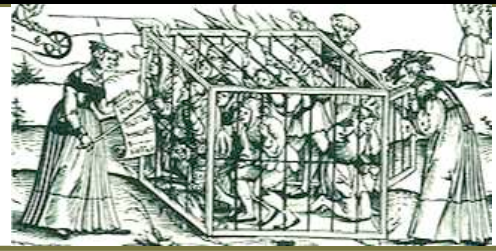


History



CCSW 155: Foundations of Practice • Jane Green

Your History?

What about your history has impacted your present? How?

Name 3 ways.

1.

2.

3.

**Choice
Control
Power**

*If you have
power
and choice
you have control.*

*If you have
choice
and control
you have power.*

*If you have
control
and power
you have choice.*

Hmmmmmm...

*Remember...
Belief
Value
Attitude
Action*

**Why is it important to understand the historical context?
To know about where we have come from?**





4 groups:

1. Individuals with disabilities
2. Family members
3. CCSW (in the day)
4. "Joe Public"

IMAGINE

3 Major Phases:

*Pre-Industrial,
Segregation,
Consumerism*

Circle of Courage

*Belonging
Generosity
Independence
Mastery*



Victor the "wild boy"

9 Major Career Roles Assigned to People With Disabilities Throughout History

1. *Menace*
2. *Subhuman Organism*
3. *Unspeakable Object of Dread*
4. *Object of Ridicule*
5. *Object of Pity*
6. *Burden of Charity*
7. *Holy Innocent*
8. *Eternal Child*
9. *Sick Person*



Check out the Web! History at www.mnddc.org/parallels/index.html

1. Pre-Industrial

- a. *Primitive Cultures*
 - Survival of the fittest.
 - Threat to the well-being of the society.
- b. *Early civilized societies*
 - Systematically disposed of physically or mentally challenged individuals.
- c. *Middle ages (400 AD - 1300's)*
 - Higher survival rate of people with disabilities.
 - Fear, Superstition, Harsh Treatment, Use as Court Jesters
- d. *Renaissance Period (1300's - 1500's)*
 - More humanistic treatment, protection.
- e. *Industrial Revolution (17 - 1800's)*
 - Work ethic developed.
 - People with disabilities devalued.
 - Humanistic values lost as society.
 - Shunting into institutions.

2. Segregation: Scientific, Medical Model developing

a. Early & Mid 1800's

Before 1800 - "Pre history" for the field - no scientific study

Early & Mid 1800's - three people played major roles in studying developmental disabilities and in developing an awareness of the benefits of education. All three were physicians, and the medical, remedial or education models developed.

a.1 Jean Itard: Medical Director for Deaf Mutes in Paris.

- worked with a man who was deaf & mute named Victor
- tried to "train" him one sense at a time
- taught him to say a few words (milk, God), to use a toilet, to eat with utensils and to dress himself.

Segregation continues...

Itard demonstrated that people with disabilities can benefit from systematic instruction.



a.2 Edouard Seguin (1846 Published "Physiological Method")

- Taught by Itard, he also worked with a young boy with a cognitive disability and made significant progress
- developed a systematized approach which he used to teach other children.
- Seguin later taught Maria Montessori, whose methods still impact special ed.

a.3 Samuel Howe (Fernald State School)

- 1846, Government appointed him head of a commission to inquire into "Conditions of idiots, to ascertain whether anything could be done for relief of the idiots."
- 1855, Experimental School founded "Mass. School for the Idiotic."

b. Mid 1800's

- Some specialized educational services for the blind - who were considered to have the greatest chance of being productive.
- Industrialization meant the development & growth of sheltered workshops

c. Late 1800's

- Welfare should be earned, idle hands kept busy
- People with disabilities were employed in sheltered workshops ("sweatshops") to produce goods for the needy - not considered educable.
- By 1898 Howe's demonstration led to the development of "24 Training Schools"

•Attitude Shift to **pity**, however still felt people with disabilities brought shame on themselves and their families, therefore they were hidden at home or in institutions.

d. Early 1900's

- Society gradually became aware of the needs of people with disabilities
- Clinics and special schools opened for "crippled children"
- There were still very few opportunities for children with cognitive challenges

VALUE SHIFT: World War I: need to care for veterans (**heroes**).

Start of rehabilitation movement

e. Mid 1900's

- Medical Advancements - antibiotics
- World War II: increase need to care for and rehabilitate veterans
- Prior to WWI, funding for service came from charities, private and community organizations.
- Post WWI, government funding was initiated for veterans
- This funding shift led to similar legislation for other civilians (Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Workers Compensation)
- This led in the early 1970's to Protective Legislation that prevents discrimination against hiring a person based on disability.

"Washing one's hands of the conflict between the powerful and the powerless means to side with the powerful." – Paolo Freire

3. Consumerism

Deinstitutionalization -

Normalization -

Social Role Valorization -

Person Centered Support

*What will the future hold?
It's up to us!*