

The four pillars of education - learning by value

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Nature is a great laboratory and a place of research. Observing and being with nature tells us how to acquire knowledge, how to work in a group, how to protect nature and how to behave in its environment. There are four important elements of contemporary education. Many scientific achievements and inventions created by observation and imitation of nature. Teaching nature can take into account the four pillars of education presented in the report for the United Nations Jacques Delors:

Learning to KNOW - by discovering, experiencing, develop interests

Learn to ACT - by activity, experimentation, creativity and courage

Learning to LIVE TOGETHER - through group work, help and care

Learn to BE - safe, helpful, experience and maintain social contacts

Teaching through action is extremely important for the development of the child-man* (Piaget, 2006). The thinking originates primarily from the action. Therefore, students should undertake independent research activities, perform experiments and conduct observations and thus raise questions about the world, looking for meanings and solutions. Adults (a teacher, a person with a passion) are to be the support in the search for knowledge.

The following poster is the summary of Project „Environmental Education for Sustainable Development in teacher training” co-financed by Norwegian as well national funds.

The aim of the project is to increase environmental awareness and strengthen knowledge about the environment and climate change among students of Early childhood education, to exchange Polish-Norwegian experience on outdoor nature education didactics in the first grades of primary school, to develop a didactics of the outdoor education and to implement it in program of an early childhood education study.

*Piaget, J. (2006) How a child imagines the world, Warsaw: PWN Publishing