

Chapter 76

Developing a Reflexive Teaching Model

Neal Shambaugh
West Virginia University, USA

ABSTRACT

A reflexive teaching model, which has both instructor and students examine their learning beliefs and teaching decisions during a course, has been used for 23 years in the teaching of a graduate instructional design course. Teaching model development is reported across four time periods. During Period 1 (1994-1999) the model was studied in a five-year case study using design and development research and is summarized using the Models of Teaching framework (Joyce, Weil, & Calhoun, 2014). Period 2 (1999-2001) reports the use of scenarios to test out new participation structures within the model. Period 3 (2001-2006) documents how the model was used in blended deliveries. Period 4 (2007-2016) summarizes changes in teaching procedures and participation when the course was delivered totally online. The chapter concludes with comments on developing a teaching model and a longitudinal agenda for studying one's teaching.

INTRODUCTION

According to Dewey (1916), “the classic definition of teaching is the design and creation of environments. Students learn by interacting with those environments and they study how to learn” (Joyce, Weil, & Calhoun, 2009, p. 24). This stance shifts the teachers’ concerns from content delivery to the design of learning environments (Duffy & Cunningham, 1996). A teaching model can be viewed as a representation of a means to create a learning environment in which to conduct instruction. Teaching models provide a theoretical basis for leveraging learning theories into methods of instruction, based on research on what works in educational settings. Models also provide steps to guide a new user or a starting point for experienced teachers. Developing a teaching model enables one to scrutinize its basis and features systematically and make improvements.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-9279-2.ch076

Steinitz and Rogers (1970) classified models into four types, including descriptive, predictive, explorative, and planning models. Period 1 of the reflexive model development provided a fundamental description of the model and reasonable evidence that the teaching moves would produce a stable set of student responses and instructor adjustments. Explorative models allow for systematic examination of new possibilities by varying features of the model. Period 2 documented the use of scenarios across two deliveries as a test of how to speed up the design-revise cycle. Period 3, which documents the course moving from a F2F delivery to a blended delivery, provided field tests of new online participation structures. These results informed the design of a 100% online course delivery documented in Period 4. The fourth stage of model building, that of planning models, contributed to the design of an online course.

A reflexive teaching model has been used over 20 years for teaching a graduate instructional design course to public school teachers, trainers, and college faculty members. A reflexive approach to teaching views the instructor and students as co-learners with different roles, and learning tasks were configured as activity or participation structures. A learner-centered approach used activities to help students develop their own foundations for teaching and applying learning principles extracted from learning theory to the design of learning settings for both F2F and online teaching. A reflexive approach for teaching the course was first used in 1994 and documented in a 5-year case study (Shambaugh & Magliaro, 2001). A design and development research methodology was used (Richey & Klein, 2007), in which multiple data sources were collected and analyzed across design, implementation, and evaluation phases of course development.

This chapter provides a longitudinal case study of one's teaching. Section one describes the features of a reflexive teaching model in terms of the Models of Teaching framework (Joyce, Weil, & Showers, 2014), which includes syntax or procedures, necessary conditions, support system, student reactions, and direct and indirect benefits. Subsequent sections summarize the development of the model across four time periods. Period 1 used a design and development research framework to establish stable classroom teaching features of the model. Period 2 introduced the use of scenarios as a new participation structure. Period 3 documented blended delivery, while Period 4 documented 100% online deliveries with consequent changes in participation by students and instructors.

REFLEXIVE MODEL DESCRIPTION: PERIOD 1 (1994-1999)

Design and Development Research Method

The objectives that guided and organized model modifications reflect the major phases of the design and development cycle (Richey & Klein, 2007), which include the following:

- Describe the *design decisions* for each delivery of the course.
- Describe the *implementation* of the design decisions.
- Describe *student learning* on projects and *student perceptions* of their learning and our teaching.

Specifics on participants, data source collection and analysis and results by each delivery are reported in Shambaugh and Magliaro (2001). Major features of the research involved six deliveries of the course across a five year period and involved 113 students and two instructors. For each course delivery data was collected for design decisions, implementation, and student learning/perceptions. Data sources

20 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:
www.igi-global.com/chapter/developing-a-reflexive-teaching-model/231417

Related Content

Synchronizing Indian CSR Endeavor of Industry: Water Sector

Sabyasachi Nayak (2014). *International Journal of Civic Engagement and Social Change* (pp. 1-12).

www.irma-international.org/article/synchronizing-indian-csr-endeavor-of-industry/122437

Orientalist Discourse in Communication and Media: Analysis of Researches in the Field of Media and Communication in Terms of Orientalism

Nihal Toros Ntapiapisand Ezgi Kunacaf (2021). *Handbook of Research on Contemporary Approaches to Orientalism in Media and Beyond* (pp. 904-919).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/orientalist-discourse-in-communication-and-media/275994

The Role of Cultural Dynamics in the Digital Age

Kijpokin Kasemsap (2015). *Nationalism, Cultural Indoctrination, and Economic Prosperity in the Digital Age* (pp. 295-312).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/the-role-of-cultural-dynamics-in-the-digital-age/124156

Demarketing Tobacco Products Strategy to Impact Customers for Social Change

Neeta Baporikarand Rosalia Fotlela (2017). *International Journal of Civic Engagement and Social Change* (pp. 16-30).

www.irma-international.org/article/demarketing-tobacco-products-strategy-to-impact-customers-for-social-change/201021

Health Institution Governance: An Imperative to Enhance Public Health Services

Neeta Baporikar (2021). *International Journal of Political Activism and Engagement* (pp. 1-19).

www.irma-international.org/article/health-institution-governance/298599