[13]. They consist of:

1. Basic principles of education.
2. Educational goals.
3. Teaching methods . Place of students.
4. The role of teachers.
5. Curriculum.

The main goal of Pestalozzi' described by his contemporaries as: -"Human nature is good and getting higher education helps people to cooperate in society serves to give an opportunity to do. "[6]

According to Russian language teacher K. D. Ushinsky, "Developmental education idea is Pestalozzi's great discovery". [7]

How Pestalozzi taught his children: "Humanity the course of nature is unchanging in its development. Therefore, there are two good methods of teaching and an infinite number of bad methods: the negative properties of each of them increase as the method deviates from the laws of nature, and decrease as it follows these laws. It can't be. Only one method is good, it is based on the eternal laws of nature. " [8-9] logon Henry Pestalozzi's final goal of learning forms a logical symbol of the world as follows: "To the child only those concepts appear to be clear, the clarity of which cannot be reached through personal experience." nothing can be added ... The path to clear understanding is step by step, by clarifying and clearly understanding all the topics open to children knows and seeks from them." [5-8]

Conclusion. Pestalozzi's pedagogical ideas and works are one of the most reliable sources that guide to become a good pedagogue. He didn't look at children as a teacher who only teach something, but as someone who is close to them. He mentioned to pay more attention to child's natural physical talent that physical education will form a person as a person.

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