

### **Developing Your Teaching Philosophy**

a Webinar presented to Niche Academy

July 19, 2023, 2:00pm-3:00pm eastern



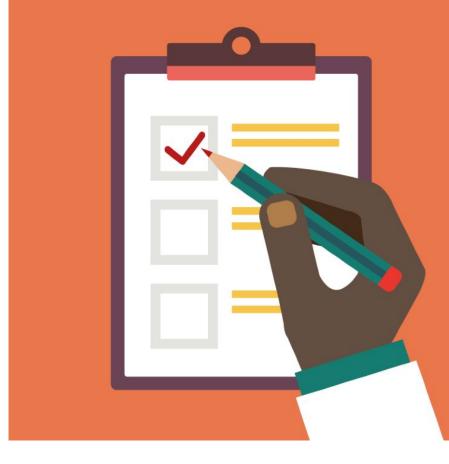
Mark Aaron Polger, Coordinator of Library Outreach College of Staten Island, City University of New York



<u>MarkAaron.Polger87@login.cuny.edu</u> <u>https://markaaronpolger.com</u>

# Agenda

- 1. Brief Introductions
- 2. What is a Teaching Philosophy Statement (TPS)?
- 3. Why is it Important?
- 4. Questions for Self-Reflection
- 5. Five Learning Theories
  - i. Cognitive constructivism
  - ii. Social constructivism
  - iii. Behaviorism
  - iv. Connectivism
  - v. Andragogy
- 6. Components of a TPS
- 7. Technical Specifications
- 8. Sample TPS
- 9. Conclusion



### **Brief Introductions**

- As librarians we occupy multiple professional identities
- At my institution, I am responsible for marketing/PR, information literacy instruction, reference librarian, liaison librarian, selector for Psychology department
- We come to the library classroom with different academic backgrounds and a wide array of life experiences. My background is in Sociology and Adult Education
- I'm completing my PhD in the Learning Sciences at the Graduate School of Education, University at Buffalo, State University of New York (SUNY)
- As educators, we can reveal \*some\* of our personal selves in the classroom

# What is a Teaching Philosophy Statement?



- A living document that documents your personal beliefs about teaching and learning
- A self-reflective personal narrative that expresses your values about teaching
- Includes a depiction of how you teach and the reasons for these methods
- Usually one to four pages and covers the following three areas: goals, methods, and assessment

# Why is it Important?

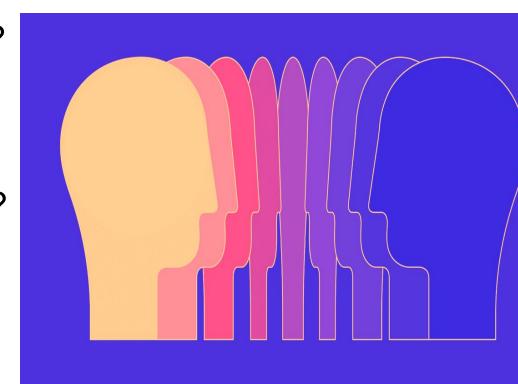
 Is the "why", "what", and "how" of your teaching



- It provides a framework that informs your teaching, while conveying your goals, abilities and values
- It summarizes your personal beliefs about teaching and learning
- Helpful when applying for tenure, promotion, and a great addition to your teaching portfolio

### Questions for Self-Reflection

- What are your general belief about education?
- What are your teaching goals and objectives?
- How much of your personal life do you reveal?
- What theory/theories inform your teaching?
- What does your ideal classroom look like?
- What types of activities do you use in the classroom?
- What is your teaching style?



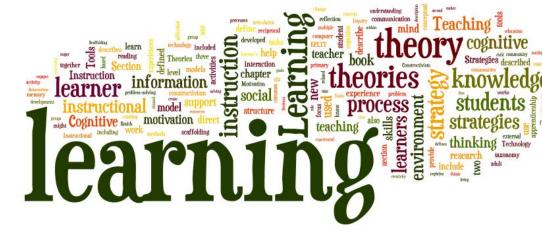
(from Psychology, Education, Philosophy)



### 1. Cognitive Constructivism (Jean Piaget)

- Learning is "constructed" by interacting with the environment
- We "construct" meaning based on our pre-existing knowledge
- Knowledge is a series of "mental maps"

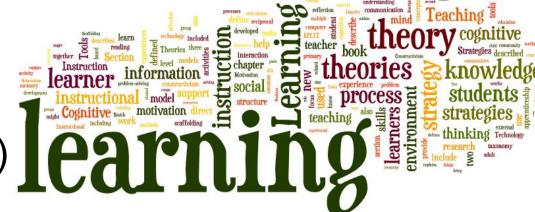
(from Psychology, Education, Philosophy)



#### 2. Social Constructivism (Lev Vygotsky, Jerome Bruner)

- Learning is "constructed" through interactions with others
- Focuses on the collaborative nature of learning.
- Teacher is a facilitator of learning, rather than disseminator of information
- Learning is a social process

(from Psychology, Education, Philosophy) **[ear**]



#### 3. Behaviorism (BF Skinner)

- Learning changes one's behavior (positive reinforcement)
- Learning is a reaction and response to stimuli
- Repetition, motivation, and positive reinforcement are all components of behavorial learning theory

(from Psychology, Education, Philosophy) **[ear**]



#### 4. Connectivism (George Siemens and Stephen Downes)

- Learning involves connecting pieces of knowledge, aided by technology
- Group collaboration and discussion are key themes of connectivism
- Giving students access to different viewpoints and perspectives
- We make "links" between various "nodes" of information

