

Philosophy of Deaf Education

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Mid-1700s First public school for the Deaf in Paris (French Sign Language) – First oral school in Germany

1817 First permanent school for the Deaf in North America – Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet and Laurent Clerc

1857 Columbia Institution for the Deaf – Edward Miner Gallaudet and Sophia Fowler Gallaudet

1864 National Deaf-Mute College

1867 Clarke School

1880 Second International Congress on Education of the Deaf in Milan, Italy

1891 Normal School at Columbia

1894 Gallaudet College

1895 Edward Miner Gallaudet vs. Alexander Graham Bell

1908 Merger of Volta Bureau and Am. Assoc. for the Promotion and Teaching of Speech to the Deaf (AAPTSD)

1910 Edward Miner Gallaudet retires

1945 Leonard Elstad becomes Gallaudet College president

1949 Gallagher report

1960 and 1965 William Stokoe, Dorothy Casterline and Carl Croneberg

1964 Babbidge report

1969 Total Communication philosophy led by Roy Holcomb

1972 Deaf Pride Movement led by Barbara Kannapell

1973 Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (including Section 504)

1975 PL 94-142 (later renamed IDEA)

1986 Education of Deaf Act, Gallaudet College becomes Gallaudet University

1988 Deaf President Now (DPN) and the COED report

1989 Bilingual-Bicultural education (<http://tinyurl.com/unlocking89>)

1999 National Association of the Deaf revises Cochlear Implant position statement

2006 Unity for Gallaudet

Deaf Ed teacher prep programs (Council on Education of the Deaf accredited)

33 programs in 24 states: AZ, CA, CO, DC, FL, KY, MD, MI, MN, MS, MI, NE, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT

68,992 Deaf and hard-of-hearing students had Individual Education Plans (IEPs) in 2012, about 1.2% of total IEP students

7,993 Deaf and hard-of-hearing students attended separate schools for the deaf, about 11.5% of total d/hh