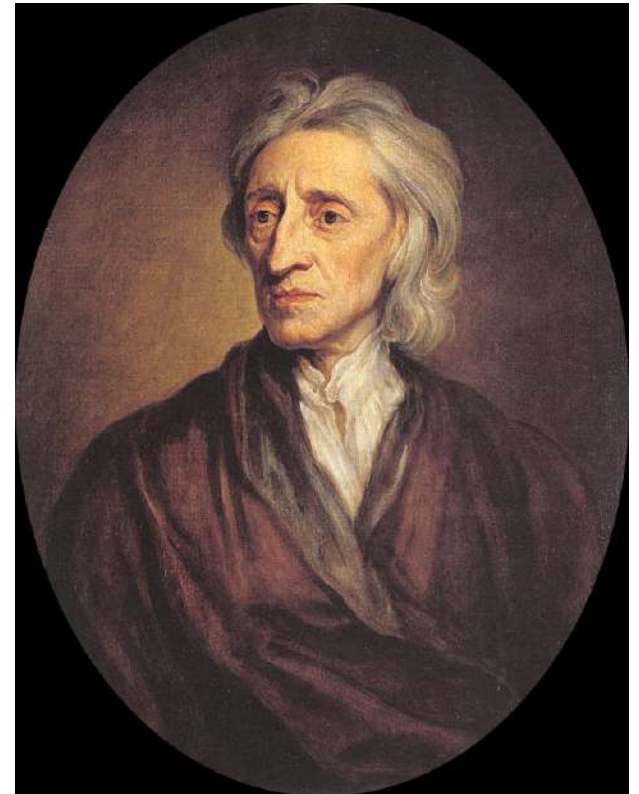


Theorists

ET-ECE-5: Examine the theories of human development.

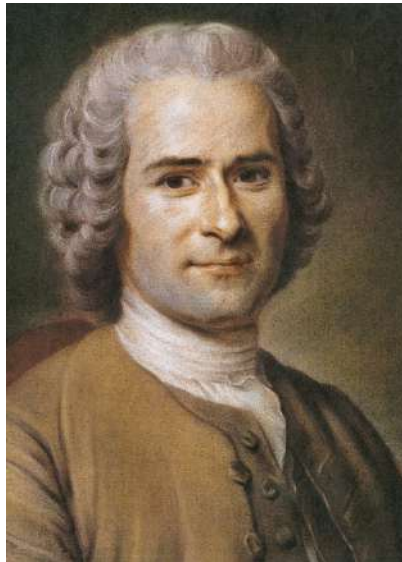
John Locke

- ▶ Founder of educational philosophy; Believed children are born as blank slates or "tabula rasa." Marks the beginning of the modern conception of the self.



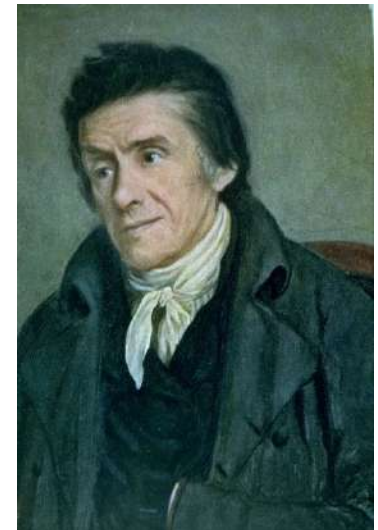
Jean Rousseau

- ▶ Believed that children are born naturally good; Children can be corrupted by parents and/or society; argues that the progression of the sciences and arts has caused the corruption of virtue and morality.



Johann Pestalozzi

- ▶ Saw the importance of home education in the early years; Wrote How Gertrude Teaches Her Children; His method is to proceed from the easier to the more difficult; He did not believe in corporal punishment or rote memorization for instructional purposes. He once stated, "The role of the educator is to teach children, not subjects."



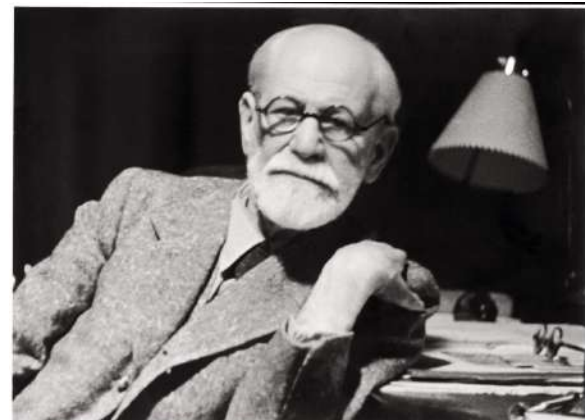
Friedrich Froebel

- ▶ Founder of kindergarten; Promoted the value of play and believed that it was very important for teachers to be trained; He designed balls, wooden blocks, tiles, sticks and rings to demonstrate that children learn by playing.



Sigmund Freud

- ▶ Considered the father of psychology; Psychosocial developmentalist; Psychological problems occur in adults when needs are not adequately met at various stages of childhood; Very controversial theorist; Focused on the importance of first 5 years; Promoted the idea of the id, ego, and superego.



Arnold Gesell

- ▶ Established the normative theory; Believed children will develop according to how nature made them. Children are who they are when they are born; Designed the observation dome.



Jean Piaget

- ▶ Children's intellectual development proceeds through stages, as they adapt to the physical environment; Believed in self-exploration without interference from teachers; Children develop in 4 stages; Each stage is characterized by a general cognitive structure that affects all of the child's thinking.



Lev Vygotsky

- ▶ Stressed the importance of a child's cultural background as an effect to the stages of development. Different cultures stress different social interactions; Promoted scaffolding in the early childhood classroom; Believed in the Zone of Proximal Development.



Erik Erikson

- ▶ Studied Freudian theory from Anna; Social/Emotional theorist, divided development into 8 stages; Personality develops according to how a person responds to psychological crises at certain stages of life.



B.F. Skinner

- ▶ Social developmentalist coined the term, operant conditioning; Studied behavior modification using positive and negative reinforcement; Behavior continues or ceases according to whether it is rewarded or punished.



Maria Montessori

- ▶ Children develop at their own pace and gain knowledge by actively using their senses; Established the use of child sized furniture
- ▶ Emphasized learning practical skills such as cleaning and caring for self; Children are encouraged to work through the steps of assignments independently, charting their course of learning.
- ▶ She observed that children were bored, not unruly.



Lawrence Kohlberg

- ▶ Children's moral development begins with a desire to avoid punishment and proceeds to the development of ethical principles; was inspired by the work of Jean Piaget and a fascination with children's reactions to moral dilemmas



Benjamin Bloom

- ▶ Bloom exercised considerable influence in academic educational psychology. His main contributions to the area of education involved mastery-learning, his model of talent-development, and his Taxonomy of Educational Objectives in the cognitive domain; He focused much of his research on the study of educational objectives and, ultimately, proposed that any given task favors one of three psychological domains: cognitive, affective, or psychomotor.



Alfred Binet

- ▶ Inventor of the first usable intelligence test, the basis of today's IQ tests; His principal goal was to identify students who needed special help in coping with the school curriculum.

