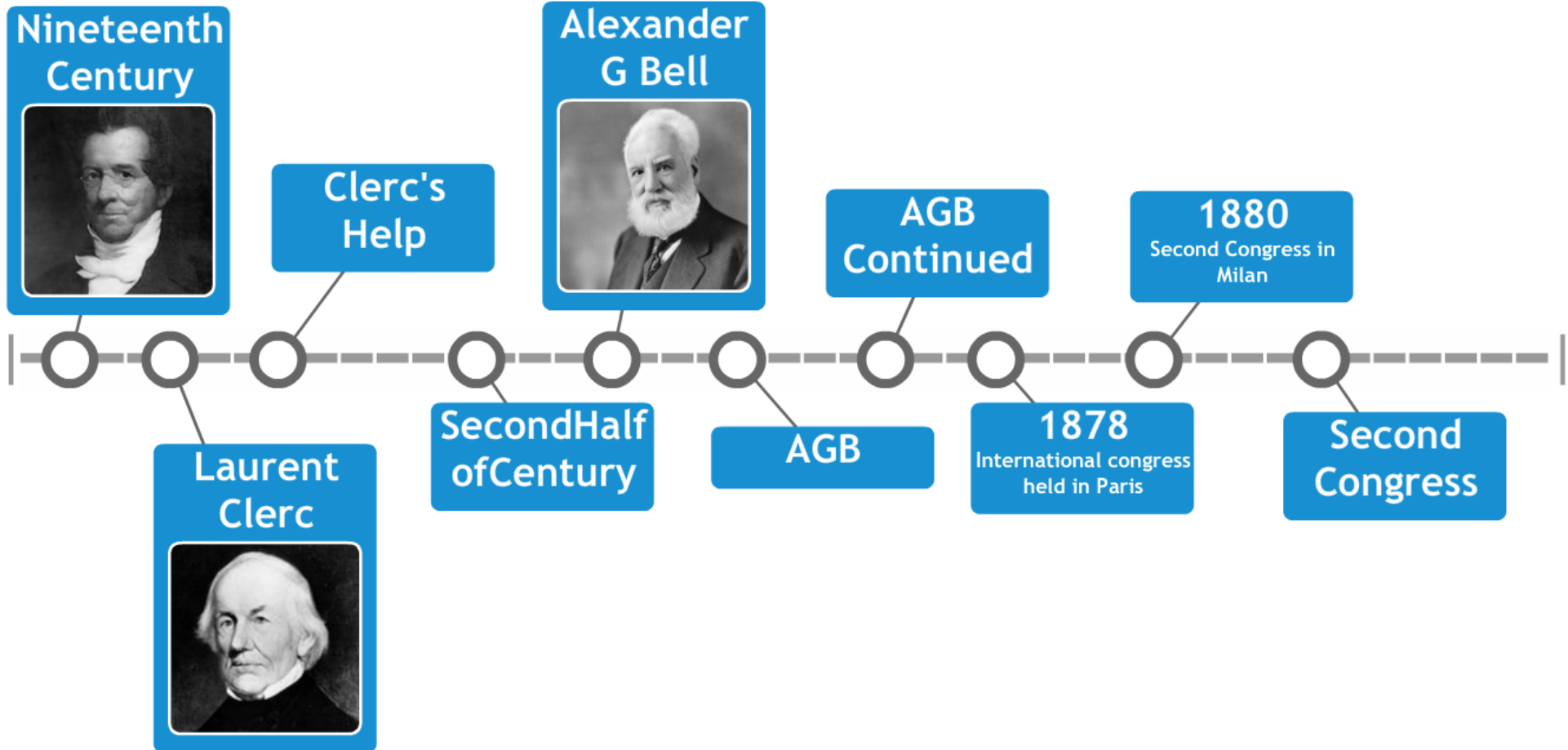


TIMELINE

Milan Timeline2

By: Lauren



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Items:

○ Nineteenth Century

1814ish, Gallaudet didn't have time to learn de l'Épée's methodical signs so he convinced Clerc to come along
Gallaudet taught Clerc English on the voyage back to America

○ Laurent Clerc

Clerc gave talks, demonstrations in sign language to the president, members of congress in order to raise funds and gain support
Clerc trained Gallaudet and other instructors before the school opened

○ Clerc's Help

After the school opened, he taught and trained student teachers who went on to found schools
Deaf adults could be employed in highly respected occupations

○ SecondHalf ofCentury

legal status of non-speaking deaf persons improved but there were still discrimination because of ignorance and prejudice, especially against the lower-class and less well-educated deaf

○ Alexander G Bell

Alexander Graham Bell came up with eugenic theories by his research on Martha's Vineyard
He felt any sign languages -whatever origin- was anathema

○ AGB

Wanted to eradicate deafness by preventing deaf from marrying
Unable to fit his findings with his eugenic solution to deaf so he didn't publish his Martha's Vineyard findings

○ AGB Continued

Believed the use of sign language in education was the glue of Deaf community
Also believed the teaching of speech and lipreading would integrate deaf into the hearing world

○ 1878

The congress only had 27 teachers made mostly of European supporters of oralism

○ 1880

164 participants- 87 Italian, 56 French, 8 English, 5 Americans and 8 from other nations
The way the Congress was governed and the programme didn't really have much room for discussion

○ Second Congress

Only five Americans (there on the behalf of 51 schools and 6000+ pupils using ASL) voted against but the rule was one man, one vote.