
Laurent Clerc Contributed To Deaf Education

A Mighty Change

A World of Knowing

Deaf Life

Words Made Flesh

Sign Language and the Moral Government of Deafness in Antebellum America

The Life of Laurent Clerc

The Young Deaf Or Hard of Hearing Child

The Deaf Community in America

Once upon a time... The french deaf

Deaf Empowerment

Through Deaf Eyes

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Proceedings of the ... Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf

Gaillard in Deaf America

Signs of Resistance

The Diary of Laurent Clerc's Voyage from France to America in 1816

A Historical and Etymological Dictionary of American Sign Language

The History of the first school for deaf-mutes of America

Forging Deaf Education in Nineteenth-century France

When the Mind Hears

The SAGE Deaf Studies Encyclopedia

Silent Poetry

Deaf World

Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet

Sign Language Man

An Address, written by Mr. Clerc, and read by his request at a public examination of the pupils in the Connecticut Asylum, etc

Praematuram mortem multas spei iuvenis Ernesti Bube dassi selectae gymnasio Gothano adhuc adscripti pie deflent eidem classi
adscripti frater amici sodales
At Home Among Strangers
A Place of Their Own
Laurent Clerc
Signing the Body Poetic
Seeing Voices
Report of the Proceedings of the ... Meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf
The Deaf Mute Howls
Writing Deafness
The Rising of Lotus Flowers
Deaf Heritage
Letter from Laurent Clerc, a Deaf and Dumb Youth, to His Teacher, the Abbe Sicard
Sign Me Alice

*Laurent Clerc Contributed To Deaf
Education*

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A Mighty Change BoD - Books on Demand

During the nineteenth century, American schools for Deaf education regarded sign language as the "natural language" of Deaf people, using it as the principal mode of instruction and communication. These schools inadvertently became the seedbeds of an emerging Deaf community and culture. But beginning in the 1880s, a developing oralist movement sought to suppress sign language, removing Deaf teachers and requiring Deaf people to learn speech and lip reading. Historians have assumed that in the early decades of the twentieth century

oralism triumphed overwhelmingly. In *Signs of Resistance*, Susan Burch proves them wrong; not only did Deaf students continue to use sign language in schools, hearing teachers relied on it as well. Drawing from such resources as Deaf newspapers, memoirs, films, and sign language interviews, Burch shows how the Deaf community mobilized to defend sign language and Deaf teachers, in the process facilitating the formation of collective Deaf consciousness, identity, and political organization.

A World of Knowing NYU Press

This volume offers the first translation of 19th-century Deaf French activist Ferdinand Berthier's biographical sketches of the four men who influenced him most in shaping his unswerving beliefs about Deaf French education.

Deaf Life Vintage

During the early nineteenth century, schools for the deaf appeared in the United States for the first time. These schools were committed to the use of the sign language to educate deaf students. Manual education made the growth of the deaf community possible, for it gathered deaf people together in sizable numbers for the first time in American history. It also fueled the emergence of Deaf culture, as the schools became agents of cultural transformations. Just as the Deaf community began to be recognized as a minority culture, in the 1850s, a powerful movement arose to undo it, namely oral education. Advocates of oral education, deeply influenced by the writings of public school pioneer Horace Mann, argued that deaf students should stop signing and should start speaking in the hope that the Deaf community would be abandoned, and its language and culture would vanish. In this revisionist history, *Words Made Flesh* explores the educational battles of the nineteenth century from both hearing and deaf points of view. It places the growth of the Deaf community at the heart of the story of deaf education and explains how the unexpected emergence of Deafness provoked the pedagogical battles that dominated the field of deaf education in the nineteenth century, and still reverberate today.

Words Made Flesh Gallaudet University Press

Learn all about the important moments in deaf history through the explanatory texts, short biographies and valuable illustrations of this book, the French bible on the deaf. It's a fascinating read. This book has a lot to teach those interested in the world and culture of the deaf, as well as to new générations of deaf people who may wish to follow in the footsteps of their elders.

