

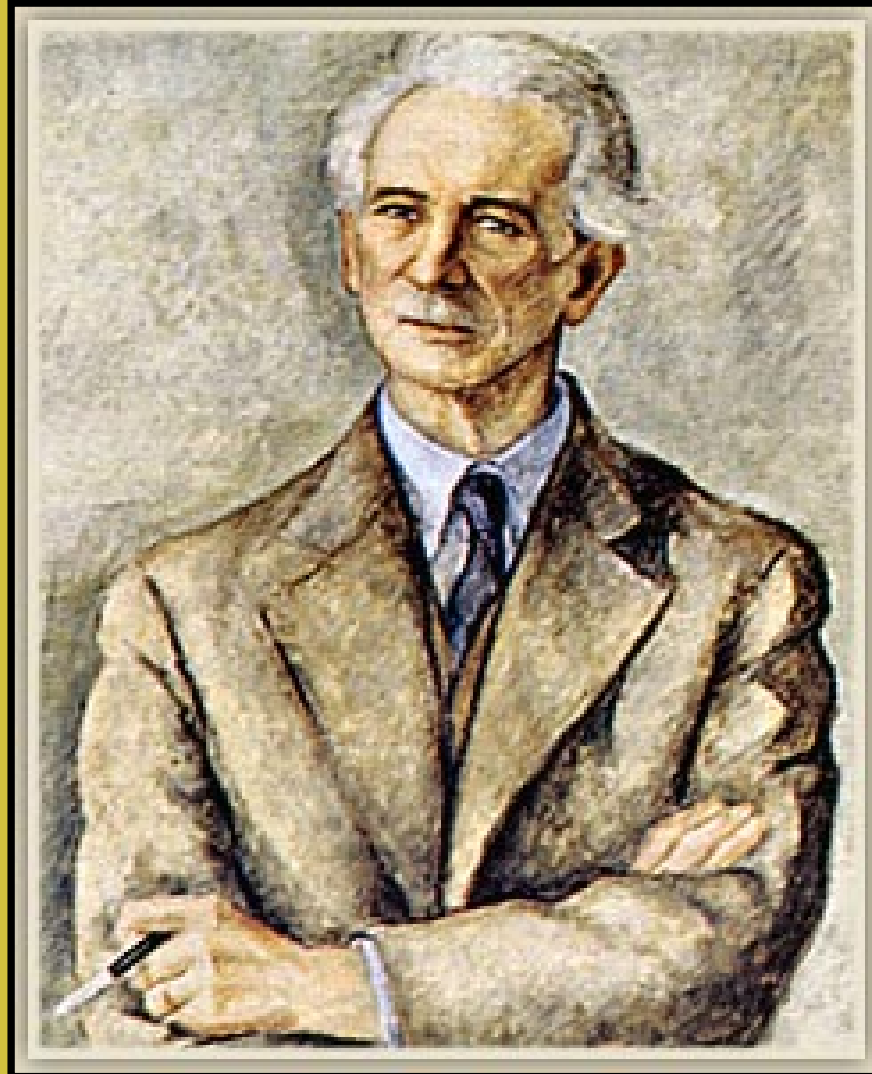
# National and Kapodistrian University Of Athens



**Faculty of Primary School  
Education**

# Alexandros Delmouzos

1880 - 1956



# **Alexandros Delmouzos**

**1880 - 1956**

**“Bring your student into an awareness of himself, his nation, without making him condemn or hate the other nations.”**

**“Show to him that his nation is a team that belongs to the totality, the humanity and it’s a part of it. Water his soul with love for freedom in order to make it an interior need. And this is enough because love is incomparably stronger than hate.”**

