

I. Traditional Behaviorism and Learning Theory

A. Traditional behaviorism

B. What constitutes learning?

1. Repetition (exposure) or association
2. classical conditioning (Pavlov)
3. Operant conditioning (Skinner)
 - Reinforcers (Positive and Negative)
 - Punishers

II. Bandura - Social Learning Theory

A. Most behavior is social in nature

B. Broadened notion of learning:

1. observational learning
2. cognition plays a role
 1. observational learning is based on cognitive and motivational factors:
 - Attention
 - Retention (memory for event)
 - Reproduction (e.g., if child can't perform the action, becomes irrelevant)
 - Motivation - we think about whether we will be reinforced for a particular behavior
 3. How does modeling work?
 - Teaching
 - Strengthening inhibitions
 - Attention
 - Emotional arousal

C. Self-efficacy/agency

D. Triadic Reciprocal causation

E. Mechanisms of development

F. Methodology

G. Evaluation

1. Contributions
2. Criticisms

DISCUSSION:

- 1) Share your comparison of the theories (from response paper). How is the process of studying and comparing theoretical orientations useful to those conducting research and to those working with children and families?
- 2) How would Piaget, Freud and Bandura explain:
 - An aggressive child
 - The process of moral development
 - Attachment to the primary caregiver
 - Understanding of number concept
 - Gender role development