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John dewey educational philosophy ppt

You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 4 to 5 are not shown in this preview. Deborah: Although Dewey died in 1952, way before the age of personal computers, he promoted environments where students are actively involved in their own learning and are working collaboratively with their peers. It is plausible that he foresaw the "21st Century Learner" way back in the early 20th Century. Susan: Definitely his philosophy of education was way before his time. I am not surprised so many of his beliefs are followed in education today, except for the fact that they are common sense. The common theme in Dewey's philosophy was his belief that a democratic society of informed inquirers was the best means of promoting human interest. Personally today, I believe there is an overabundance of socialization in the classroom and not enough learning. Yuly: I think Dewey's theories on education were a great influence on contemporary educational strategies. Using real world experiences and learning in a way in which students can relate to society will prepare them for the future. His theory of educational reform also made a great influence upon learning through doing. 1 John Dewey: His Life, Philosophy, and Importance to Education By Coleman Tadrowski 2 Family John Dewey was born on October 20, 1859, in Burlington, Vermont His father was a merchant and proprietor of a tobacco shop His mother was a daughter of a wealthy farmer He had 3 brothers, however one died as an infant 3 Early Life John attended Burlington public schools and excelled as a student At only fifteen years old, he enrolled at the University of Vermont He took an interest in philosophy while attending college. He was very close with his professor named Torrey Dewey's favorite philosophical readings were the articles of Frederick Harrison in the Fortnightly and Comte's Positive Philosophy 4 Educational Outline After graduating second in his class, his cousin proposed him a teaching job at a seminary in Oil City, Pennsylvania. He worked there for two years After his time in Pennsylvania, Dewey went back to Vermont and taught at a private school While teaching, he developed many academic philosophies and discussed them with his former college professor He later decided to take a hiatus from teaching and study psychology at John Hopkins. He received a doctorate degree in A few years later, he began teaching at the prestigious Columbia University Shortly after teaching at Columbia, Dewey became head of the Philosophy Department at the University of Chicago and served as director of its School of Education for two years 5 Philosophy The "Pragmatic Method" Many of Dewey's philosophical pieces were inspired by the readings of the philosopher William James Dewey's philosophies were classified as experimentalism, or instrumentalism, the idea that knowledge is a collection of experiences. This ties in with the experimental method of inquiry (meaning that we are looking for the truth, information, or knowledge.) His philosophy also promoted the goal of improving the human experience Along with these philosophies arose an important teaching known as Pragmatism, the idea that the function of thought is an instrument or tool for prediction, action, and solving problems. To simplify, we need to focus on real-life problems and answer practical problems with practical answers. Dewey is considered the Father of Pragmatism Pragmatism was the foundation of Dewey's various educational theories The "Pragmatic Method" 6 Education Reform John Dewey was very supportive of improving education He believed that education should be based on the principle of learning through doing which is also referred to as democratic learning In 1894, John and Harriet Dewey founded their own experimental primary school named the University Elementary School at the University of Chicago. The purpose of the school was to test Dewey's theories about education. Shortly after its opening, the school was closed because of a dispute with the university Here is an interview with Washington State University scholar, A.G. Rud, about John Dewey and his impact on educational reformation in America: 7 Writing Dewey wrote his first two books in 1887 and 1888 They were titled Psychology and Leibniz's New Essays Concerning the Human Understanding Over Dewey's lifetime he published more than 1,000 works. These works were composed of essays, articles, and books These works portrayed many topics such as psychology, philosophy, educational theories, culture, religion, and politics 8 Later Life In 1927, Harriet Dewey died In 1946, Dewey remarried to a widow named Roberta Grant They spent the rest of their lives living off of Roberta's inheritance money and John's book grants Later in Dewey's life, he saw the importance of the arts (not fine arts) to give us experience to collaborate with a group and think about the world and what things mean. Dewey died at the age of 92 in New York City 9 Quotes "When we look at early childhood classrooms today, we see children building language skills as they share snacks with classmates, learning important science concepts as they water and care for plants, and developing math