My Philosophy of Education

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 In my perspective, every knowledge is built from foundation. Both of teaching and learning, enhancing fundamental ability is the first importance of all. For instance, we can say that knowledge is a building, and education can be described as a construction. When a construction of building is conducting, builders must build a firm foundation at first; otherwise, the building will be in a high risk of collapse in the future. Namely, as an educator, providing systematically practice is essential. The practice can be organized in three levels which include easy, median, and difficult, and the sequence of implement will be from easy to difficult. Moreover, every level should be conducted when prior level is practiced enough. Also, the educator has to monitor that how does every level be conducted, and use any problem which is found in conducting to reflect and modify the practice. Therefore, in order to help learners to have stronger fundamental skill and guide learners to engage step-by-step, providing the three levels practice is the major key of teaching. In addition, my perspective of learning will also be focused on foundation. Yet, the difference is that learners have to connect ideas from each practice by their own. In other words, although practices help learners to understand basic concepts which are constant, learners need to find out the relationship between these concepts in order to reinforce their fundamental abilities. Since every learner connects concepts in different ways, some impacts or development of knowledge will be discovered by those different connection.

**Critical Analysis of Three Educational Theories and My Philosophy**

 First of all, I am going to mention about three basic educational theories which are behaviorism, cognitivism, and constructivism. Then, I will express my philosophy which was developed by these three theories.

● **Behaviorism:**

 In this theory, the key is the connection between learner’s respond and environmental stimulus. Learning is constituted by a variety of basic reactions which mean learners respond in correct way directly. Yet, most of reactions are influenced by environmental stimulations which are the actions of instruction. Pugsley (2011) says “the active role of the teacher who can direct the learning process, selecting a teaching method and controlling the stimuli and reinforcing the appropriate responses” (p.266). In other words, educators should enhance learner’s basic responds in different levels of curriculum in teaching.

● **Cognitivism:**

The distinguish between behaviorism and cognitivism is that cognitivism focuses on the mental structures of learners which is internal stimulus, not environmental stimulus. In order to keep knowledge in long memory, learners have to link new knowledge to previous study. As an educator, providing an effective method for memory system is helpful for learners. Namely, Yilmaz (2011) asserts “the cognitive approach focuses on making knowledge meaningful and helping learners organize and relate new information to prior knowledge in memory” (p.205).

● **Constructivism**

 In some studies, constructivism is considered to a branch of cognitive because both of these two theories state that new knowledge is connected to prior knowledge. However, the new knowledge that we discuss in constructivism are reflection of real life or personal experiences.

Hall & Griffiths (2013) claim “The epistemological position of constructivism is transactional and subjectivist” (p.18). In other words, knowledge that learners studied can be reflected in reality in order to create new knowledge which are from learner’s perspective.

● **Compare Three theories with My Philosophy**

As I mentioned, my philosophy is focused on basic skill. I indicate that educators should provide a completed system which can reinforce learner’s foundation. As a result, I tend to use cognitivism on my teaching. First of all, in order to connect each fundamental concept, students think about using different strategies to memorize the concept before they use it to do problem-solving.

**The Role of Technology in My Philosophy of Education**

 Technology is an accelerative tool in my instruction. In order to implement my though in instruction, the technology should include the following features:

1. An online database which has huge amount of basic practices. The database can choose questions randomly in order to provide different practices to learners. Also, learners can log in anytime they want. In this way, learners can enhance their fundamental abilities faster since they use the database to practice different types of question in the short time.
2. Score saving can be used to record that how many times and how much score the learners did. This is feature can help educators to determine their learner’s abilities by score. If the score is maintain in high average value, educators can move on to next level of instruction.
3. Providing some tables of summary on website. In order to implement cognitivism, educators can post educational materials on their site. So that learners can be assisted in their learning by linking these information.
4. Ask students to create their own instructional websites. When students are preparing the contents of their websites, they are connecting knowledge that they have learned in their brain. Furthermore, educators can ask learners to present their knowledge via their websites in order to make sure the learners understand the knowledge.

References

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Reflection

 This module is the most difficult class in this quarter for me. I could not figure out the three theories clearly. I read several articles which are about these theories, but I was still a little confusing because the three theories have some similar parts. However, Dr. Baek gave us an opportunity to discuss this topic with groups in class, so I could share and receive different ideas for making my concepts clearer. Of course, I still cannot explain these theories very well now. Yet, when I was doing this assignment, I tried to think about are these theories conducted on me? The answer I think is “Yes”. For example, professors always ask us to think about reflection after class, this is a way to help us to review the knowledge that we learned; also, we try to build our e-protfoilo, which is our instructional website, to present our knowledge. These two examples can be described to cognitivism which connect the knowledge in our mental structure. In addition, everyone in class share their experiences which are related to the topic that we learned, and develop new concepts; I think this kind of learning is similar to constructivism. I am glad that I study in Instructional Technology. This program inspires me to think about something that I never notice. Thank you Dr. Baek!