Sign Language and the Moral Government of Deafness in

Antebellum America NYU Press

During the early nineteenth century, schools for the deaf appeared in the United States for the first time. These schools were committed to the use of the sign language to educate deaf students. Manual education made the growth of the deaf community possible, for it gathered deaf people together in sizable numbers for the first time in American history. It also fueled the emergence of Deaf culture, as the schools became agents of cultural transformations. Just as the Deaf community began to be recognized as a minority culture, in the 1850s, a powerful movement arose to undo it, namely oral education. Advocates of oral education, deeply influenced by the writings of public school pioneer Horace Mann, argued that deaf students should stop signing and should start speaking in the hope that the Deaf community would be abandoned, and its language and culture would vanish. In this revisionist history, *Words Made Flesh* explores the educational battles of the nineteenth century from both hearing and deaf points of view. It places the growth of the Deaf community at the heart of the story of deaf education and explains how the unexpected emergence of Deafness provoked the pedagogical battles that dominated the field of deaf education in the nineteenth century, and still reverberate today.

Gallaudet University Press

This unique collection of essays, accompanied by a pioneering DVD, at last brings a dazzling view of the literary, social, and performative aspects of American Sign Language to a wide audience. The book presents the work of a renowned and diverse group of deaf, hard-of-hearing, and hearing scholars who examine original ASL poetry, narrative, and drama. The DVD

showcases the poems and narratives under discussion in their original form, providing access to them for hearing non-signers for the first time. Together, the book and DVD provide new insight into the history, culture, and creative achievements of the deaf community while expanding the scope of the visual and performing arts, literary criticism, and comparative literature.

The Life of Laurent Clerc Gallaudet University Press

Like *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat*, this is a fascinating voyage into a strange and wonderful land, a provocative meditation on communication, biology, adaptation, and culture. In *Seeing Voices*, Oliver Sacks turns his attention to the subject of deafness, and the result is a deeply felt portrait of a minority struggling for recognition and respect--a minority with its own rich, sometimes astonishing, culture and unique visual language, an extraordinary mode of communication that tells us much about the basis of language in hearing people as well. *Seeing Voices* is, as Studs Terkel has written, "an exquisite, as well as revelatory, work."

The Young Deaf Or Hard of Hearing Child Vintage

This dissertation, "Sign Language and the Moral Government of Deafness in Antebellum America" by Chao, Wang, 王超, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Many Deaf people today consider themselves a linguistic minority with a culture distinct

from the mainstream hearing society. This is in large part because they communicate through an independent language--American Sign Language (ASL). However, two hundreds years ago, sign language was a "common language" for communication between hearing and deaf people within the institutional framework of "manualism." Manualism is a pedagogical system of sign language introduced mainly from France in order to buttress the campaign for deaf education in the early-19th-century America. In 1817, a hearing man Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet (1787-1851) and a deaf Frenchman Laurent Clerc (1785-1869) co-founded the first residential school for the deaf in Hartford, Connecticut. These early manualists shaped sign language within the evangelical framework of "moral government." They believed that the divine origin of signs would lead the spiritual redemption of people who could not hear. Inside manual institutions, the religiously defined practice of signing, which claimed to transform the "heathen deaf" into being the "signing Christian," enabled the process of assimilation into a shared "signing community." The rapid expansion of manual institutions hence fostered a strong and separate deaf culture that continues to influence today's deaf communities in the United States. However, social reformers in the mid-nineteenth century who advocated "oralism" perceived manualism as a threat to social integration. "Oralists" pursued a different model of deaf education in the 1860s, campaigning against sign language and hoping to replace it entirely with the skills in lip-reading and speech. The exploration of this tension leads to important questions: Were people who could not hear "(dis)abled" in the religious context of the early United States? In what ways did the manual institutions train students to become

"able-bodied" citizens? How did this religiously framed pedagogy come to terms with the "hearing line" in the mid 19th century? In answering these questions, this dissertation analyzes the early history of manual education in relation to the formation and diffusion of religious governmentality, a topic that continues to influence deaf culture to this day. Subjects: Deaf - Education - United States - History - 19th century Deaf - Means of communication - United States - History - 19th century American Sign Language

The Deaf Community in America Gallaudet University Press
Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet had a sharp mind and a great determination to make a difference in the world. When Thomas met Alice Cogswell, a little girl who was deaf, he decided to go to Europe to study deaf education and became a teacher. The signs he learned developed into American Sign Language and helped his students to leave their isolation behind.

