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**Innovation &
Outdoor
Education**



TIPS FOR TEACHERS USING OUTDOOR EDUCATION

1. Plan ahead
2. Set clear expectations
3. Be a scientist
4. Stealth mode
5. Send them off, but bring them back
6. Have what you need and know what you don't
7. Bring along technology

TIPS FOR TEACHERS USING OUTDOOR EDUCATION

8. Know it's good not to know all the answers
9. Don't improvise neither when you are tempted. You can lose teaching time.
10. Balance very carefully between indoor and outdoors.



Innovation

Is it innovative the school in Europe today?

Are European teachers innovators nowadays?

How much a school can represent innovation in the social and economical panorama worldwide?

Indoor or outdoor?

Where is the most effective education today?

Inside or outside the school?



What about technologies?

The debate is open:

Technologies made our lives and education easier.

In the a actual society - in any sector - is required high level skills and practice using ICT especially if teaching, planning and evaluating.

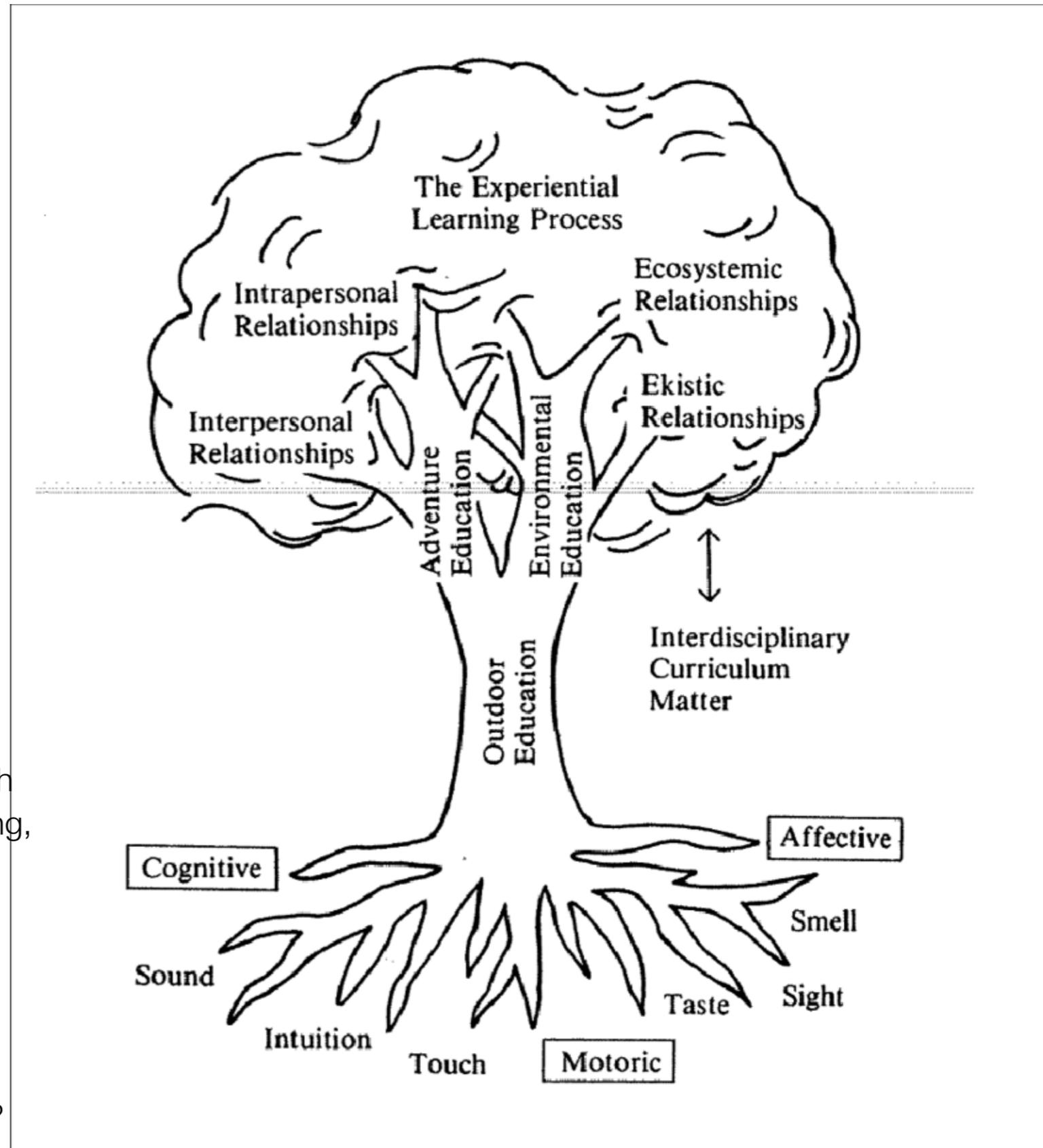
So, how can be TEACHING TODAY?