skills as they cook up a special treat for lunch. All these commonplace preschool activities stem from the ideas of a forward-thinking and most uncommon man." "To find out what one is fitted to do, and to secure an opportunity to do it, is the key to happiness." "The good man is the man who, no matter how morally unworthy he has been, is moving to become better." "Arriving at one goal is the starting point to another." "Failure is instructive. The person who really thinks learns quite as much from his failures as from his successes." "Without some goals and some efforts to reach it, no man can live." "The self is not something ready-made, but something in continuous formation through choice of action." "We only think when we are confronted with problems." "We do not learn from experience... we learn from reflecting on experience." "Like the soil, the mind is fertilized while it lies fallow, until a new burst of bloom ensues." "A problem well put is half solved." 10 Resources 1. JOHN DEWEY father of educational (1859-1952) philosophy "Education is life itself" - John Dewey "Arguably the most influential thinker on education in the twentieth century" - (Smith, 1997) 2. LIFE OF JOHN DEWEY Born on October 20, 1859 in Burlington, Vermont Died on June 2, 1952 at age 92 (Field, 2007) John established a laboratory school at the University of Chicago in 1903. At this school he practiced his educational theories (Brewer, 42). Some important books written by Dewey (Olson, 2005): How We Think Democracy and Education Experience and Education A Common Faith 3. for children in Dewey's Education time was: Teacher centered Absolute control by teacher Learning was from text and teacher lecture Students are expected to repeat information either orally or in written form. -(Brewer, 42) 4. However, Dewey believed... Curriculum should be based on students' interests and should involve them in active experiences (Brewer, 42). Active curriculum should be integrated, rather than divided into subject-matter segments (Brewer, 43). Teachers are responsible for achieving the goals of the school, but the specific topics to be studied to meet those goals, cannot be determined in advance because they should be of the interest of the children (Brewer, 43). 5. DEWEY'S BELIEFS AND CONCEPTS Dewey believed that learning was active and schooling was unnecessarily long and restrictive (Neill, 2005). He believed that students should be actively involved in real-life tasks and challenges. 6. DEWEY'S BELIEFS AND CONCEPTS "Dewey's education philosophy helped forward the progressive education movement, and spawned the development of experiential education programs and experiments" (Neill, 2005). Dewey: interaction + reflection and experience + interest in community and democracy = a highly suggestive educative form- Informal education (Smith, 1997). 7. PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION MOVEMENT The belief that education is based on the idea that humans learn best in real-life activities with people (wikipedia.org) "A model that rejects methods involving memorization and recitation and provides more active and engaging experiences for learners" (Brewer, 513) 8. The Progressive Education Association, inspired by Dewey's ideas, later organized his doctrines as follows: 1. The conduct of the pupils shall be governed by themselves, according to the social needs of the community. 2. Interest shall be the motive for all work. 3. Teachers will inspire a desire for knowledge, and will serve as guides in the investigations undertaken, rather than as task-masters. 4. Scientific study of each pupil's development, physical, mental, social and spiritual, is absolutely essential to the intelligent direction of his development. 9. 5. GREATER ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE CHILD'S PHYSICAL NEEDS, WITH GREATER USE OF THE OUT- OF-DOORS. 6. COOPERATION BETWEEN SCHOOL AND HOME WILL FILL ALL NEEDS OF THE CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT SUCH AS MUSIC, DANCING, PLAY AND OTHER EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES. 7. ALL PROGRESSIVE SCHOOLS WILL LOOK UPON THEIR WORK AS OF THE LABORATORY TYPE, GIVING FREELY TO THE SUM OF EDUCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE THE RESULTS OF THEIR EXPERIMENTS IN CHILD CULTURE. - (NOVACK, 2005) 10. Quotes by John Dewey - "EDUCATION IS A SOCIAL PROCESS. EDUCATION IS GROWTH. EDUCATION IS, NOT A PREPARATION FOR LIFE; EDUCATION IS LIFE ITSELF" - "THE BELIEF THAT ALL GENUINE EDUCATION COMES ABOUT THROUGH EXPERIENCE DOES NOT MEAN THAT ALL EXPERIENCES ARE GENUINELY OR EQUALLY EDUCATIVE" 11. RESOURCES Brewer, J. A. (2007). Introduction to Early Childhood Education. 1. Boston, Massachusetts: Pearson. Field, R. (2007). John Dewey. In The Internet Encyclopedia of 2. Philosophy [Web], from Neill, J. (2005). John Dewey, Philosophy of Education. Retrieved 3. April 19, 2009, from Wilderdom Web site .html Novack, G. (2005). John Dewey's Theories of Education. from 4. Olson, S. (2005). Books by John Dewey. Retrieved April 19, 2009, 5. Web site: y/ Progressive Education. Retrieved April 19, 2009, from Wikipedia 6. Web site: Smith, M. K. (1997). John Dewey. Retrieved April 20, 2009, from 7.



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