

Research on the Formation and Evolution of Teacher's Personal Education Philosophy

Shuo Yan

*Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai, 200233, China
yanshuo072299@163.com*

Abstract: *This study aims to explore the formation and evolution of teachers' personal educational philosophy, delve into the importance of educational philosophy to teachers, and how individual educational philosophy evolves and influences teaching decisions in educational practice. Educational philosophy is a key element in the field of education, shaping teachers' values, beliefs, and educational practices. This review covers the foundation of educational philosophy, including its concepts, historical evolution, and main schools. It also explores the close connection between educational philosophy and teachers. A detailed analysis of the definition and constituent elements of a teacher's personal educational philosophy emphasizes the importance of educational beliefs and values in personal educational philosophy. The study also reveals the close relationship between personal educational philosophy and educational practice, exploring how personal educational philosophy forms and evolves with the influence of educational experience, professional development, and external factors. Further exploration of the evolution of personal educational philosophy is also crucial. This involves examining the adjustments and reflections that historical periods and external changes have imposed on educational philosophy.*

Keywords: *educational philosophy, personal educational philosophy, teacher, educational practice, values*

1. Introduction

Education is the cornerstone of social development and civilization progress, and as a key role in the education system, teachers bear the mission of cultivating future generations and transmitting knowledge. However, education is not only the transmission of knowledge, but also an art and science that requires teachers to have a certain foundation in educational philosophy to guide their educational practice. The personal educational philosophy of teachers, as the embodiment of educational philosophy in individual teachers, has a profound impact on the field of education. Personal educational philosophy refers to a teacher's personal understanding and belief system of their beliefs, values, goals, and methods in education [1]. It plays a crucial role in teachers' educational practice, influencing educational decision-making, classroom management, and student interaction.

2. Fundamentals of Educational Philosophy

2.1 Concept and importance of educational philosophy

Educational philosophy is a branch of education that focuses on the essence, goals, and methods of education, as well as the philosophical principles and ideas behind education. Educational philosophy explores issues such as what the purpose of education is, how to achieve the most effective teaching, and how education is interrelated with social, cultural, and ethical values. It is not only about the research of teaching techniques and methods, but also about the exploration of the philosophical foundation and wisdom behind education. The importance of educational philosophy lies in its theoretical support and guidance for the education system. It helps us understand the goals of education, guide the formulation of educational policies, and influence the development of educational practices. Educational philosophy helps educators think about the fundamental issues of education, such as: what is the ultimate goal of education? How should education shape individuals' thinking and character? How does education reflect social and cultural values? These issues are crucial for the improvement and enhancement of the education system [2].

2.2 The Historical Development of Educational Philosophy

The history of educational philosophy can be traced back to ancient Greek philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle, who deeply pondered the importance and methods of education. Ancient educational philosophy emphasized the importance of character development and critical thinking ability. Over time, educational philosophy has developed in diversity across different cultures and periods. In the Middle Ages, Christianity had a profound impact on educational philosophy, emphasizing the transmission of religious values and beliefs. During the Renaissance, educational philosophy refocused on humanism and individual development. Philosophers of the Enlightenment, such as Locke and Rousseau, proposed new ideas about education and free will. Modern educational philosophy includes various schools, such as pragmatism, evolutionism, existentialism, and so on. Each school emphasizes different educational principles and methods. For example, pragmatism emphasizes practicality and empiricism, evolutionism emphasizes the evolution and adaptability of education, and existentialism emphasizes individual freedom and choice.

2.3 Schools and thinkers of educational philosophy

Philosophy of education encompasses various schools and thinkers, each of which presents different perspectives on the essence and methods of education. For example, Plato's ideas emphasized the importance of philosophical education and speculation, while Aristotle emphasized moral education and character development. The pragmatist school is led by educators such as John Dewey, emphasizing empiricism and student-centered education. Evolutionism was advocated by Herbert Spencer and others, emphasizing the adaptability of education and social progress [3]. The existentialist school is driven by many philosophers such as Nietzsche and Karl Jasbeck, emphasizing individual freedom and choice, as well as the contemplation of existence.

2.4 The Relationship between Educational Philosophy and Teachers

There is a close connection between educational philosophy and teachers. Educational philosophy provides teachers with educational principles and values, helping them understand the goals and significance of education. Educational philosophy also guides teachers' decision-making in the classroom, such as selecting teaching methods and setting educational goals. At the same time, teachers' personal educational philosophy is also influenced by factors such as their educational background, professional development, and cultural background.

3. Definition and composition of personal educational philosophy for teachers

3.1 Concept Analysis of Personal Education Philosophy

Personal educational philosophy refers to a teacher's personal understanding and belief system of their beliefs, values, educational goals, and methods in education. It reflects teachers' unique views and educational concepts on education, and is the foundation of individual educational practice. The philosophy of personal education includes the purpose of education, how to achieve these objectives, and how to interact with students to promote learning. It is not only an abstract thinking, but also a guide for educators to make teaching decisions in the classroom [4].