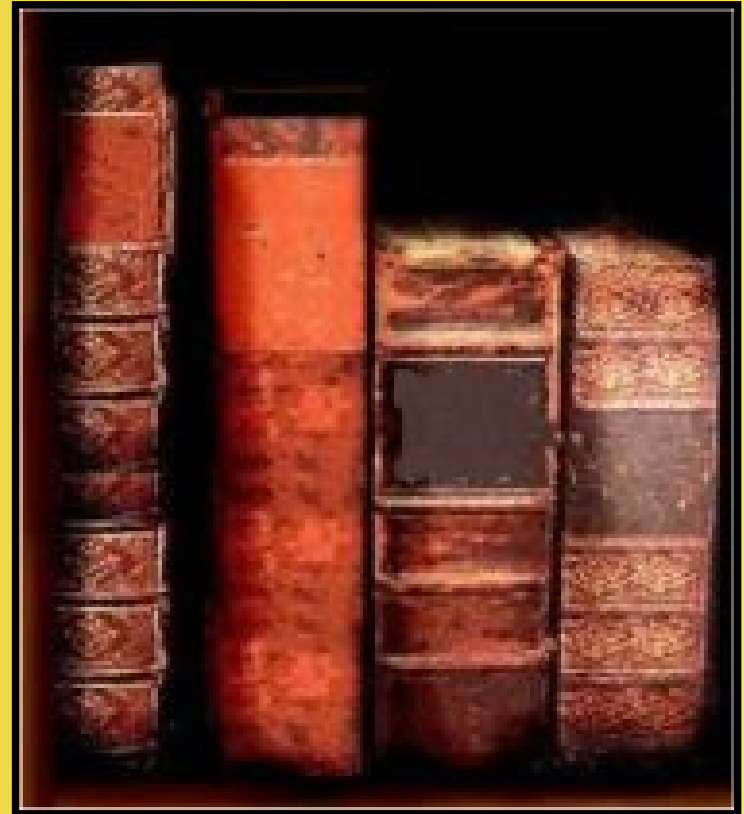
# His Life

- Born in Amfissa on the 31st of December 1880, where he stayed until the age of 16.



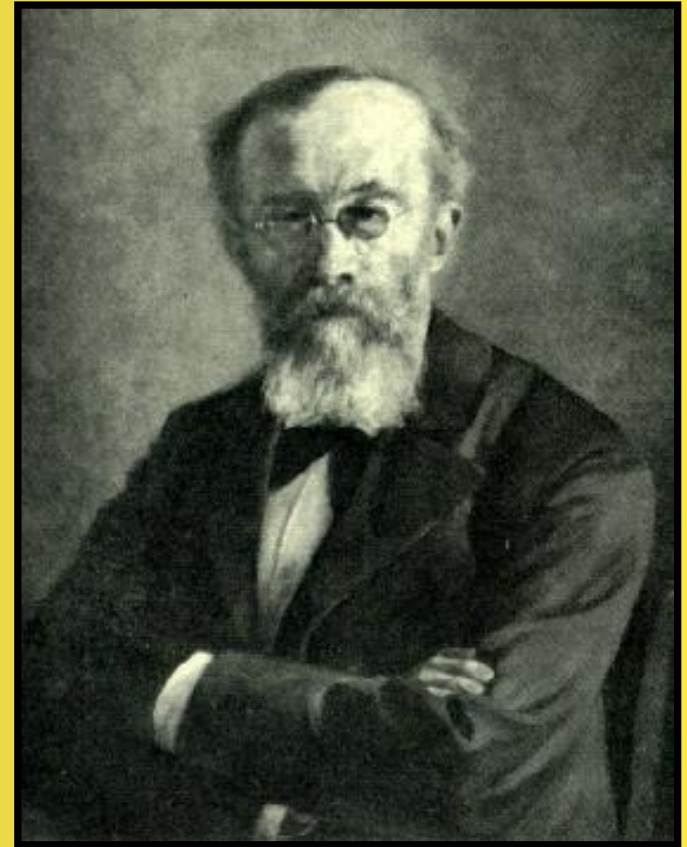
# Studies

- In 1896 he went to Athens to study and graduated in the Philosophical Department of U.O.A. (in spite of the objections of his parents who encouraged him to study in the Polytechnical University).



