

For more information about the Montessori method of education, the following books are recommended:

“A Parent’s Guide to the Montessori Classroom”
- by Aline D. Wolf

“Montessori Insights for Parents of Young Children”
- by Aline D. Wolf

“The Discovery of the Child”
- by Marie Montessori

“The Secret of Childhood”
- by Maria Montessori

“Montessori—A Modern Approach”
- by Paula Polk Lillard

“Montessori—The Science Behind the Genius”
- by Angeline Stoll Lillard

Visit the AMS website at :
www.amshq.org

Dr. Maria Montessori, born in Italy in 1870, dedicated her life to learning how to best educate young children; her books explain her education philosophy and how it can be put into action. She wrote her works in Italian and they have since been translated into English.

Montessori in the Home offers helpful tips on how to support your child at home while



expanding on what they are learning at BCLC.

Topics covered include:

Your child's desire to be independent

Portraying behaviors and characteristics that your child will learn from you

Using precise language when speaking to your child

Providing your child with a stimulating environment suited to his needs

Being positive in your dealings with your child.

Considering your child's slower sense of time

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in the *Home*



How can you help support what your child is learning at BCLC in your home?



www.brightchildlearningcenter.com

**How can you help support in your home the time-proven Montessori Method used at BCLC?
Here are some suggestions, as found in the book, "Montessori and Your Child: A Primer for Parents" by Terry Malloy.**



A desire to be independent is one of the strongest drives in your child. To foster this independence, don't do things for your child that they can do for themselves. When they are ready, teach them to feed themselves, dress themselves, and do simple chores such as dusting or watering plants. Older children can help with laundry, gardening, and assist with food preparation. Other things you can implement at home include:

- Buy clothing that your child can put on and take off themselves.
- Use child-sized furniture in your child's room: give them a low table and drawers that they can open easily, a light chair they can carry and move, and low hooks so they can hang up their own clothing.
- Give your child their own cleaning materials, such as a small sponge, dust cloth, broom and polish so they can keep their own room clean.

Be positive in your dealings with your child. Find another way to tell them things so you can avoid using such words as "don't," "can't" or "wrong." For example, if your child has been wiping the table and you see they have missed a spot, simply point to it or say, "one more spot and the table will be perfect." Negative words make your child feel badly about themselves. Positive words will make your child feel successful and independent.

Consider your child's slower sense of time.

Plan ahead so you don't have to rush your child. Notify them in advance of an event, such as going shopping, so they can prepare themselves at their own speed. Spend some time each day in an activity with your child that will be leisurely and enjoyable for both of you. Allow time for your child to complete an activity they begin. If an activity has become extremely tiring or complex, you may assist them in finishing it, but never do it for them.



A young child learns by imitating the adults in life that are closest to him.

Let your child share in your chores such as:

- Shopping
- Sewing
- Cooking
- Wood working, etc.

Share your special interests and hobbies with your child such as:

- Sports
- Bird watching
- Painting
- Playing a musical instrument, etc.

Model the behaviors and characteristics you want your child to copy and learn from. It is best to be like this yourself, if you want your child to be:

- Loving
- Honest
- Orderly
- Gentle
- Polite
- Considerate, etc.

Use precise language when speaking to your child.

You can greatly assist your child's ability to express themselves clearly by using careful speech around them. Help your child learn the names of things in the world by using them yourself. Instead of saying, "please give me that thing over there," try to say, "please give me the red book on the end table."



Provide your child with a stimulating environment suited to their needs.

Parents who know their child's abilities at any given time

can provide materials and activities that will assist their growth and development. Young children can be given a small tub of water and plastic bottles, sponges, and strainers to work with. Other useful materials include a sandbox and pail, shovel, and watering can; shells and pebbles to sort and count; play dough, cookie cutters, and rolling pin; large wooden blocks; paints; books. Provide your child with their own work area or table. Introduce new objects slowly and give them time to become completely familiar with them before you giving something else.