Personal educational philosophy is often influenced by various factors such as an individual's educational experience, cultural background, social environment, and professional training. It is a philosophical answer raised by individuals to key questions in the field of education, such as: what kind of people is the purpose of education to cultivate? How should education promote students' growth and development? This unique conceptual system has a profound impact on teachers' educational decision-making and practical methods.

3.2 Elements of forming a personal educational philosophy

The formation of personal educational philosophy is a complex process that involves multiple elements and influencing factors. Individual educational experience, including education, training, and professional experience received in school, can affect their perception of education. Different educational experiences may lead to different educational philosophies, cultures, and social environments, which are

crucial for the formation of individual educational philosophies. Cultural traditions, values, and social expectations shape individuals' attitudes and beliefs towards education. The training and educational research that educators receive during their career development process can also influence their educational philosophy. New educational theories and research achievements may change individuals' educational beliefs. Personal personality traits, moral beliefs, and life philosophy play an important role in educational philosophy. The moral values and personal beliefs of an educator may affect their attitude and goals towards education.

3.3 Educational Beliefs and Values

Educational beliefs and values play a crucial role in personal educational philosophy. Educational belief is the belief and belief of educators in education, usually based on individual philosophy and moral values. It covers core beliefs about educational purposes, learning processes, and student development. Values are an individual's views on what is important, correct, and meaningful, and they guide individual decision-making and behavior in education. For example, an educator may firmly believe that the purpose of education is to cultivate the ability to think independently and critically, thus emphasizing students' autonomy and critical thinking [5]. Another educator may emphasize moral education and character development, as his values believe that moral qualities are crucial in individual development.

3.4 The connection between educational philosophy and educational practice

The philosophy of personal education is not only a theoretical perspective, but also closely related to practical educational practices. Educational philosophy guides teachers' decision-making in the classroom, affecting the selection of teaching methods, curriculum design, and student interaction. For example, educators' educational beliefs will determine how they evaluate students' learning and how they create a learning environment that is conducive to their development. Personal educational philosophy can also influence educators' professional ethics and educational decision-making. It can guide educators on how to respond to ethical challenges, how to address student issues, and how to promote students' personal and social development.

4. The formation process of three personal educational philosophies

4.1 The initial impact of personal educational philosophy

The formation of personal educational philosophy is usually influenced by early educational experiences and family background. The educational concepts and values in family and intimate relationships can have a profound impact on an individual's educational philosophy. For example, parents' educational methods and family culture may shape individuals' views on education. If a family values self-directed learning and critical thinking, children may develop a personal educational philosophy that emphasizes these values. In addition, early educational experiences can also have an impact on an individual's educational philosophy. Educators, classmates, and course content may all leave imprints on individuals' educational beliefs. A student who is inspired and encouraged may develop a positive educational philosophy, believing that education is a way for self growth and social participation.

4.2 The relationship between educational experience and personal educational philosophy

The formation and development of personal educational philosophy are closely related to individual educational experience. The experiences of educators in schools and educational environments, including educational training, internships, and classroom teaching, all have an impact on their educational philosophy. For example, an educator may have received educational theories based on pragmatism in educational training, emphasizing student-centered educational methods. This training experience may lead him to develop a personal educational philosophy that emphasizes practice and experience. Another educator may face diversity and challenges in actual classrooms, and this educational experience may shape his emphasis on personalized education and student care[6]. Therefore, personal educational experience can strengthen or change their educational philosophy. This relationship is dynamic and constantly evolving with the experiences and reflections of educators.

4.3 Professional Development and the Evolution of Educational Philosophy

The professional development of educators also plays a crucial role in the evolution of personal educational philosophy. As educators develop their careers in the field of education, they are exposed to new educational theories, research results, and teaching methods, which may change their educational beliefs. For example, a novice educator in the field of education may gradually adopt Dewey's student-centered philosophy in the process of educating learners. This theory may have led him to rethink the goals and methods of education, gradually forming a personal philosophy of education. At the same time, educators may also deepen their understanding and belief in education by participating in educational research and professional development activities.

4.4 External factors and the shaping of personal educational philosophy

In addition to family, educational experience, and professional development, external factors can also have an impact on personal educational philosophy. Social, cultural, and political factors may shape the values and educational beliefs of educators. For example, the needs and expectations of society for education may affect individual educational philosophy. An educator may emphasize the importance of science education when facing the strong demand of society for STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education. Political and legal changes may also have an impact on individual educational philosophy, for example, changes in educational policies may lead educators to reassess their educational concepts and practices.

