Guided discovery methods of instruction are centered on students’ proving theorems on their own and presenting their results to their peers. Expected outcomes for students include their developing theorem-proving skills and the ability to tell whether a proof is correct or flawed. But beyond those mathematical skills, this experience frequently involves interesting consequences on students’ attitudes concerning self-reliance, independent thinking, and willingness to make mistakes. Guided discovery can be an important component of the education of students. (Received September 09, 2008)