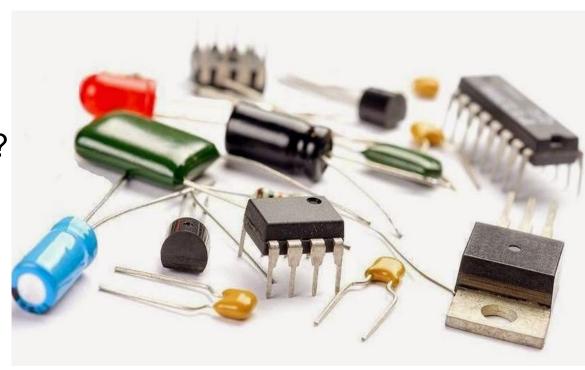
Teaching communication learn reading together in a section of the control of the

(from Psychology, Education, Philosophy)

#### 5. Andragogy- Adult Learning Theory

- Learning must be relevant, intentional, self-directed, and purposeful
- Adult learning is about problem solving
- Adults ask "why" they are learning something
- Learn by doing (experiential learning)

- 1. Your Teaching Values and Beliefs
- 2. Your Teaching Methods (how you teach)
- 3. Which Theory/Theories inform your teaching?
- 4. Your Teaching Goals
- 5. Goals for Your Students
- 6. Types of Assessment
  - 6a. Types of Student Assessment Used
  - 6b. Assessing Your Own Teaching
- 7. Your Ideal Classroom Environment



#### 1. Your Teaching Values and Beliefs

- What are your general beliefs about education?
- Why did you pursue teaching?
- What is your unique teaching style?
- What part(s) of your personal life do you share?

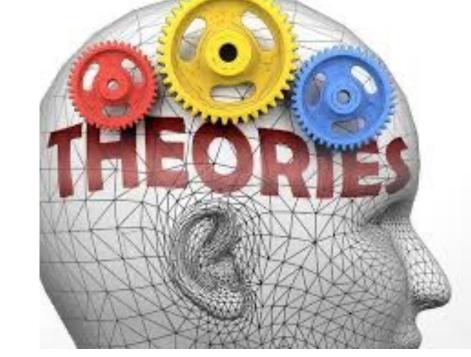


#### 2. What are Your Teaching Methods?

- Monologue versus Dialogue
- Instructional Scaffolding
- Critical Pedagogy
- Group work /team-based learning
- Multimodal compositions (creating texts using multimedia technology)
- Game-based learning (gaming principles are used to teach more complex concepts)
- Experiential learning (learning by doing)
- In-person versus online teaching



#### 3. Which Theories Inform your Teaching?



- You can "mix" different theories into your TPS
- Your theoretical lens may change over time
- Does teaching in-person or online change your theoretical lens?



#### 4. Goals for Yourself (as Teacher)

- What do you want your students to learn?
- What are the 3 most important "takeaways" from the lesson?
- What are your learning objectives/outcomes?
- What do you want to improve/adjust in your own teaching?

#### 5. Goals for Your Students

- Develop critical thinking skills
- Be better researchers
- Cite sources
- Avoid plagiarism



#### 6a. Types of Student Assessments

- a. formative- take place during a course
- b. summative- evaluate student learning at the end of a lesson
- c. do you prefer multiple choice questions, short answer, essay questions
- d. open-ended versus closed-ended questions
- e. flexible deadlines for all assignments and tests/quizzes

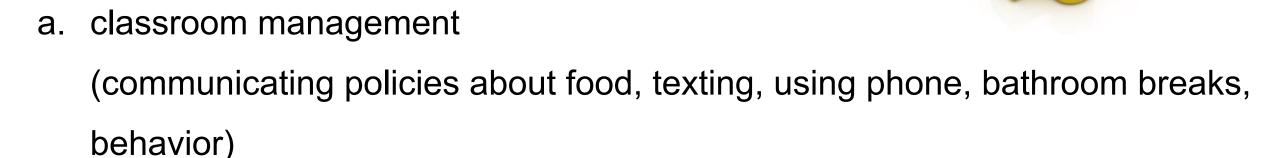


#### 6b. Assess your Own Teaching

- a. video record yourself
- b. peer evaluation
- c. feedback from supervisor
- d. student evaluation forms



#### 7. Your Ideal Classroom Environment?



- b. fostering interaction amongst learners
- c. promoting a respectful and inclusive class environment
- d. balancing self-directed work and team-work
- e. incorporating Universal Design for Learning (UDL) principles in class

Technical Specifications

- Write in first person
- Avoid jargon
- Use present tense



- You may compose a TPS for one-shots, research consultations, or in-person/online teaching
- Cite learning theorists who inform your teaching



### Sample TPS



https://taylorinstitute.ucalgary.ca/resources/sample-teaching-philosophy-statements

https://faculty.uwmedicine.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Sample-Teaching-Philosophy-Statements.pdf

https://crlt.umich.edu/tstrategies/tstpum

https://teach.its.uiowa.edu/sites/teach.its.uiowa.edu/files/docs/docs/Philosophy\_of\_Teaching\_Statement\_ed.pdf

https://pce.sandiego.edu/teaching-philosophy-examples/

### Conclusion



- Your teaching philosophy statement is a living document
- It articulates your views on the purpose of education
- Identifies your teaching goals and objectives
- A teaching philosophy statement is not your CV
- It describes "why", "what", and "how" you teach
- Describes your unique teaching practices

# Thank you!

### Questions?

Mark Aaron Polger Associate Professor

Coordinator of Library Outreach
College of Staten Island, City University of New York

MarkAaron.Polger@csi.cuny.edu

My teaching philosophy statement:

https://markaaronpolger.com/teaching-philosophy/