5. The Evolution and Reflection of Educational Philosophy

5.1 Historical Evolution of Personal Education Philosophy

The evolution of personal education philosophy can be traced back to ancient philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle. The ideas of ancient philosophers have had a profound impact on the purpose of education, the cultivation of character, and the importance of critical thinking. Plato's "Republic" explores the ideal form of education and emphasizes the importance of philosophical education. These ideas influenced the later development of educational philosophy and laid the foundation for personal educational philosophy. During the Renaissance, humanistic ideas emerged, emphasizing the development of individual human values and personalities. The educational philosophy of this period emphasized the independent thinking of human culture, art, and individuals. This humanistic perspective influenced later educational philosophy, making personal educational philosophy more focused on students' individuality and autonomy [7].

During the Enlightenment period, educational philosophy was influenced by Enlightenment thinkers such as Locke, Rousseau, and Hume. They emphasized individual rationality and free will, believing that education should cultivate individual autonomy and critical thinking. The educational philosophy of this period promoted educational reform, making education more focused on students' independent development and democratic values.

Since the 20th century, educational philosophy has experienced the rise of various schools and trends of thought. Different educational ideas such as pragmatism, evolutionism, and existentialism have influenced the evolution of personal educational philosophy. Pragmatism emphasizes empiricism and student-centered educational methods, evolutionism emphasizes the adaptability of education and social progress, and existentialism emphasizes individual freedom and choice. These ideological trends provide educators with a variety of different educational concepts, enabling them to choose their own personal educational philosophy that suits them.

5.2 Transformation period and adjustment of educational philosophy

In the history of education, the continuous social, cultural, and technological changes have had a profound impact on educational philosophy, prompting educators to constantly adjust and re-examine their educational concepts and practices. This section will discuss some important periods of change and how these periods shaped and adjusted educational philosophy. The rise of the Industrial Revolution brought about changes in industrialized society, which had a profound impact on educational philosophy. The need for industrialization has led to the establishment of a modern education system, emphasizing standardization and efficiency. The educational philosophy of this period emphasized the practicality and

adaptability of education, cultivating the skills and knowledge required by industrial society. Educators are beginning to pay more attention to practicality and vocational training to meet the needs of the industrial era.

In the mid-20th century, social changes and civil rights movements promoted the adjustment of educational philosophy. The civil rights movement emphasizes the importance of equality and fairness, prompting educational philosophy to pay more attention to diversity and inclusivity [8]. Educators are beginning to reflect on inequality and discrimination in the education system, emphasizing multicultural education and inclusive education. The educational philosophy of this period emphasized social justice and fairness, reflecting the needs of social change. The arrival of the digital era has completely changed the field of education. The development of new technologies has driven the rise of online education, personalized learning, and distance education. This poses new challenges and issues for educational philosophy. Educators need to consider how digital technology affects the essence of education and how to effectively integrate technology into teaching. Educational philosophy needs to be constantly adjusted to meet the educational needs of the digital age. The trend of globalization has made education more international and cross-cultural. Educators not only need to consider local educational issues, but also need to think about how to cultivate students' global awareness and cross-cultural communication skills. This raises questions about cross-cultural and international education in educational philosophy. Educational philosophy needs to reflect on how to balance local educational values with global educational goals.

5.3 Reflection and Reexamination of Educational Philosophy

Educators should regularly reflect on their educational philosophy and consider whether it still adapts to the current educational environment. This kind of reflection not only includes reflecting on personal educational concepts and beliefs, but also paying attention to the latest research and trends in the field of education. Educators need to ask themselves some key questions, such as what is the purpose of education? How to best cultivate students' abilities? How to respond to the constantly changing social needs [9]?

The field of education is constantly facing new challenges, such as technological progress, globalization, diversity, and social inequality. Rethinking educational philosophy can help educators better respond to these challenges. For example, educators can consider how to utilize new technologies to enhance educational effectiveness, how to cultivate students' cross-cultural abilities, and how to promote social justice and inclusive education. Rethinking educational philosophy may lead to its adjustment or evolution. Educators may find that their original educational concepts need to be revised based on new knowledge and experience. This adjustment can involve redefining educational objectives, improving teaching methods, or adjusting educational practices. Educators need to maintain an open mind and be willing to accept new educational ideas and concepts.

5.4 The impact of educational philosophy on educational practice

Educational philosophy is not just an abstract thinking, it has a profound impact on educational practice. The educational philosophy of educators guides their teaching methods, curriculum design, and student interaction. The following are the main impacts of educational philosophy on educational practice: educational philosophy affects the choice of teaching methods and strategies by educators. For example, an educational philosophy that emphasizes students' autonomy and exploratory spirit may tend to adopt problem-solving and group discussion teaching methods. Another educational philosophy that emphasizes moral education may emphasize ethical discussions and case studies.

