

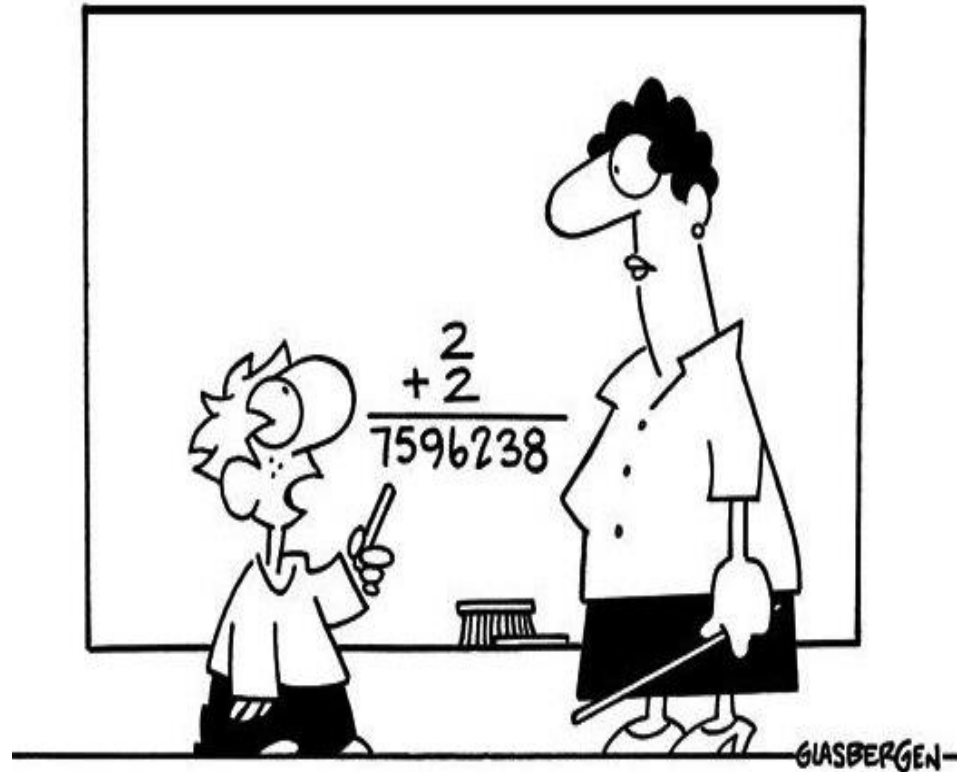
Educational Theorists

And Their Theories

Educational Theory

- is how someone explains
 - what education is – its purpose
 - how individuals learn
 - ways to apply this theory to practice

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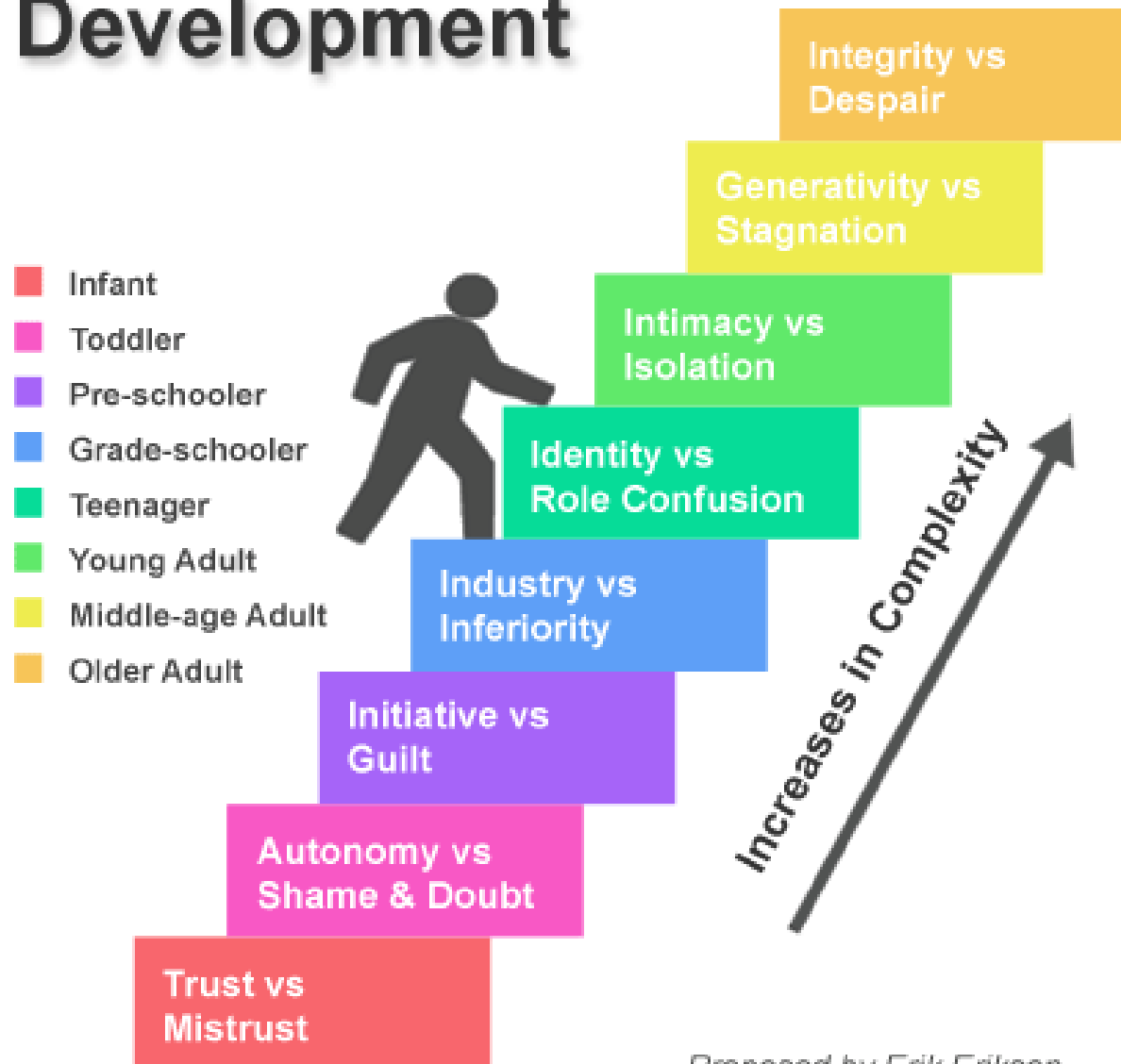
“In an increasingly complex world, sometimes old questions require new answers.”

