

TEACHING ARTIST: THEORY AND METHODS
EDUCATION THEORY / MOVEMENT

Prepare for a 10 minute presentation on Educational Theory or Movement identified below supported by a Ppt (or images) and/or a participatory experience. Email your essay, 300-500 words, 12 point font, double space, edited and spell checked to lmi@cva.edu by 8:00AM Sept 13.

Bring 13 copies of your summary to give to participating students and a Ppt on a flashdrive that works on a Mac. Double check that the presentation is on your flash and working prior to coming to class. Be prepared to present on Sept 13.

Potential Dates <i>(Dates may vary)</i>	Movement or Theory	Student presenter	
Tuesday Sept 13	<p>1. Behaviorism – John Watson, Ivan Pavlov, B.F. Skinner</p> <p>Behaviorism assumes a learner is essentially passive, responding to environmental stimuli.</p>	Katelyn White	
	<p>2. Cognitivism – Jean Piaget, Robert Gagné, Jerome Bruner</p> <p>Cognitivism focuses on the inner mental activities – opening the “black box” of the human mind is valuable and necessary for understanding how people learn. The act of knowing.</p>	Melissa Marroquin	
Thursday Sept 15	<p>1. Pragmatism – Charles Peirce, John Dewey</p> <p>Pragmatism is a philosophical tradition centered on the linking practice and theory.</p>	Tara Shaffer	
	<p>3. Humanism – Abraham Maslow, Carl Rogers, Kolb</p> <p>Learning is an active, contextualized process of constructing knowledge rather than acquiring it and it is necessary to study the person as a whole, especially as an individual grows and develops over the lifespan.</p>	Amber Wallin	
	<p>4. Intelligence Quotient and Testing – Alfred Binet, Victor Henri, Théodore Simon, Henry H. Goddard, Lewis Terman</p> <p>The Intelligence Quotient is a score derived from standardized tests designed to assess and categorize intelligence.</p>	Meaghan Wood	
Tuesday Sept 20	<p>1. Constructivism – Lev Vygotsky, Jean Piaget, John Dewey, Jerome Bruner</p> <p>Constructivism believes learning is an active, contextualized process of constructing knowledge rather than acquiring it.</p>	Kat Conway	Kat Conway
	<p>2. Multiple Intelligence Theory – Howard Gardner</p> <p>MI Theory believes there are seven ways or more intelligences through which people perceive and learn.</p>	Travis Flak	
	<p>3. Dual Coding Theory – Allan Paivio</p> <p>Dual coding theory postulates that both visual and verbal information are processed differently and along distinct channels with the human</p>	Katy Orth	

	brain creating unique coding systems that can be acted upon, stored, and retrieved for subsequent use.	
	<p>4. Cooperative Learning Theory – David Johnson and Roger Johnson, Robert Slavin, Shlomo Sharan and Yael Sharan</p> <p>Cooperative learning is an approach to organizing classroom activities into academic and social learning experiences where students work in groups to complete tasks collectively with the instructor as facilitator.</p>	Cati Eisel
Thursday Sept 29	<p>1. Social Learning Theory - Albert Bandura</p> <p>Social learning theory focuses on the learning that occurs within a social context considering that people learn from one another.</p>	Stephanie Frey
	<p>2. Instructional Theory – Benjamin Bloom, Robert M. Gagne</p> <p>Instructional theory focuses on how to structure material(s) for promoting the learning.</p>	Beck Damron
	<p>3. Adult Learning Theory –Malcom Knowles, P.Cross</p> <p>Adult learning theory contrasts the pedagogy of helping adults learn with that of helping students under the age of 18 learn. Adult learning theory addresses the adult learner as self-directed, having life experienced, and being internally motivated to learn subject matter that can be applied immediately.</p>	Katie McMurray