

Lesson Plan

NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

Lesson objective	Introduction	Main activity	Reflection
Perspective is a fundamental orientation in the lifeworld. It enables all species, including human, to search for proper destinations in their long-term processes of migration. LO: The module (on the whole) presents different perspectives in various forms of human experience, from visual perception to conceptual thinking. Most likely, students (from 13 to 18 years of age) will grasp contents of the lesson(s). Each type of perspective is exemplified and most important aspects are analysed step-by step and are subsequently discussed (see the	Go over slides 3 to 5. In them, the key importance of (seeing) horizon is briefly explained – in somewhat free interpretation in terms of human evolution and in terms of child's emotional and cognitive development. For example, many people on the move, as parts of broader ethnic or territorial communities (regions or states), lived the new experience with seas and oceans; from Slavs, who originally lived in Carpathians and after thousand years migrated to north, east and south where they for the first time encountered with distant horizons stretched out over the waters. Britons, Franks and, moreover, those who moved over the Atlantic, with beginnings in 16th and 17th century, discovered	Complementary to the theme, which is still abstract and maybe not enough clear, try out with some illustrative examples. Discuss with students on the following issues: - When they (individually) saw the most open horizon and where? This is, of course, a topographical experience (e.g. with transport /with airplane or ship?/, excursions...). How they describe their feelings that accompanied such events in their life? Besides, what they were	I understand that the experience of horizon is of key importance in human development, in particular when new opportunities are being searched. Criteria for success I can understand why the experience of the horizon constitutes some important moments in human life. First, it stimulates a positive reaction to a new perspective which obviously is not directly dangerous, i.e. it does not make people uncomfortably, unless it does not, for instance, prolong their search for water, food, shelter or any other vital condition. Second, perspective is also another word for new idea that throws a different light on what we knew beforehand, such as finding a new way how to make a homework, e.g. by the means of instruction found in a book lent in the library.

following lessons bellow), whereas some of them are elaborated through exercises described in a separate document.	overseas continents of Americas as their next or, more often, final destinations... Nevertheless, the final destination is not necessarily the final frontier. Humans always look for some other places as their next destination to make for a better living condition. Second, when first astronauts stepped on the Moon, they have raised some hope for future generations in a sense that they will have opportunity to travel much farther than anyone else before. Finally, the universe has a wondrous horizon – as if it prolongs infinitely. The contemporary physics defines outer space as finite, yet without boundaries. How come? How to imagine that reality? We may imagine it as a very big space that continually expands. Or, alternatively (in terms of the idea of multiverse), as many big spaces that are interlaced...	thinking about (e.g. next step in their life, refreshing their desire for traveling, wandering who lives there, in the distance, about eternity, something else...? - Was a perspective simmering to them while reading a book, watching a movie, listening to a story told by someone in their surrounding? - Do you look sometimes on the starry skies? What did you see? What mostly impressed you? (e.g., long distances, planets, stars, the multitude of the celestial bodies,	
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	Anyway, like the end of the horizon, which continues with discovering of another horizon, the end of horizon is basically invisible or even non-existent.	something else... ?)	
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Power point Example

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Perspectives: perceptual and conceptual



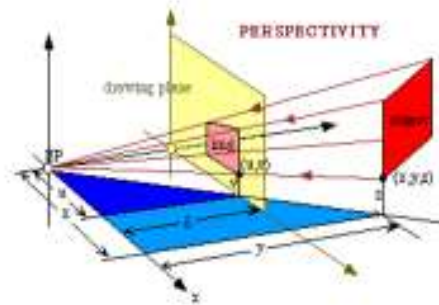
Horizon

What upright humans, a couple of millions years ago, saw first was, most probably, horizon.

Why this vision was important? Did they start to think about what they see in a way that they never did before?



Graphical and visual art perspectives



Toward conceptual perspectives



Frog's perspective – looking at tree rather than forest



Bird's eye perspective – looking at forest rather than tree

Two religious perspectives

Gravity



Grace



The frog's perspective



Methodological individualism

- Every social phenomenon, such as gathering in crowds or class – in order to be understood properly – must be studied by analysing individual behaviour.
- In medicine epidemics are studied by examination of individual patient. Also, in biology and chemistry specimen (e. g. a tissue, water in a test-tube) is being taken for to recognise widely dispersed occurrence (e.g. the sanity of skin or drinking water)



The bird's eye perspective

Methodological collectivism

- A group or organisation may determine norms of behaviour of all its members, e.g. the dress code.



- Self-serving behaviour may be imposed as a norm by society or organisation, e.g. belief that someone's success results from someone else's failure.

