

# SCHULE\_1\_INTRO

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## 1.1 SCHULEINFÜHRUNG (VIDYARAMBHA)

अनन्तशास्त्रं बहुलाश्च विद्याः स्वल्पश्च कालो बहुविज्ञता च ।  
यत्सारभूतं तदुपासनीयं हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवाम्बुमध्यात् ॥

„Die Zahl der Bücher und Wissenschaften ist unendlich, das Leben aber kurz und voller Ablenkungen. Deshalb sollte man stets nach der Essenz suchen, so wie ein Schwan die Milch aus Wasser filtert.“ (Cāṇakya-Nītidarpaṇa 15.10)

पृथिव्यां त्रीणि रत्नानि जलमन्नं सुभाषितम् । मूढैः पाषाणखण्डेषु रत्नसञ्ज्ञा विधीयते ॥

„Es gibt auf der Welt drei Arten von Edelsteinen – Wasser, Nahrung und Spruchweisheit. Narren denken bei Edelsteinen an Stücke von Steinen.“ (Cāṇakya-Nītidarpaṇa 14.1)

अमन्त्रमक्षरं नास्ति मूलमनौषधम् । अयोग्यः पुरुषो नास्ति योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः ॥

„Keine Silbe ist ohne Bedeutung, keine Wurzel ohne Heilkraft, kein Mensch ohne Fähigkeiten – aber nur wenige wissen sie anzuwenden.“ (Śāstra)

गन्धेन गावः पश्यन्ति वेदैः पश्यन्ति ब्राह्मणाः । चारैः पश्यन्ति राजानश्चक्षुभ्यामितरे जनाः ॥

„So wie eine Kuh durch den Geruch sieht, gewöhnliche Menschen durch die Augen und Könige durch Agenten, so sehen Gelehrte durch die Schriften.“ (Mahābhārata 5.34.34)

यः सततं परिपृच्छति शृणोति सन्धारयत्यनिशम् । तस्य दिवाकरकिरणैर्नलिनीव विवर्धते बुद्धिः ॥

„Wer stets um Rat fragt, zuhört und diesen annimmt, dessen Intelligenz erblüht wie ein Lotos im Sonnenschein.“ (Pañcatantra 5.87)

सर्वत्र ब्राह्मणाः सन्ति सन्ति सर्वत्र क्षत्रियाः । वैश्याः शूद्रास्तथा कर्ण स्त्रियः साध्वश्च सुव्रताः ॥

„Überall gibt es weise Lehrer, gute Herrscher, aufrichtige Geschäftsleute und Arbeiter sowie Frauen mit festen Grundsätzen.“ (Mahābhārata 8.45.22)

विषादप्यमृतं ग्राह्यं बालादपि सुभाषितम् । अमित्रादपि सदृत्तममेध्यादपि काञ्चनम् ॥

„Nektar soll man auch aus Gift gewinnen, Gold aus Abfall aufheben, eine Lektion von einem Feind ertragen und Weisheit den Worten eines Kindes entnehmen.“ (Manu-Samhitā 2.239)

निषेकगर्भजन्मानि बाल्यकौमारयौवनम् । वयोमध्यं जरा मृत्युरित्यवस्थास्तनोर्नव ॥

„Die neun Lebensabschnitte sind: 1. Zeugung, 2. als Embryo, 3. Geburt, 4. frühe Kindheit (0-5 Jahre), 5.

Kindheit (=Schulzeit, 5-15), Jugend (15-45), 7. mittleres Alter (45-60), 8. Alter (ab 60) und 9. Tod.“ (Bhāgavata-Purāṇa 11.22.47)

लालयेत्पञ्च वर्षाणि दशवर्षाणि ताडयेत् । प्राप्ते तु षोडशे वर्षे पुत्रे मित्रवदाचरेत् ॥

„Die ersten fünf Jahre soll man ein Kind verwöhnen, es dann zehn Jahre erziehen, aber sobald das sechzehnte Jahr beginnt, soll man es wie einen Freund behandeln.“ (Cāṇakya-Nītidarpaṇa 3.18)

Die Schulbildung teilte sich in Indien in (1) 5 Monate Schule und (2) 7 Monate Selbststudium (Svādhyāya) durch tägliches lautes Wiederholen der Vedāṅgas (Grammatik, etc.) und anderer grundlegender Texte.

Freie Tage während der 5 Monate Schule waren jeden Monat die Tage von Neumond und Vollmond sowie der achte und vierzehnte Tag jeder Mondphase (also monatlich 8 Tage), plus große Feiertage.

## 1.2 HOMESCHOOLING

The earliest public schools in modern Western culture were established during the reformation with the encouragement of Martin Luther in the German states of Gotha and Thuringia in 1524 and 1527.

"Natural learning", or "unschooling" describes an approach in which parents do not authoritatively direct the child's education, but interact with the child following the child's own interests, leaving them free to explore and learn as their interests lead. Unschooling attempts to follow opportunities as they arise in real life, through which a child will learn without coercion. Children at school learn from 1 teacher and 2 auxiliary teachers in a classroom of approximately 30. Kids have the opportunity of dedicated education at home with a ratio of 1 to 1. Children learn best by doing; a child may learn reading to further an interest about history or other cultures, or math skills by operating a small business or sharing in family finances. They may learn animal husbandry keeping dairy goats or meat rabbits, botany tending a kitchen garden, ...

Another prominent proponent of unschooling is John Taylor Gatto, author of Dumbing Us Down, The Exhausted School, A Different Kind of Teacher, and Weapons of Mass Instruction.

A homeschool cooperative is a cooperative of families who homeschool their children. It provides an opportunity for children to learn from other parents who are more specialized in certain areas or subjects. Co-ops also provide social interaction. They may take lessons together or go on field trips. Some co-ops also offer events such as prom and graduation for homeschooled students.

The Reichsschulpflichtgesetz, implemented in 1938, effectively banned all homeschooling with criminal consequences for anyone found practicing.