Erik Erikson –

Psycho-social Development /Development of Personality

- Erikson believed that personality develops in a series of stages. Personality is psycho-social development.
- Erikson described “Ego Identity” - the conscious sense of self that we develop through social interaction. According to Erikson, our ego identity is constantly changing due to new experiences and information we acquire in our daily interactions with others.
- Erikson also believed that a sense of competence motivates behaviors and actions. Each stage in Erikson's theory is concerned with becoming competent in an area of life.
- Successfully handling conflict in each stage allows us to move on to the next stage.

Stages of Psychosocial Development



Proposed by Erik Erikson

Erikson – 8 Stages of Man

Individuals pass through different crisis/conflict at different ages.

Infant

Trust vs Mistrust

Needs maximum comfort but doesn't know whether to trust himself/herself, others, and the environment

Toddler

Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt

Strong need to "do it myself" while maintaining self-esteem

Preschooler

Initiative vs Guilt

Begins to initiate, not imitate, activities; develops conscience (right/wrong)

School-Age Child

Industry vs Inferiority

Tries to develop a sense of self-worth by refining skills

Adolescent

Identity vs Role Confusion

Tries integrating many roles (child, sibling, student, athlete, worker) into a self-image under role model and peer pressure

Young Adult

Intimacy vs Isolation

Learns to make personal commitment to another as spouse, parent or partner

Middle-Age Adult

Generativity vs Stagnation

Seeks satisfaction through productivity in career, family, and civic interests

Older Adult

Integrity vs Despair

Reviews life accomplishments, deals with loss; and preparation for death

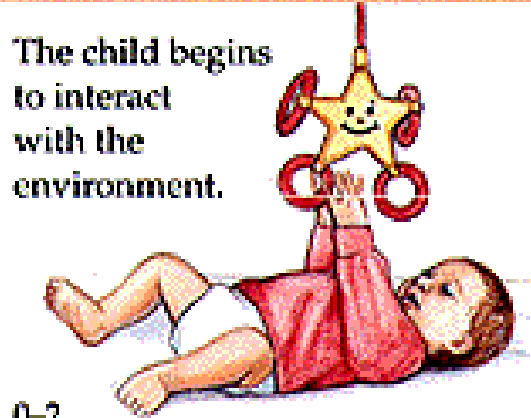
Jean Piaget – Cognitive Theory

- Cognitive means how we think and how we learn.
- Piaget proposed that early cognitive development involves processes based upon actions. As we mature, we process using mental operations.

Piaget – Cognitive Theory

SENSORIMOTOR STAGE

The child begins to interact with the environment.



0-2

PREOPERATIONAL STAGE

The child begins to represent the world symbolically.



2-6 or 7

CONCRETE OPERATIONAL STAGE

The child learns rules such as conservation.



7-11 or 12

FORMAL OPERATIONAL STAGE

The adolescent can transcend the concrete situation and think about the future.



