

Faith and Moral Development

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Goal: Catechists will have a general understanding of the meaning of faith and morality. Catechists will have a basic insight into faith and moral development and its relationship to the learning process.

- Chart your personal faith journey
- A brief overview of educational psychology, developmental psychology, and Piaget's and Erikson's theories
- A brief overview of Kohlberg's theory of moral development
- A brief overview of learning theories
- Define faith and morality
- Overview of James Fowler's and Ronald Goldman's stages of faith development
- To relate faith and moral development to the appropriate age levels.

Preparation to teach catechesis

- Knowledge of content
- Scripture
- Liturgy
- Sacramental Life
- Moral Life
- Prayer
- Church Teachings
- Familiarity with the process:
 - Elements of structured catechesis
 - Understanding person to be catechized

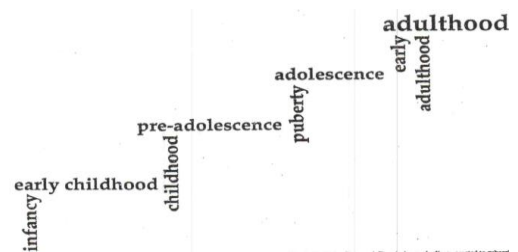
Educational Psychology

Human Development, learning theory, motivation, discipline, evaluation



Erikson's Eight Stages of Man

Stages of psycho-social development; each stage typifies a crises. Through resolution, a healthy personality emerges.



Birth – 1 year	basic trust vs. basic mistrust
1 - 3 years	Autonomy vs. shame
3 – 6 years	Initiative vs. guilt
6 – 12 years	Mastery vs. inferiority
12 – 18 years	Identity vs. role confusion
18 - 24 years	Intimacy vs. isolation
24 - 60 years	Generativity vs. stagnation
60 years plus	Ego integrity vs. despair

Learning Theory

How do we learn?

- Cognitive
- Behavioral
- Affective

Jean Piaget's Theory of Cognitive Development

Provides insights into intellectual growth

Sensory Motor	Birth to Age 2	
Preoperational	Ages 2 – 7	Thinks in vivid concrete images
Concrete Operations	Ages 7 – 11	Still thinks in clear, concrete images but better able to distinguish between fantasy and reality
Formal Operations	Ages 11 – 15	Ability to draw conclusions from concrete facts and "abstract"

Lawrence Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development

Preconventional

1. Fear of Punishment
2. Reciprocity

Conventional – the community, its rules and its need for order guide choices.

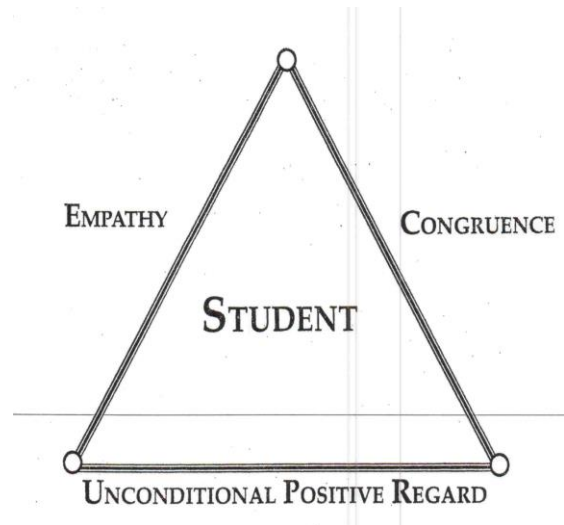
3. Desire for Approval
4. Law and Order

Post Conventional – the person's decisions are based on principles of justice and the common good.

5. Commitment to the Common Good
6. Living from Consciousness of universal values

HUMANISM/ Affective

LEARNING MUST BE MEANINGFUL AND ONLY OCCURS WHEN THE LEARNERS'S INTELLECT AND EMOTIONS ARE INVOLVED.



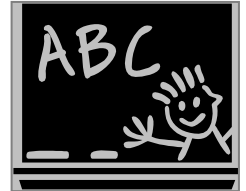
BEHAVIORISM

Behaviorists believe that learning is an **OBSERVABLE** change in behavior.

- Behavior is modified by reinforcing desirable actions or skills and following undesirable behavior with no reinforcement (extinction).
- The goals of behaviorists are skill mastery and learning competencies. Learner plays a passive role.
- Applications of behaviorism: rote memorization, questions with memorized answers, reward systems for good behavior, attendance and class participation.

Howard Garner

Theory of Multiple Intelligences



Linguistic – think in words; like reading, writing, telling stories, playing word games

Logical-Mathematical – think by reasoning; like experimenting, questioning, figuring things out

Spatial – think in images and pictures; like drawing, designing, visualizing

Body Kinesthetic – think through somatic sensations; like moving, building, touching, hands-on activities

Musical – think via rhythms and melodies; like singing, listening, tapping in rhythm

Interpersonal – think by bouncing ideas off others; like relating, organizing, leading

Intrapersonal – think deeply inside themselves; like meditating, dreaming, having choices

Naturalist – persons ability to recognize and classify animals, plants and minerals in the surrounding environment

Faith Development

Faith

Morality

James Fowler

- Pre-Stage: Undifferentiated faith- (Basic trust of infancy)
- Intuitive-Projective – (Faith of imitation)
- Mythical-Literal: (Faith of joining)
- Synthetic-Conventional – (Faith of trusted authorities)
- Individuative – Reflective – (Faith of one's own)
- Paradoxical-consolidative Faith – (Faith of commitment) – unusual before mid-life
- Universalizing Faith – (Faith of gospel living) - rare

Ronald Goldman

- Pre-Religious (Intuitive) – 5-7 yrs.
- Sub-religious (concrete operational) – 7-9 yrs.
- Personal religious – 9-12 yrs.
- Religious - 13 & up