Learning Objectives. In this chapter, the reader will learn about Behaviorism – one of the earliest schools of educational psychology. Behaviorism is a theory of animal and human behavior that basically defines learning as an observable and measurable action in response to the environment. Specifically, the reader will understand:

- The nature of the traditional learner and definition of pedagogy.
- Important differences among classical and operant conditioning, connectionism, and social learning theory.
- Major theorists of behaviorism to include: Ivan Pavlov, E. L. Thorndike, B. F. Skinner, and Albert Bandura.
- Major instructional applications of behavioristic psychology to include: programmed instruction, computer-assisted instruction, and mastery learning
- Key criticisms of behaviorism and the traditional learner
- Behaviorism and the Engine for Designing Online Education.

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Lesson Plan Template. Lesson plan templates are provided as tools for exploring the development of lessons throughout the text. As each chapter is introduced, the reader will be encouraged to refer to the appropriate appendix and consider how each component of *The Engine for Designing Technology-Based Instruction* contributes to the development of an overall effective lesson for the traditional, adult, and distance learner.

In this chapter, please refer to Appendix A, Traditional Learner Lesson Plan Template; specifically, the Focus on the Learner portion of the template depicted in Figure 1.

INTRODUCTION

There is little doubt that the most dominant form of instruction is pedagogy, also referred to as didactic, traditional, or teacher-guided instruction. The pedagogical model of instruction has been around for centuries. Young boys were received into schools (most often schools with religious purposes) that