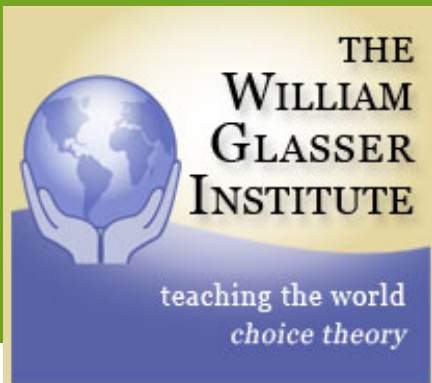


Teaching

- Teaching and Managing
 - Providing safety and order
 - Educating versus schooling
 - Creating a quality organization
- School Environment
 - Teaching responsible citizenship
 - Practicing non-coercive discipline
 - Tutoring in a Quality school
- Classroom Teaching
 - Teaching for competence
 - Experiencing cooperative learning
 - Teaching values
- Assessment and Evaluation
 - Helping students to self-evaluate
 - Accepting academic accountability



William Glasser created choice theory to solve this problem in our education system. Choice theory explains that every behavior we display is done in order to satisfy one of our basic needs (**Biological/Physiological, Belonging, Power, Freedom, and Fun**). His theory also states that all of our behaviors and our emotional responses to outside stimuli, are the results of choices we make. If we view the classroom management problem through the lens of choice theory it becomes obvious that the students who aren't working in school don't think their needs will be satisfied by putting forth the effort.

Danny, John, Kellen, Angel



William Glasser

Choice Theory

The Ten Axioms of Choice Theory

- The only person whose behavior we can control is our own.
- All we can give another person is information.
- All long-lasting psychological problems are relationship problems.
- The problem relationship is always part of our present life.
- What happened in the past has everything to do with what we are today, but we can only satisfy our basic needs right now and plan to continue satisfying them in the future.
- We can only satisfy our needs by satisfying the pictures in our Quality World.
- All we do is behave.
- All behavior is Total Behavior and is made up of four components: acting, thinking, feeling and physiology.
- All Total Behavior is chosen, but we only have direct control over the acting and thinking components. We can only control our feeling and physiology indirectly through how we choose to act and think.
- All Total Behavior is designated by verbs and named by the part that is the most recognizable.

- Children have choices
- School improvement
- Staff and children are happier
- Improvement in children behavior
- Less disruptions in class and school
- Focuses on the positive
- Theory provides a supportive, caring environment to contribute to school success.
- Staff involves students in quality learning to introduce more need satisfying class to help students work

CONS

- Does not fit with other theories
- Behavior is influence external by desires and external forces
- Cultural differences
- Parent resistance
- Not research of theory being effective at Glasser Schools