# THE INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL: OR, LECTURES ON SCHOOL-KEEPING

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The instructor's manual: or, Lectures on school-keeping by S. R. Hall

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### S. R. HALL

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Trieste

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## LECTURES ON SCHOOL-KEEPING.

### BY S. R. HALL, A. M.

REVISED EDITION.

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#### LECTURE I.

Importance of teacher's vocation — extent of influence very great. Effect of habits formed in childhood lasting as life. Negligence of parents with regard to responsibility — evil parental examples. Unbounded influence teachers may exert — responsible for use of this power — effect on the destiny of children important — teacher's work to train children for future life

#### LECTURE II.

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#### LECTURE III.

#### LECTURE IV.

Qualifications and duties of Instructors. Capacity to understand the diversities of character among pupils. Precocity - peculiar treatment required - danger of neglecting this. Uncommon duiness, no proof of weak mind - dull to be encouraged. Acquaintance with laws of health -- dangers of ignorance -impure air-damp clothing-sitting in current of cold air, especially when perspiring-long confinement in school. Ability to govern - judicious government essential to success -order necessary - teacher has right to enforce necessary laws-government essential to advancement in study-to cultivation of social and moral affections -- of faculties of the mind - school without discipline hotbed of evil passions. Tact for teaching --- best way to accomplish ends to be sought. Tact in managing school-adaptation to circumstancespleasure in exercise of ingenuity in accomplishing an object -teacher deals with human nature - school-room an empire of mind. Illustrations of value of this qualification -- tardy scholars, etc. Teachers carefully to study the subject . 67-79

#### LECTURE Y.

Qualifications and daties of Instructors. Ability to teach in best manner-good reading cssential-few good readerserrors common-attempt to learn too mach-neglect of thorough knowledge of branches of study-few willing to make effort to become good writers. Importance of acquaintance with Natural History-Rhetoric-Natural Philosophy - Chemistry-Moral Philosophy-ignorance of these, occasions loss of opportunity for usefulness. Education: embracing physical, intellectual, and moral training . . . . 79-89

#### LECTURE VI.

Qualifications and duties of Instructors. Therough acquaintance with nature of duty and responsibility — important to personal happiness — to success. Observe peculiarities of children — variety of character among parents. Best mode of communicating instruction to be sought — requires study of human nature — practice, etc. Teaching the communication of ideas. Station of the teacher involves great responsibility — influence not limited to this world — means for gaining influence should be studied — different degrees of influence exerted — necessary influence how to be cultivated. Avoid being hasty — deliberation — never speak angrily — be pune tual. Teacher's whole time to be devoted to school . 89-111

#### LECTURE VII.

General management of schools. Government. Self-government. on the part of the instructor essential - examples. Proper mode of treating scholars; illustration - scholars should be treated as moral and intellectual beings; illustration - let them see that you act on principle - decide deliberately - no decision better than wrong one. Government should be uniform -difficulty of this -- large scholars not allowed more liberty than smaller ones. Firmness essential to good government. Impartislity in government - danger of particility. Laws designed not to prevent but to secure happiness of the young. Government should be such as to lead scholars to cultivate self-government; to do right from principle, not from fear - deficiency on this point --- pupils to be made accuainted with design of law. Instructor must show interest in weifure of pupils. Amusements. Manner of speaking proper in school - dictatorial manner to be avoided. Punishment: proper when laws are recklessly violated - be not Arety to punish; be serious punishment must be made effectived to prevent repetition of crime. Promise no rewards; unfavorable influence - rewards if given should be rewards of merit --- dull not to be punished 

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