

Learning Theory Mind Map

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Skinner - Theory of behavior modification through voluntary alterations (learning) based on consequences.

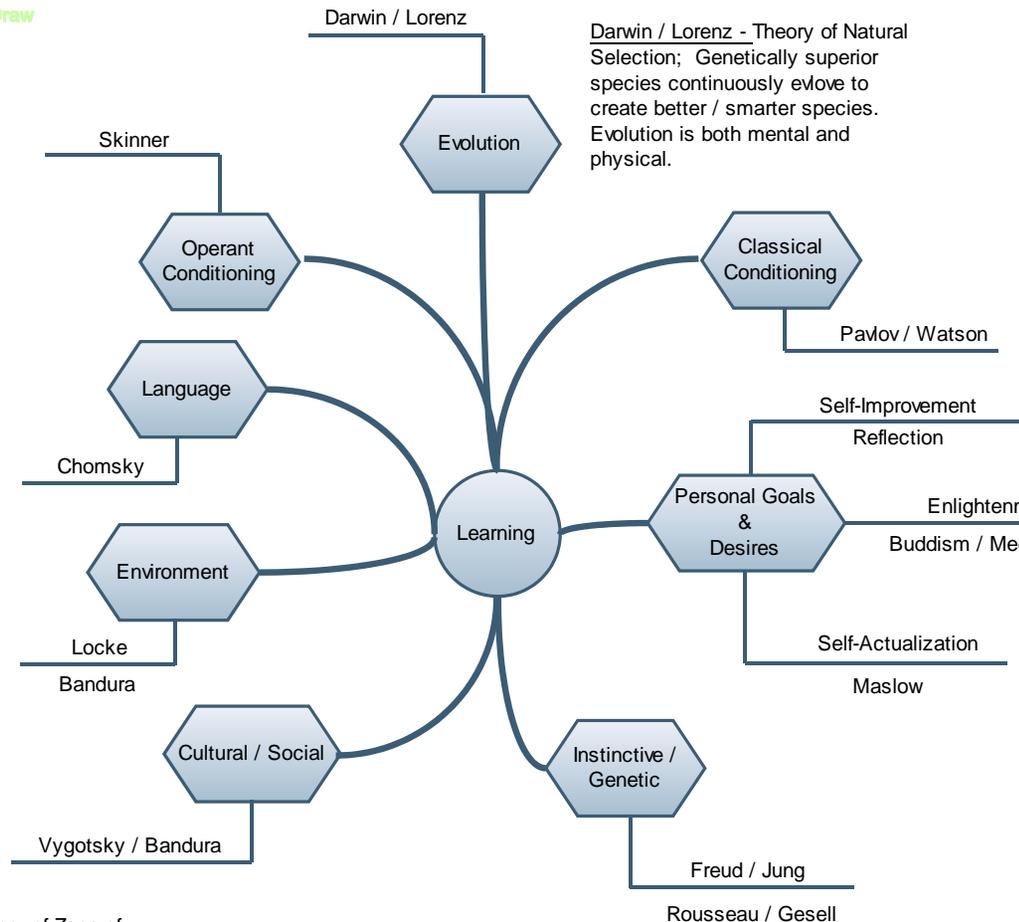
Chomsky - Language separates humans from non-human species. It allows for the transference of information, critical reflection and subconscious thought.

Locke - Postulated that all humans are born tabula rasa or blank slate. Environment then shapes how the child learns

Bandura - Similarly believed environment shapes the human's thought and behavior (Social Cognitive Theory)

Vygotsky - Theory of Zone of Proximal Development maintains individuals learn through imitation and culture.

Bandura - Believed that social influences, including technology, shape an individual's learning.



Darwin / Lorenz - Theory of Natural Selection; Genetically superior species continuously evolve to create better / smarter species. Evolution is both mental and physical.

Pavlov / Watson - Proved that learning of behaviors could be accomplished through the conditioning of the individual. Conversely, extinction can occur as a result of changes to the stimulus / response process.

Reflection, or the critical analysis of self (often in retrospect of a task or conversation) is believed to open the mind and allow for deeper understanding and knowledge.

Eastern religion and philosophy are widely accepted as ways of self-development through a truer understanding of self.

Maslow - Theory of the Hierarchy of Needs dictates humans must work through basic necessities of life and social construct before realizing the ultimate form of development: Self-Actualization.

Rousseau / Gesell - Both believed that humans were genetically programmed to be good or normal (although allowing for negative influences of society)

Freud / Jung - Theorized development in stages based upon psychological (sexual) development. Each individual must work through the stages to obtain the next level of development.