



FACTORS	MONTESSORI EDUCATION	VS TRADITIONAL EDUCATION
Philosophy	The child-centered approach believes that every child is different and so does their learning.	It believes Children learn best in a predefined curriculum and teacher-guided lessons.
Area of Focus	Overall development of the child	Pre-defined curriculum and books
Curriculum	Has flexible curriculum	Has a rigid curriculum
Classroom ambiance	In Montessori classrooms, the room is strategically prepared to encourage self-education and self-discovery. There are shelves of materials that children can choose from. Children can work on the floor or at an appropriately sized table.	Typically comprises desks in rows facing one direction so that a teacher can present lessons to the class.
Activities/ Learning lessons	Children have the freedom to choose activities from neatly organized shelves. Every child will learn from performing different activities they are interested in doing.	Children learn from the activities that the teacher teaches/organizes.
Age groups	Classrooms are divided into 4 multi-age groupings: Toddler (0-3 years), Primary (3-6 years), Lower Elementary (6-9 years), Upper Elementary (9-12 years), and Erdkinder (12-18 years)	Classrooms are typically divided into 12 grades based on age (e.g. Grade I, Grade II, and so on). No multi-age groupings.
Expected Learning Pace	Children learn at their own pace	Children learn at the teacher's pace
Emphasis	Social-emotional learning. Acquisition and development of age-appropriate skills.	Academic achievement through memorization.
Measured by	Skills mastered by the child.	Grades and extrinsic rewards in the tests conducted. Standardized tests.