Aims and Impacts of philosophy for children Hawai‘i (p4cH) & the Philosopher’s Pedagogy

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My connection to p4cH
Presentation Outline

1) What is p4cH?
2) What is the philosopher’s pedagogy?
3) Aims of p4cH and the philosopher’s pedagogy
4) Impacts of p4cH and the philosopher’s pedagogy
   • good thinkers
   • ethical and moral development
   • multiculturalism
   • tolerance and empathy
   • deliberative democracy
5) Questions
philosophy for children
Hawaiʻi (p4cH) is an approach to teaching and learning that is defined by a conceptual framework AND a set of activities
p4cH Conceptual Framework
The Four Pillars of p4cH

Community  Inquiry  Philosophy  Reflection
What do we mean by philosophy?

Big P & little p
What are the implications of philosophy as an activity?

philosophy becomes a way for students and teachers, of any age group, to engage with "content" in a variety of learning contexts
p4cH Activities

- Intellectual Safety
- Community Ball
- Good Thinker’s Tool Kit
- Plain Vanilla Inquiry
- Discussions
- Magic Words
- Evaluation of the Community of Inquiry
The Philosopher’s Pedagogy

Six teacher commitments:
1) Live an examined life.
2) Approach education as a shared activity between teacher and student.
3) See “content” as learner/teacher beliefs + learner/teacher experiences + subject matter
4) View philosophy as “the general theory of education”
5) Make philosophy a living classroom practice
6) Challenge contemporary measures of assessment
Aims of p4cH & the philosopher’s pedagogy

- Good Judgment
- Responsible & Ethical Community Member
- Philosophical Reflection
- Empathy
- Joyous Learning
- Transformative Experience
Examples of Impact
Impact: GOOD THINKERS
Impact: ETHICAL AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT
Impact: MULTICULTURALISM
Impact: TOLERANCE AND EMPATHY
Impact: DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY
Future Research:
PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRY

Intellectual Safety: In an intellectually safe place, there are no put-downs and no comments intended to be mean, undermine, negate, decent, or ridicule. Within this place, the group accepts virtually any question or comment, so long as it introduces any member of the circle (Jackson, 2001, p. 45).

Examples
- Counter-examples
  - Intellectual Learning
  - Feeling like you are the only one in the room
  - People talk and I’m shaped
  - Judgement
  - Collective Effort
  - Not Faced
  - Not Understanding
  - Making relationships

Other examples:
- Speak to each other
- Not judging
- Practicing
- Encouraging

Other comments:
- Not sure of all the things
- Forcing someone to do something
- Open to sharing real life experiences
- Encouraging
QUESTIONS?