Indoor or outdoor?

High ICT based or more "human relationship based"?

And languages? Almost all ICT tools are in English?

What kind of professionals nowadays European teachers have to be?



<https://www.slideshare.net/jtneill/outdoor-education-theories-a-review-and-synthesis>

A SLIDE SHARE PRESENTATION ON OUTDOOR EDUCATION



Super-Teacher



USE OF TECHNOLOGIES IN THE OUTDOORS



From Youtube

Changing paradigms in education

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zDZFcDGpL4U>



Theories & Models in Outdoor Education

24.56 minutes with **Slide player.**

<http://slideplayer.com/>

Foundations of outdoor education:

- Experiential Education
- Environmental Education
- Adventure Education

<https://www.schoolbag.sg/story/developing-resilient-youths-through-outdoor-education>

This video introduces the experience of youths involved in Outdoor Adventure Edu-

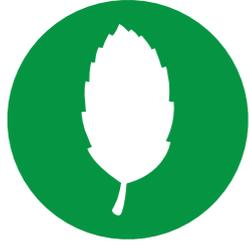


Potential of outdoor education and ICT

A good balance



Students are out of their comfort zone as it happens in life. For teachers is the same



The actual labor market requires both competences: being able to create and find solutions and being smart in using ICT and creativity



The risk of the school in the “European digital era” is that “Education” has been “closed” in smart boxes, social networks, interactive boards etc



Which is the school which motivate youth for their future?

TED VIDEO



Teaching Methods for Inspiring the Students of the Future | Joe Ruhl | TEDx-Lafayette

TED VIDEO



What makes a good teacher great? | Azul Terronez | TEDxSantoDomingo

TED VIDEO



Creativity in the classroom (in 5 minutes



It's not a European example. The Henderson International School is based in USA, in Las Vegas and it's not a state school. It's private and very rich. Have a look to the presentation from the perspective of reporting and observation of outdoor camps considered "adventure challenges for pupils" to be done apart from the class but part of the school program.



Concepts in Outdoor Education - Lecture One

A slideshare presentation with interesting tips on teaching OEE - Outdoor Environment Education -

https://www.slideshare.net/franzki2/mindmap-outdoor-education-15662490?next_s-



Outo

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Four main components of curriculum

- Content** = what is taught.
- Process** = how it is taught.
- Context** = the circumstances in which it is taught.
- Outcomes** = what is learned.

