

# Socrates plato maimonides and aristotle education essay

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Socrates was an intelligent adult male who idealized the hunt for truth and justness. I love the manner he would inquire inquiries in order to encompass others with cognition of the encompassing universe. Socrates used what we call inductive logical thinking. Inductive logical thinking agencies that from all the fact we get replies. He believed that adult male was capable of getting at truth through the usage of ground. He besides linked cognition to happiness. He believed that cognition or penetrations was the foundation of virtuousness and felicity.

The Socratic Method is a method of look intoing jobs through duologue treatment in a schoolroom a instructor can let a pupil to believe critically and engraft the Socratic Method. The pupils will larn as the instructor keeps on inquiring inquiries. The instructor analyzes some of the possible effect of the pupil 's comments. The accent is upon the believing procedure of the pupil, who must believe for himself and accept the effects of his logic. I have tried the Socratic method with my kindergarten category. The topic was to jump count by two 's and my pupils were able to reply my Socratic based inquiries good.

Besides, in learning we should direct the pupil into the right reply instead than stating him the right reply. With the Socratic Method the instructor does non state the pupil the proper reply ; the instructor should pull the pupil to the likely reply. I believethat pupils can utilize their encephalons and be challenged on an mundane footing. This manner so the pupil learns when he discovers the true generalisation through his logical thinking procedures.

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## **Plato**

Plato was the first philosopher in instruction. He was influenced by Pythagoreans and believed that Mathematical apprehension can act upon apprehension of the universe. He believed that math was the footing of the universe. He mentions that if people do not understand math so they should not be allowed in his school.

Plato demonstrated that pedagogues have deep attention for the wellbeing and hereafter of their pupils. I found Plato really influential because he besides mentions in differing educational demands is needed with assorted life phases. Plato references that each and every individual is different and needs degrees of instruction, understanding and concluding. We as instructors know that every kid can learn otherwise. Some kids have knowledge in some topographic points where others do not and frailty versa.

In every schoolroom at that place will ever be pupils that are not traveling to be on the same degree as other pupils. I think that pupils who are making ill in the category or have a certain disablement should be placed with pupils that are stand outing in the schoolroom. In add-on, the instructor may desire to hold the pupils who are holding trouble sitting in forepart of the category and pay closer attending to the lesson. The instructor should besides hold group undertakings more frequently, because it may be easier for pupils who are holding troubles in the surveys to learn and understand better.

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I think that group work is really of import in kids 's development. Group work gives kids abilities to socialise and place themselves as a portion of a group. I think that math should be the foundation of the pupils school work. Plato was a strong truster in this and so am I. I think that mathematics is a portion of mundane life and should be incorporated in mundane lessons.

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## **Aristotle**

Aristotle was a scientist. He explained that cognition is gained by esthesis. He mentioned that when people experience something they are able think about it, retrieve it and how it alters their life. He states that we abstract things and we take it within ourselves. In add-on, Aristotle believed that people should believe for themselves and develop thoughts on their ain. The importance of instruction in the doctrine of Aristotle was great and believed that we could larn to utilize our ground to get at virtuousness and felicity, merely through the procedure of instruction.

Aristotle placed habit high in the acquisition procedure. Aristotle thinks that adult male learns by nature, wont, and ground. In my schoolroom I as the Pre-k instructor would form stuffs harmonizing to the Torahs of ground. I would seek to do the schoolroom every bit natural as I can. I would integrate existent life state of affairs through drama. For illustration, when learning

math-addition or minus, you can convey different things in similar contexts and really demo the pupils with the contexts how to add and how to deduct. In the play centre, I would do a food market shop and allow the kids add up different points. For illustration, A bag of Murphy's french fries cost a penny and if they brought two how much money would they necessitate? It will be easier for the kid to hold on instead than merely giving them a press release. Besides, insistent drill would be used to reinforce what was understood by ground. I would besides integrate in my schoolroom positive support. I would promote my pupils to dispute themselves on an mundane footing.

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## **Rabbi Moses ben Maimon**

Maimonides was born in Spain ( 1135-1204 ) . He did not desire to learn and acquire paid for it so he chose to go a physician. He respected and treated everyone every bit as a doctor. As for instruction he said that we should take high on our ends. He besides states that a lazy instructor is a dishonest instructor. He believed that motive besides plays a large function in acquiring pupils to learn.

Maimonides brings a really of import affair in a schoolroom. The schoolrooms should not be overcrowded. He was the first philosopher to explicate that if there are more than 25 pupils at that place should be an instructor helper in

the schoolroom. Students need individualised attending in a schoolroom. This to Maimonides was critical because pupils need to hold the instructor 's attending in order to win the schoolroom. This manner a pupil will experience of import and will be able to learn and derive more out of the lesson if the instructor is paying attending to each person. If the schoolroom is overcrowded non every individual pupil will acquire the attending they deserve. Maimonides thought that kids will learn when instructors use positive support. In add-on, in the schoolroom you may desire to hold spines or ice lollies for child's who participate in category as a good incentive to acquire pupils to take part.

Rabbi Moses ben Maimon thought that the instruction of the organic structure and the psyche is really of import. He besides thought that the pedagogue needs to be knowing and moral. I believe that an instructor does necessitate the cognition and ethical motives to learn. She/ he needs to be ready and cognize the reply to their pupil 's inquiries. Maimonides thought that kids need to socialise and learn. Integrating Maimonides thoughts on instruction, I would make more group work so my pupils will be able to learn and turn from each other.