Vittorino Da Feltre

A Humanist
Who was Vittorino da Feltre?

- Vittorino da Feltre was a humanist as well as a teacher, and was known as being one of the first modern educators to develop during the Renaissance.

- He was born in 1378 and died in 1446. His real name was Vittorino Rambaldoni.
Where was da Feltre from?

- Vittorino Da Feltre was born in Feltre, a small town in the Republic of Venice.
- He later moved to Mantua because of his role in educating children where later he died.
What & Who Was Da Feltre Inspired By?

- His ideology was based on previous authors such as Cicero and Quintillian.
- He wanted to educate the Christian boy by using Roman antiquity in moral philosophy and literature.
What Did Da Feltre Believe?

- He believed that humans could be dramatically changed by education.
- His schools were based on Liberal Arts such as philosophy, history, mathematics, poetry, etc.
- Based on the Greek idea of a “sound mind”; schools also offered physical education.
Da Feltre’s Contribution to Society

- Da Feltre established a school “La Giacosa” that is thought to be the first boarding school in Italy which provided humanist education. He thought education was very important and boys from both noble and poor families were enrolled.
- Roman and Greek literature and language were taught with various other subjects like geometry and music.
- The students of the school respected him and thought of him as a great and successful educator and many of them went on to become some of Italy’s greatest scholars.
- He followed the principles of humanism due to his belief in the importance of education, the power of knowledge and his teachings which included a strong emphasis on the classics.
What is he known for?

➢ Da Feltre founded the first secular boarding school in Mantua
➢ He taught the children of nobles and middle class families
➢ Relationship between him and students was loving, respectful and friendly
➢ Only taught humanistic subjects with emphasis on religious and physical education
➢ Teaching and speaking regularly in Latin at school and having students learn Greek by the age of twelve
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