Once upon a time... The french deaf Enslow Publishing, LLC
List of members in 15th-

Deaf Empowerment Dawnsign Press

Taking an original approach to American literature, Christopher Krentz examines nineteenth-century writing from a new angle: that of deafness, which he shows to have surprising importance in identity formation. The rise of deaf education during this period made deaf people much more visible in American society. Krentz demonstrates that deaf and hearing authors used writing to explore their similarities and differences, trying to work out the invisible boundary, analogous to Du Bois's color line, that Krentz calls the "hearing line." *Writing Deafness* examines previously overlooked literature by deaf authors, who turned to writing to

find a voice in public discourse and to demonstrate their intelligence and humanity to the majority. Hearing authors such as James Fenimore Cooper, Lydia Huntley Sigourney, Herman Melville, and Mark Twain often subtly took on deaf-related issues, using deafness to define not just deaf others, but also themselves (as competent and rational), helping form a self-consciously hearing identity. Offering insights for theories of identity, physical difference, minority writing, race, and postcolonialism, this compelling book makes essential reading for students of American literature and culture, deaf studies, and disability studies.

Through Deaf Eyes NYU Press

Publisher Fact Sheet Deaf French news editor Gaillard traveled to the United States in 1917 and described various deaf communities and institutions in this lively journal.

Words Made Flesh Open Dissertation Press

"Dictionary of all know texts featuring illustrations of early American Sign Language and historical images of French Sign language and linking them with contemporary signs"--

Proceedings of the ... Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf

Laurent Clerc

This book makes a strong case for distinguishing the Deaf movement from social movements occurring in the disability community. It should be read by anyone who wants to know why this political and ideological split between deaf people and people with other types of physical impairments is occurring.

Gaillard in Deaf America Princeton University Press

Laurent Clerc Gallaudet University Press

Signs of Resistance Gallaudet University Press

Using original sources, this unique book focuses on the Deaf community during the nineteenth century. Largely through schools for the deaf, deaf people began to develop a common language and a sense of community. *A Place of Their Own* brings the perspective of history to bear on the reality of deafness and provides fresh and important insight into the lives of Deaf Americans.

The Diary of Laurent Clerc's Voyage from France to America in 1816 UNC Press Books

As deaf and hard of hearing children are identified at an increasingly early age, professionals need to expand their knowledge about early intervention and education for these young children and their families. This scholarly text from the experts provides a solid foundation of research, key concepts, and practical suggestions. Essential reading for early childhood educators, education professionals, speech-language pathologists and students, this comprehensive resource fully prepares readers for successful partnerships with families and their deaf and hard of hearing children.

[A Historical and Etymological Dictionary of American Sign Language](#) NYU Press

Argues that deaf Americans consider English secondary to American Sign Language, and have hence developed their own

culture of behavior, values, beliefs, and expression within mainstream culture.

[The History of the first school for deaf-mutes of America](#)
McFarland

Sign Me Alice is an outrageous comedy and the most popular play ever shown at Gallaudet University. Based on *Pygmalion* and *My Fair Lady*, it teaches lessons about Deaf people and their conflicts with the hearing world over styles of communication. *Laurent Clerc: A Profile* is an historical play about the Deaf Frenchman who sacrificed his personal life to become America's first teacher of deaf children and who is the father of American Sign Language (ASL). Along with Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, he made American deaf education possible in early 1800s. Combining *Sign Me Alice & Laurent Clerc: Two Deaf Plays and Classroom Guide to Suggested Activities and Projects*, teachers can bring a wonderful learning experience to deaf and hearing students in secondary schools, literature classes, and Deaf Studies classes. Unveiling many social issues within the Deaf community, the plays bring more awareness to the students about the importance of the rich visual language that is American Sign Language (ASL) and its history.

Forging Deaf Education in Nineteenth-century France
SAGE Publications

The authoritative statement on the deaf, their education, and their struggle against prejudice.

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