Educational philosophy has played a guiding role in curriculum design. The individual's educational philosophy determines which knowledge and skills they consider to be the most important, and how to organize courses to achieve educational goals. This affects which themes and content educators choose, and determines the structure and evaluation methods of the curriculum. Educational philosophy also affects the way educators interact with students and the level of care they receive. Personal educational philosophy determines how they establish relationships with students, respond to their needs and challenges, and promote their personal and social development. An educator who emphasizes student participation and personalized education may pay more attention to student feedback and personal growth.

6. Practical Application of 5 Personal Education Philosophy

6.1 Personal Education Philosophy and Classroom Teaching

The educational philosophy of educators determines which teaching methods and strategies they choose. For example, an educational philosophy that emphasizes student participation and exploratory spirit may adopt teaching methods such as problem-solving and group discussion. Another educational philosophy that emphasizes moral education may emphasize ethical discussions and case studies. Therefore, personal educational philosophy directly shapes the teaching methods in the classroom.

The philosophy of personal education also affects the design and content selection of courses. Educators determine the goals, themes, and content of the curriculum based on their own educational philosophy. For example, an educational philosophy that focuses on cultivating students' innovative abilities may design courses related to problem-solving and creative thinking. The curriculum design reflects educators' understanding and goals of education. Personal educational philosophy also affects the way educators interact with students and the level of care they receive. An educator who emphasizes student autonomy and personalized education may pay more attention to students' personal needs and development. They may establish closer relationships with students, listen to their voices, respond to their feedback, and pay attention to their emotional and social development.

6.2 The relationship between educational policies and educational philosophy

Education policies are often influenced by specific educational philosophies and values. The educational philosophy of policy makers determines what they believe the goals and values of education are. For example, a policy maker may emphasize standardized test scores for students because his educational philosophy believes that the main goal of education is to improve academic achievement. Another policy maker may be more concerned with students' comprehensive development and social responsibility, so his policies may focus more on character education and social participation.

The allocation of resources in educational policies is also influenced by educational philosophy. Policy makers decide which areas and projects to allocate educational resources to reflect their educational values. For example, a policy maker who emphasizes technology education may invest a significant amount of resources in technology facilities and teacher training. The allocation of resources in educational policies directly reflects the educational philosophy of policy makers.

Education policies also determine the direction and focus of education reform. The educational philosophy of policy makers guides what areas they believe need to be improved and strengthened. For example, a policy maker may advocate for improving teacher professional development and training, as his educational philosophy believes that the professional development of educators is crucial for improving the quality of student education. The educational philosophy of policy makers directly affects the direction and priorities of educational reform.

6.3 The connection between educational leadership and educational philosophy

The vision and mission of educational leaders are often inspired by their educational philosophy. Their vision reflects their views on the ideal state and goals of education. An education leader may consider personalized education and student participation as important goals, as his educational philosophy emphasizes students' autonomy and personal development.

The decision-making and policy formulation of educational leaders are guided by their educational philosophy. Their educational philosophy determines which policies and practices they believe are most in line with the mission and values of educational institutions. The decision-making of educational leaders directly affects the operation and development of schools or institutions.

6.4 Education Reform and Guidance of Educational Philosophy

The goals of educational reform are often influenced by educational philosophy. Reformers need to clarify what educational goals and values they are attempting to achieve. For example, a reform that focuses on students' innovation and technological literacy may stem from an educator's educational philosophy, who believes that cultivating students' creative thinking and technological application abilities is crucial.

The strategies and methods of educational reform are also guided by educational philosophy. Reformers need to consider how best to achieve their educational goals. A reformer who emphasizes student autonomy may promote personalized learning and project-driven educational methods to cultivate students' autonomous learning abilities. The evaluation standards and methods of educational reform may reflect the values of educational philosophy. Reformers need to determine how to evaluate the effectiveness and results of reforms. A reformer who values social responsibility and fairness may focus on students' social participation and civic awareness, and incorporate these factors into the evaluation of the reform.

7. Conclusion

The personal educational philosophy of teachers is their personal understanding and reflection on educational concepts, goals, and methods, and is an important support for their professional growth and educational practice. The formation and evolution of teachers' personal educational philosophy are influenced by many factors, including personal values and beliefs, educational experience and reflection, social and cultural background, as well as educational policies and institutional environment. The cultivation and development of teachers' personal educational philosophy is a long-term and continuous process that requires them to actively participate in professional learning and research of educational philosophy. Through reflection and summary of educational practice, communication and sharing with others, learning and borrowing from others' experiences, and other means, teachers continuously improve their personal educational philosophy level. This future research can further explore the practical effects and impacts of teachers' personal educational philosophy, as well as how to better promote the cultivation and development of teachers' personal educational philosophy, providing stronger support and guidance for educational reform and innovation.

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