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Process

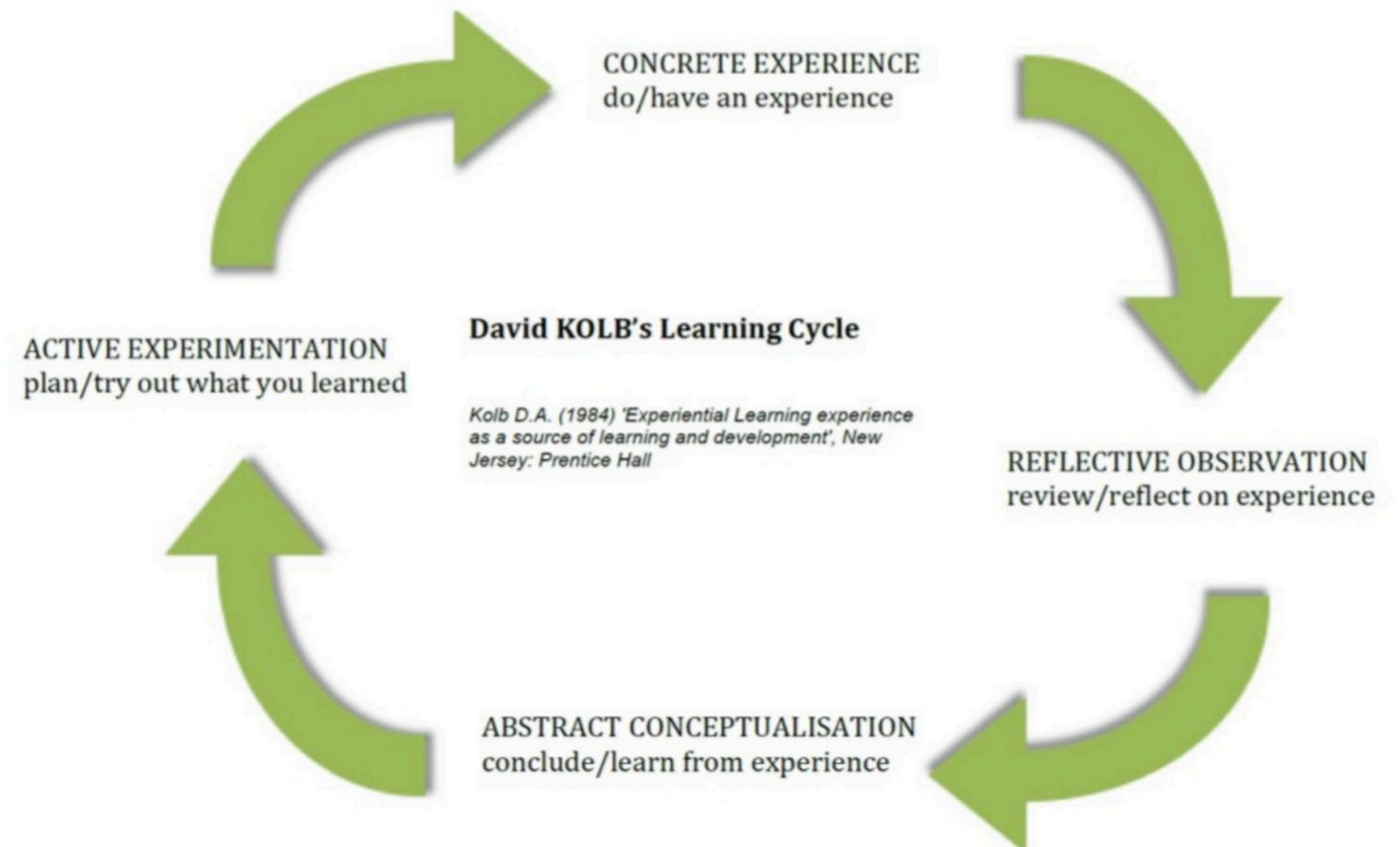
Processes of learning
= methods
– the *how* of teaching.

OE often thought of and written
about as *experiential* learning.
(especially in Nth America).

Most common model of process in OE is the experiential learning cycle

(David Kolb 1984)

After this slide the author seems to be skeptical regarding the content of a process made of "outdoor lessons". It's interesting the reflection on the process and the initial analysis, the conclusions are confusing and don't follow a firm direction



Ekistics concerns the science of human settlements,[1][2] including regional, city, community planning and dwelling design. The study involves every kind of human settlement, with particular attention to geography, ecology, human psychology, anthropology, culture, politics, and occasionally aesthetics. As a scientific mode of study, ekistics currently relies on statistics and description, organized in five ekistic elements or principles: nature, anthropos, society, shells, and networks. It is generally a more scientific field than urban planning, and has considerable overlap with some of the less restrained fields of architectural theory. In application, conclusions are drawn aimed at achieving harmony between the inhabitants of a settlement and their physical and socio-cultural environments.[3]