# Studies

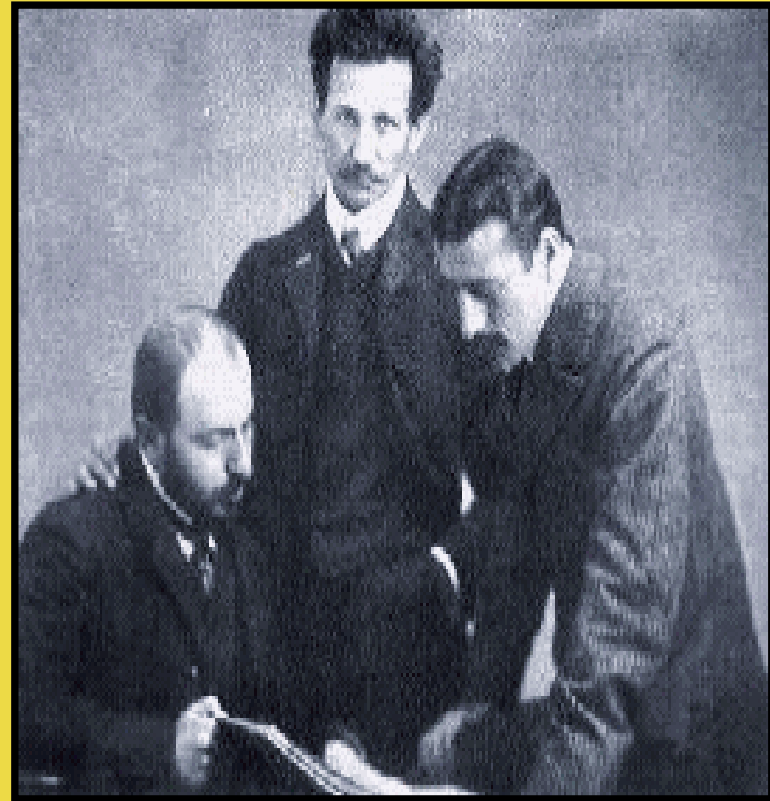
- He completed his studies in the Philosophical Department in 1902 and later he left for postgraduate studies in Germany.
- In 1905 he studied “Principles of Physiological Psychology” in Lipsia next to Wilhelm Wundt.



**Wilhelm Wundt**  
**1832-1920**

# Studies

- In 1906 until February of 1907 he continued his studies in Iena while at the same time he was studying Pedagogic and Didactics in a Pedagogical Centre of Studies.
- He was deeply influenced by Georgios Skliros, a famous sociologist.



# Studies



Alexandros Delmouzos

- After finishing his studies in Germany Al. Delmouzos returned to Greece by the end of 1907 where a climate of changes was being formed.



# The Higher Demotic Girl's School

- In 1908 Al. Delmouzos took over the direction of the Higher Demotic Girl's School in Volos.
- From this position he implemented his pedagogical theories until 1911.



The Higher Demotic Girl's School

# The Higher Demotic Girl's School

- **Alexandros Delmouzos was forced to leave Volos with his Family in 1911, deeply disappointed about the unfair and immoral attack on him.**



# 1913

- In 1913, in collaboration with Dimitris Glinos (another famous pedagogist), Al. Delmouzos composed the educational bills for the Government of Fileleftheroi.\*



Al. Delmouzos and Dimitris Glinos

- \*(Liberals: the government of that period with Eleftherios Venizelos as a prime minister).

# The Educational Reformation

- In May of 1917 the Government created two seats for Higher Supervisors of Primary School Education and in one of them Al. Delmouzos was placed.



Al. Delmouzos, D. Glinos, M. Triantafilidis

# 1921-1922

- During 1921 and 1922 he left with his family for Munich, where he continued his pedagogical researches, and where he observed the so-called “Work–Schools (schools that produced productive workers.)”



Al. Delmouzos and his wife

# **1927-1937**

- **In 1927 the Educational Association split into two parts, and Al. Delmouzos was now on the opposite side from his co worker Dimitris Glinos.**
- **In 1928 he is placed as a tactical professor in the Philosophical department of University of Thessaloniki where he worked until 1937.**

# 1937-1956

- From 1937 until the end of his life he was working hard for the development of the Greek educational system.
- Between 1951 and 1956 he was a councillor for the National Scholarships Foundation.



# 1956

- **Alexandros Delmouzos died in the 10th of December of 1956 at the age of 76.**





