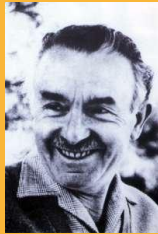


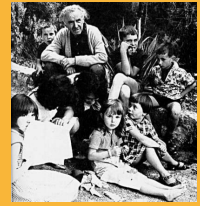
CELESTIN FREINET (1896-1966)



1. Life of Freinet:

Born on October 15, 1896

- 1914: mobilized for the first world war
- 1920: become a teacher in Bar-sur-Loup and starts printing at school and participates to the New Education movement.
- 1928: moved to St. Paul de Vence,
- 1929-1933 development of the Freinet movement
- 1934-1935 Freinet build his school in Vence
- 1939: Arrested and placed in concentration camps
- 1948: the Cooperative of secular education is transformed into "Institute of Modern School"
- 1950: expelled from the Communist Party
- 1966: Freinet died in Vence.



2. Pedagogy of Freinet:

➤ Four main features:

- ▢ Development of individual characters.
- ▢ Critical examination of their environment.
- ▢ Self responsibility.
- ▢ Cooperation and responsibility for each other

➤ Teacher:

- ▢ Assistant
- ▢ Help the pupils to find answers

➤ Lessons:

- ▢ Experiences of children
- ▢ Free investigation
- ▢ Exploration



➤ Working equipment:

- ▢ No schoolbook
- ▢ Card index to look something up
- ▢ Card index for experiments.
- ▢ Media
- ▢ Library



➤ Methods:

- ▢ Studios (ateliers)
- ▢ Class meeting
- ▢ School printing press
- ▢ Wall newspaper
- ▢ Plan of the week
- ▢ Free writing
 - . writing down of experiences, thoughts...
 - . 3 important roles of free writing



➤ Presentation of their work:

- ▢ Different ways
- ▢ Child can choose

➤ Evaluation:

- ▢ Written evaluation
- ▢ Important: learning progress, individual way of learning



3. Freinet nowadays and its roles in special education:

➤ Modern School movement:

❑ At the International level:

- . FIMEN (International federation of movement of modern school)
- . RIDEF (International meeting of Freinet's Educator)

❑ At the National level:

- . Kooperative-Freinet (KV), in Germany
- . Elämänkoulu Livets Skola-Suomen Freinetpedagoginen, in Finland
- . ICEM (Cooperative Institute of Modern School), in France



➤ Freinet pedagogy and special education:

❑ For children with learning difficulties within class

❑ The child is placed at the center of the education system:

- . Practical skills recognized
- . Free writing: a kind of therapy
- . Every child progresses at his own pace
- . A teacher, who helps each pupils
- . Realization of collective project valorized self-esteem



Sources:

• <http://freinet.paed.com/freinet/fpaed.php>

• <http://www.icem-pedagogie-freinet.org/>

• <http://www.fimem-freinet.org/>

• <http://www.freinet.org/>