1. Personal Life
	1. Born May 4, 1776 in Oldenburg, Germany
	2. Only child
	3. Parents pushed him to get a law education
	4. Schooling was varied
		1. Homeschooled until 12 years old
		2. Attended local gymnasium until going to University of Jena
		3. Got PhD from University of Gottingen
		4. Tutored the governor of Interlaken’s three sons for three years
			1. During this time, met Pestallozi in Switzerland.
2. Educational Psychology
	1. Influenced by Pestallozi
	2. University of Konigsberg
	3. Five Rules for Teaching
		1. Pick topics and materials that will grab children’s interest
		2. Teach the topic clearly
		3. Ask inductive questions afterwards
		4. Link the new knowledge taught to what the children already knew
		5. Apply the new knowledge in a concrete manner
	4. Herbart’s rules were very influential and led to popular acceptance of psychology
3. Five Rules For Teaching
	1. Preparation
		1. A process of relating new material to be learned to relevant past ideas or memories in order to give a student an interest on the topic under consideration.
	2. Presentation
		1. Presenting new material by means of concrete objects or actual experience
	3. Association
		1. Thorough assimilation of the new idea through comparison with former ideas and consideration of their similarities and differences in order to put the new idea in the mind.
	4. Generalization
		1. A procedure especially important to the instruction of adolescents and designed to develop the mind beyond the level of perception and concept.
	5. Application
		1. Using acquired knowledge so that every learned idea becomes a part of the functional mind and an aid to a clear interpretation of life
4. Present Day
	1. Herbart maintained that science of education was possible and furthered idea of education bean a subject for university study
	2. His ideas spread to the U.S. but by the turn of the century, the 5 steps degenerated to mechanical formalism and were replaced by new pedagogical theories, those of John Dewey in particular