

Horace mann

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Horace Mann A. Horace Mann: (May 4, 1796 — August 2, 1859) B. Type of reformer: American education reformer. C. 5 facts about his life: 1. Born in Franklin, Massachusetts. 2. Studied at Litchfield Law School during 1821—1823. 3. Served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1827 to 1833. 4. Established the state lunatic asylum at Worcester, Massachusetts. 5. As a member of the Senate he aimed his focus at infrastructure, funding the construction of railroads and canals. D. 5 facts about the importance of reformer to the reform movement they were a part of: 1. He was appointed secretary in 1837 of the newly created board of education of Massachusetts (the first such position in the United States). 2. He traveled to every school in the state so he could physically examine each school ground. 3. in 1838, he founded and edited *The Common School Journal*. In this journal, Mann targeted the public school and its problems. 4. Visited schools in Prussia and in 1852, he supported the decision to adopt the Prussian education system in Massachusetts. 5. the result of Mann's work was a revolution in the approach used in the common school system of Massachusetts, which in turn influenced the direction of other states. He made public education free. E. Quote from reformer that talks about their reform movement: “ Education, then, beyond all other devices of human origin, is the great equalizer of the conditions of men -- the balance-wheel of the social machinery. ” — Horace Mann This quote is saying that education helps people to be equal in society; it saves people from being taken advantage of by others.