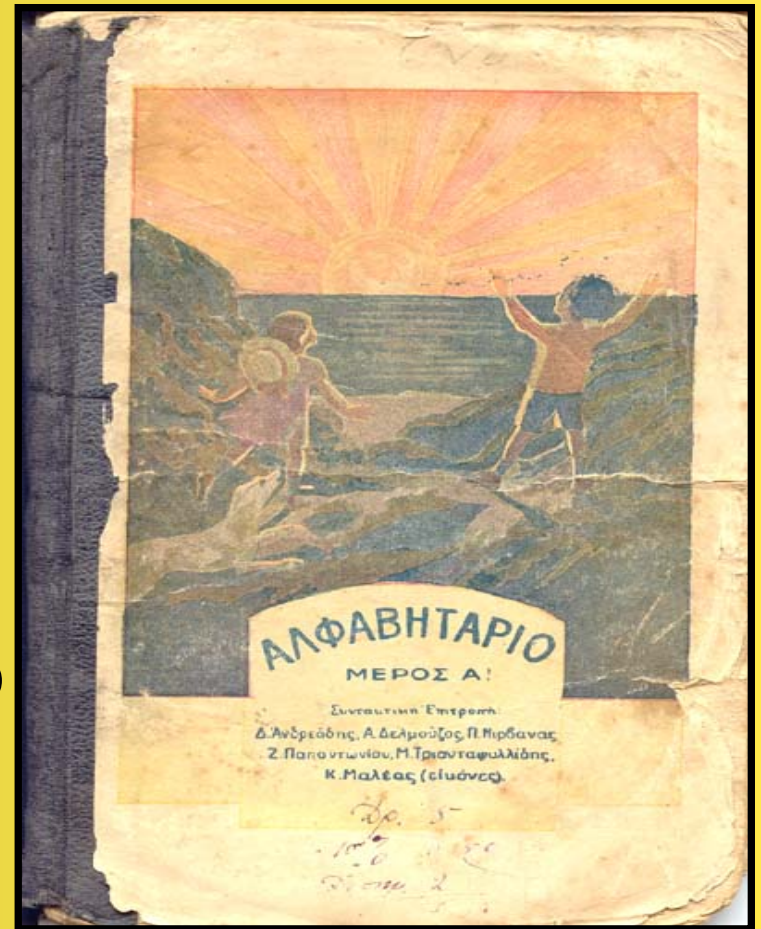
# His Work

- **The writing and educational works of A. Delmouzos contributed in the reformation and the upgrade of the Greek educational system and led to the system of the 20th century.**



# His Work

- Al. Delmouzos strove to connect the school directly to the society.
- He aimed to introduce new teaching methods, new books and finally to consecrate modern Greek in education.



Spelling book written by Al. Delmouzos and his colleagues.

# The fundamentals of his actions

- To create moral and self-existent characters.
- To nurture sincere humanism.
- To humanize humanism.
- To educate emotionally and aesthetically, without forcing children.



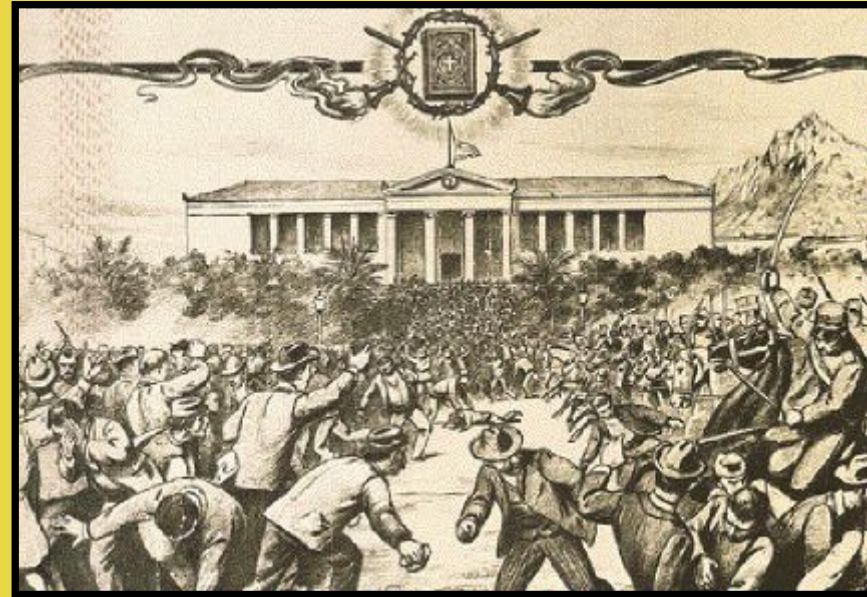
# His educational methods which were misinterpreted.

- He developed straight communication between teachers and students.
- This was viewed as being disrespectful.
- He removed markers and punishments
- This was interpreted as a corruption.



# His educational methods which were misinterpreted.

- He taught modern Greek literature.
- He taught about hygiene and first aids.
- **These aspects were also viewed as disrespectful and immoral.**
- He taught religious studies outdoors between the earth and the sky.
- **This was characterized as Atheism!.**



# Epilogue

- **Al. Delmouzos devoted his life for a new educational system that would give opportunities to as many students as possible. He intended this system to create free, self-governed, creative and happy citizens.**

