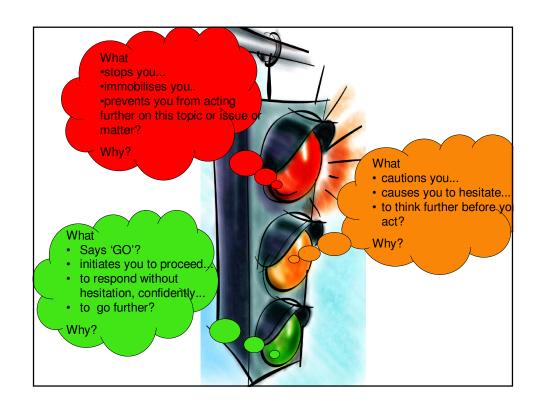
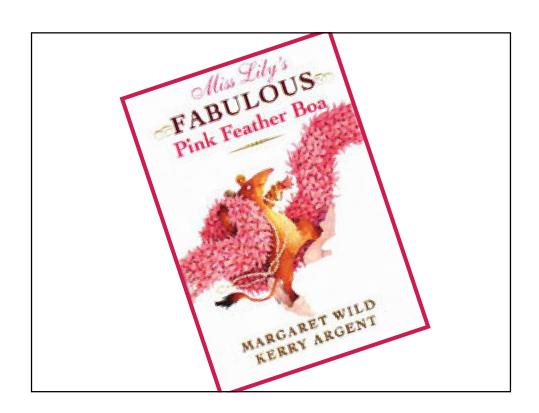


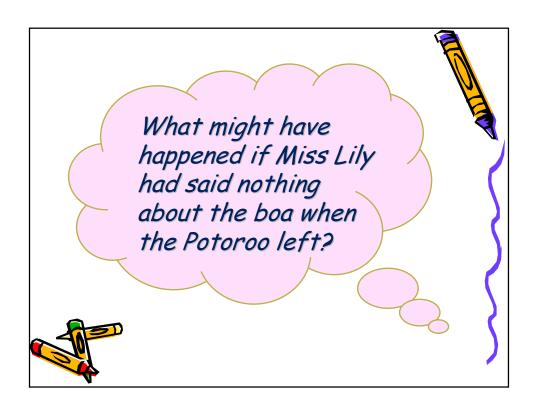
#### Overview

In this session we are going to explore:

- Story in the classroom religion program;
- Various theories regarding young children's learning including their spiritual an religious developments;
- Pedagogical Learner Knowledge which places the learner at the centre of all our decision making regarding our teaching & learning;
- Pedagogical Content Knowledge which focuses on those particular strategies we use that make the content more accessible to our learners;
- Teacher's own *background knowledge* of the content matter.



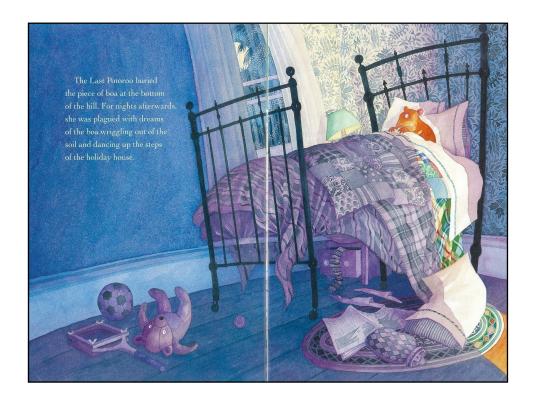




#### The Sacrament of Penance:

- Concepts of reconciliation include:
  - Conversion
  - A new heart / change of heart
  - Need for harmony right relationships
  - Seeking forgiveness
  - Being forgiven
- Structure has four basic steps:
  - 1. Contrition > Remorse > I feel badly.
  - 2. Confession > Admission > I admit and say sorry.
  - 3. Satisfaction > Penance > Make amends.
  - 4. Absolution > Forgiveness > I am forgiven and reconciled.





# **Christian Morality**

Three models of Church morality:

- Teleological model views Christian moral life in terms of the goal or end (telos) – eternal union with God.
- Deontological model views Christian moral life in terms of duty, law, obligation.
- Relational model views Christian moral life primarily in terms of relationship with
  - ✓ God
  - ✓ Neighbour
  - ✓ World
  - ✓ Self





# To love as Jesus loved.



### Pedagogical Learner Knowledge

Pedagogical learner knowledge, PLK as the term implies, has at the heart of its pedagogical concern, the student. PLK refers to that deep knowledge teachers have of their students that enables them to provide the most effective teaching and learning strategies and activities. Teachers need to implement activities that appropriately and effectively meet the needs of their learners and consider students' characteristics, dispositions and learning styles.



# Pedagogical Learner Knowledge

- Piaget:
  - Constructivist learning;
  - Use concrete materials.
- Vygotsky:
  - Social-constructivist model of learning;
  - Learning is dialogical and language acquisition develops internal thinking processes;
  - Scaffolding & ZPD;
  - Learning leads development;
    - Play is important.



# Pedagogical Learner Knowledge

- Bronfenbrenner:
  - Bioecological theory
  - Interaction with people, objects & symbols affect children's understandings, capabilities & dispositions;
- Brain Researchers:
  - Sensory input critical;
  - Memory strengthened through positive emotions.
- Reconceptualists:
  - Rejection of 'universal child'
  - Agency & voice.

# Pedagogical Learner Knowledge

Fowler – Religious Development:

Stage 2: Intuitive Faith (Early Childhood)

- Copy & reproduce behaviour of closely related adults;
- Make meaning by intuition & imitation;
- Imagination very significant for faith development;
- Don't differentiate fact & fantasy;
- Construct their image of ultimate in terms of stories and concrete symbols which surround them;





#### Fowler – Religious Development:

Stage 3: Mythical-Literal:

- Take on stories of particular group;
- Differing real & fantasy;
- Insists on proof;
- Sense of fairness:
- Significant others;
- Developing formal operational thinking skills;
- Senses need of more personal relationship with ultimate.



# Pedagogical Learner Knowledge

Hay & Nye – Spiritual Development: All children have an innate spirituality & suggest three categories of spiritual sensitivity:

Awareness Sensing: Mystery Sensing:

Here & now

Tuning

Flow

Focusing

Awe & wonder

Imagination

Value Sensing:

Delight & despair

Ultimate goodness

Meaning



#### Children learn through...

- personal experience & participation;
- imagination;
- senses sight, touch, smell, taste, sound;
- emotions enjoyment, security, strong relationships
- play;
- interaction;
- concrete materials;
- scaffolding;
- explicit and intentional teaching.





#### Pedagogical Content Knowledge

Pedagogical content knowledge, PCK can be most simply explained as that knowledge about how to present the subject matter most effectively. In other words, which particular examples, stories, concrete materials and so on, that transform the content so that it affords students' deep understanding of the concepts and essential learnings of the content (Smith & Lovat, 2003, p. 147).



#### **Pedagogy**

- Play
- Creative arts
- Construction
- Intentional teaching balance between childcentred and teacher-directed
- Investigations
- Provocations
- Real-life situations
- Routines & transitions





