

Adapted from: <http://www.learning-theories.com/>

<b>Learning Paradigms</b>	<b>Metaphor</b>	<b>Role of the Learner</b>	<b>Level of Understanding</b>	<b>Chief Proponents</b>	<b>Key Words</b>
Behaviorism	Empty Vessel <i>Tabula Rasa</i>	Passive	Minimal	Pavlov Skinner	Stimulus-response Classical conditioning, Operant conditioning
Cognitivism	Mind as a Black Box  Computer	Process Information  Form Schemata (Learning Context)	Localized	Merrill Reigeluth Gagne,	Schemata Information Processing Symbol Manipulation, Information Mapping, Mental Models
Constructivism	Thinking About One's Thinking  Metacognition	Learning as an Active Constructive Process  New Knowledge Linked to Old	Focus on Understanding Knowledge	Piaget Vygotsky Dewey	Learning as experience Active Dialog Problem based learning Anchored instruction Cognitive apprenticeship Inquiry/Discovery Learning.
Humanism	Metacognitive Mind  Humanist Values	Personal Action Fulfilling One's Potential	Understanding Both Knowledge and Behavior	Maslow Rogers	Self-Actualization Teacher as Facilitator Cognition and Affect Lifelong Learning