12-Adulthood

Piaget – Cognitive Theory

Piaget's cognitive developmental stages of a child:

- **Sensorimotor stage** (Birth to 2 years old). The infant builds an understanding of himself or herself and reality (and how things work) through interactions with the environment.
- **Preoperational stage** (ages 2 to 4). The child is not yet able to conceptualize abstractly and needs concrete physical situations.
- **Concrete operations** (ages 7 to 11). The child begins to think abstractly and conceptualize, creating logical structures that explain his or her physical experiences.
- **Formal operations** (beginning at ages 11 to 15). The child is capable of deductive and hypothetical reasoning. His or her ability for abstract thinking is very similar to an adult.

Lawrence Kohlberg – Moral Development

- Kohlberg's theory of moral development outlined 3 different levels that each included six stages.
- At each level, we get better at responding to moral dilemmas.
- Kohlberg proposed that moral development is a continual process that occurs throughout the lifespan.

Kohlberg – Stages of Moral Development



Pre-Conventional:

Our responses are based on self-interest.



Conventional:

Our responses are based on what society expects us to do.



Post-Conventional:

Our responses are based on what's morally right or wrong.

Kohlberg, Lawrence – Moral Development

Level I Pre-conventional Morality

Stage 1 Punishment orientation - Rules are obeyed to avoid punishment

Stage 2 Instrumental orientation or personal gain - Rules are obeyed for personal gain

Level II Conventional Morality

Stage 3 “Good Boy” or “Good Girl” orientation - Rules are obeyed for approval

Stage 4 Maintenance of the social order – Rules are obeyed to maintain the social order

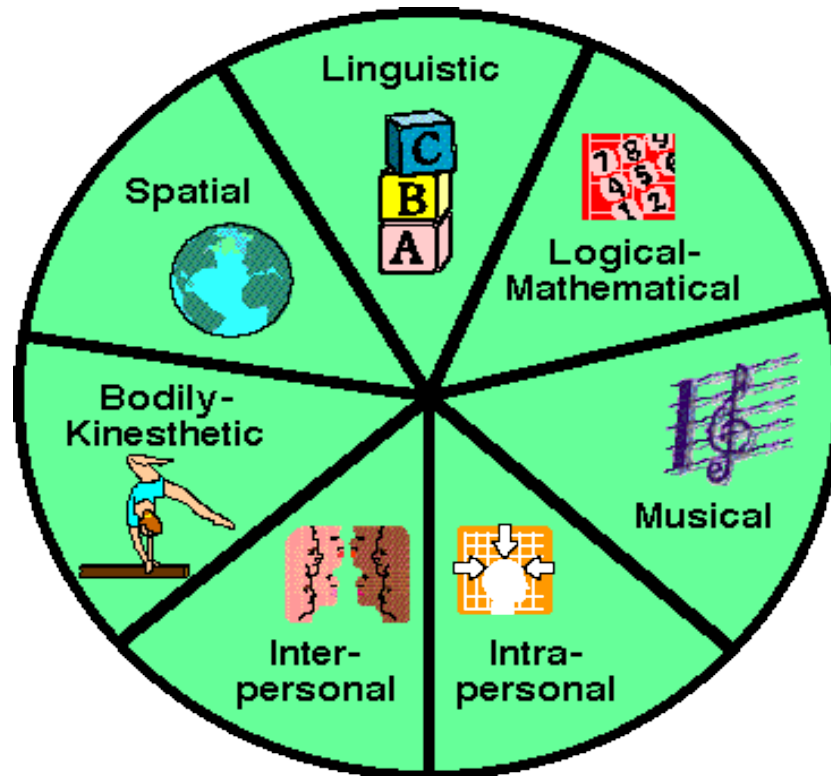
Level III Post-conventional Morality

Stage 5 Morality of contract and individual rights – Rules are obeyed if they are impartial; democratic rules are challenged if they infringe on the rights of others

Stage 6 Morality of conscience – The individual establishes his or her own rules in accordance with a personal set of ethical principals

Howard Gardner – Multiple Intelligences

Each individual possesses 7 separate,
measurable types of intelligences:



Multiple Intelligences (Gardner)

- Students possess different kinds of minds (intelligences) and therefore learn, remember, perform, and understand in different ways.
- Students learn in ways that are identifiably distinctive. Gardener theorized that most students would be better served if learning could be presented many different ways using the different intelligences.
- Gardener also felt that learning could and should be assessed through a variety of means using these different intelligences.

Abraham Maslow – Hierarchy of Needs

- Maslow proposed that we must satisfy lower level basic needs before we can progress and meet higher level growth needs.
- Every person is capable and has the desire to move up the hierarchy toward a level of self-actualization. Progress may be disrupted by failure to meet lower level needs.
- Life experiences (not enough to eat or loss of a parent, for example) may cause an individual to fluctuate between levels of the hierarchy.
- Once these needs have been reasonably satisfied, one may be able to reach the highest level called self-actualization. Think, “Be all that you can be.”

Abraham Maslow – Hierarchy of Needs

Humans naturally strive to satisfy needs. There are 5 levels of needs. Each must be satisfied before moving up the pyramid to the next.

