**Behaviorism**

Behaviorism is a theory of animal and human learning that only focuses on objectively observable behaviors and discounts mental activities. Behavior theorists define learning as nothing more than the acquisition of new behavior.

**Theorists**

- Ivan Pavlov
- Edward Thorndike
- John B. Watson
- Edwin R. Guthrie
- Clark L. Hull
- Burrhus Frederic Skinner

**General Educational Implications of Behaviorism**

- Emphasis on behavior
- Drill and practice
- Breaking habits
- Rewards

**Direct instruction**

A general term for the explicit teaching of a skill-set using lectures or demonstrations of the material, rather than exploratory models such as inquiry-based learning.

**Outline of DI**

1. Objectives
2. Standards
3. Anticipatory Set
4. Teaching
   - input
   - modeling
   - check for understanding
5. Guided Practice/Monitoring
6. Closure
7. Independent Practice

**Main Features of DI**

- Field tested reading, language arts, and math curricula
- Highly scripted instructional strategies
- Extensive training

**Phases of DI**

1. Clarify goals & establish set
2. Demonstrate knowledge or skill
3. Provide Guided practice
4. Check for Understanding and provide feedback
5. Provide extended practice and transfer.