



# CONSTRUCTIVISM

Vygotsky's theories are one of the foundations.

## The Three Major Themes of His Sociocultural Theory

- Social interaction - Social learning is before development.
  - MTO - anyone who has a better understanding or higher ability level than the learner usually an adult, but can be a peer, younger person, or even computers.
  - ZPD - The distance between the student's ability to perform a task alone and the assistance / collaboration and the student's ability to solve the problems on their own.
- "Every function in the child's cultural development appears twice first, once at the social level and then on the individual level; first, between people (interpsychological) and then inside the child (intrapsychological)"

Children are apprentices working alongside masters.

## The Three Types of Language

- Social Speech -zyo for communication
- Private Speech -zyo self-directed
- Inner Speech -zyo silent, diminished audibility
  - ↳ though derived from oral language
  - ↳ develops as concepts are internalized and is a more condensed version of normal speech

## Elementary Mental Functions



We are born with these tools of intellectual adaptation  
**Lev VYGOTSKY**

November 17, 1896  
to June 11, 1934

"Learning is more than the acquisition of the ability to think; it is the acquisition of many specialized abilities for thinking about a variety of things."

## FAMILY

Born into non-religious Jewish middle class family

Married Roza Semyonova in 1924 and had two daughters

## EDUCATION



Six books published in ten years

1917  
Degree in Law  
Moscow State University

1924  
Institute of Psychology

Died of Tuberculosis at 37 years old.  
His work remained sketchy and incomplete.

When his work started actually becoming integrated and focused on

Birth      Beginning of Studies      Death

1900 1905 1910 1915 1920 1925 1930 1935 1940 1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970

- Students are valued as individuals, a collaborative group, and a class.
  - ZPD guided learning leads to greater understanding/performance rather than direct teaching (learning by doing).
  - ZPD also reinforces social bonding.
  - Acknowledges and stresses that a learning environment greatly affects the student's learning ability.
  - Key fundamentals that we need implemented across all subjects
- Pros
- Vague and speculative findings (mainly due to early death)
  - Does not evidence specifically a child's learning needs, or a child's motivational influence. Nor does it explain processes of learning.
  - Does not seem to apply to all social and cultural groups, or even children with learning disabilities/ difficulties.
  - Focuses on processes that develop in children more than characteristics they might show.
- Cons

(Vygotsky, 1978)

Attention      Sensation  
Perception      Memory

We are born with these tools of intellectual adaptation

# Lev VYGOTSKY

November 17, 1896 to June 11, 1934

"Learning is more than the acquisition of the ability to think; it is the acquisition of many specialized abilities for thinking about a variety of things."

## FAMILY

Born into non-religious Jewish middle class family

Married Roza Semkhova in 1924 and had two daughters

## EDUCATION

1917 Degree in Law  
Moscow State University

1924 Institute of Psychology

Six books published in ten years

Explored child development and education and the psychology of art and language development

Died of Tuberculosis at 37 years old.  
His work remained sketchy and incomplete.

When his work started actually becoming integrated and focused on

Birth      Beginning of Studies      Death      integrated and focused on

1890      1900      1910      1920      1930      1940      1950      1960      1970

(Totally History)

(Cherry, 2020)



# CONSTRUCTIVISM

Vygotsky's theories are one of the foundations.

## The Three Major Themes of His Sociocultural Theory

(Learning Theories)

Social Interaction  
- Social learning is before development.

MKO-  
- anyone who has a better understanding or higher ability level than the learner. Usually an adult but could be a peer, a younger person, or even computers.

ZPD  
- The distance between the student's ability to perform a task under adult guidance / collaboration and the student's ability to solve the problems on their own.

"Every function in the child's cultural development appears twice: first, on the social level, and later, on the individual level; first, between people (interpsychological) and then inside the child (intrapsychological)"

(Vygotsky, 1978, p.57)

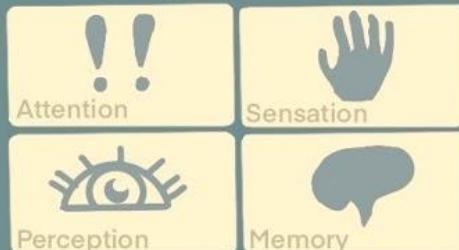
Children are apprentices working alongside masters.

(Vygotsky Learning Conference)

## The Three Types of Language

- Social Speech ~2yo for communication
- Private Speech ~3yo self-directed
- Inner Speech ~7yo silent, diminished audibility
  - └ Though derived from oral language
    - develops as concepts are internalized and is a more condensed version of normal speech

## Elementary Mental Functions



We are born with these tools of intellectual adaptation

Lev



Students are valued as individuals, a collaborative group, and a class.

ZPD guided learning leads to greater understanding/performance rather than discovery learning (working alone).  
ZPD also reinforces scaffolding.

Acknowledges and stresses that a learning environment greatly effects the student's learning ability.

Key fundamentals that we need implemented across all subjects

# PROS

Vague and speculative findings (mainly due to early death)

Does not enclose specifically a child's learning needs, or a child's motivational influence. Nor does it explain the process of development, nor how it occurs

Does not seem to apply to all social and cultural groups, or even children with learning disabilities/difficulties.

Focuses on processes that develop in children more than characteristics they might show.

# CONS

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