WHAT IS KNOWLEDGE

Consequences for social pedagogy

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Traditional conception of knowledge

knowledge as a mental picture in the head knowledge reality truth as correspondence

Traditional conception of knowledge

knowledge

- > that what is in our brain/mind
- > that what has strict borders
- > that what has clear meaning
- > that what we hold and manipulate with
- that what is cognitive and not emotional

Problems – ex. activation of seniors

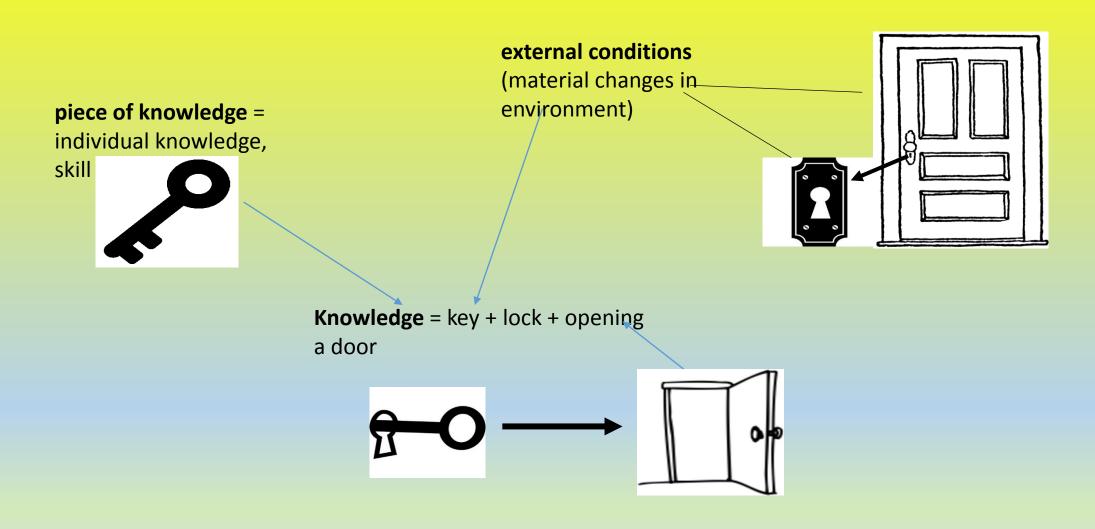
Seniors

- lowing their cognitive capacity
- destruction of memory

(theatre play with marionettes, storytelling, drama therapy)

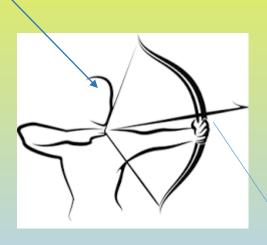
- reconstruction of memory
- emotinal state that leads
 to restoration of mental and cognitive capacity

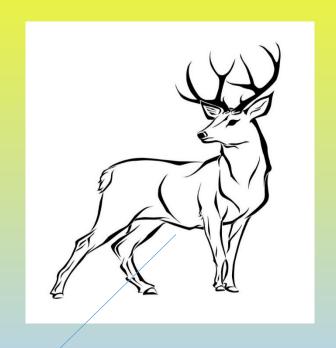
What is knowledge in fact



What is knowledge in fact

Key = idea how to use bow and arrow

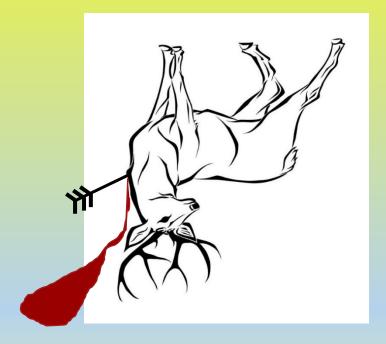




bow and arrow + animal = lock
human artefact external environemental characteristics of conditions environement

What is knowledge in fact

Killed red deer = opening a door / sign that piece of knowledge and external material conditions fitted together



Tacit knowledge

Michael Polanyi

- > Hungarian chemist,
- refugee, Jew escaped from Hungaria before the WWII
- how scientist learn something
- > there is much more you can be aware of and articulate

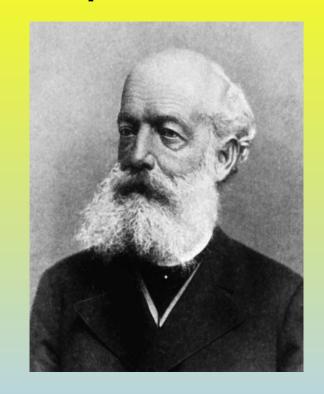


TACIT KNOWLEDGE

Tacit knowledge - example

Friedrich August Kekulé (1829 – 1896)

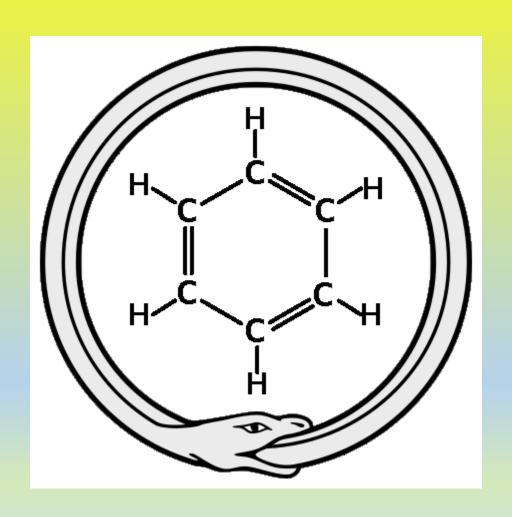
- > German orgnanic chemist
- discoverer of structure of benzene
- after years of studying carbon-carbon bond he had a day-dream





the structure of benzene

Tacit knowledge - example

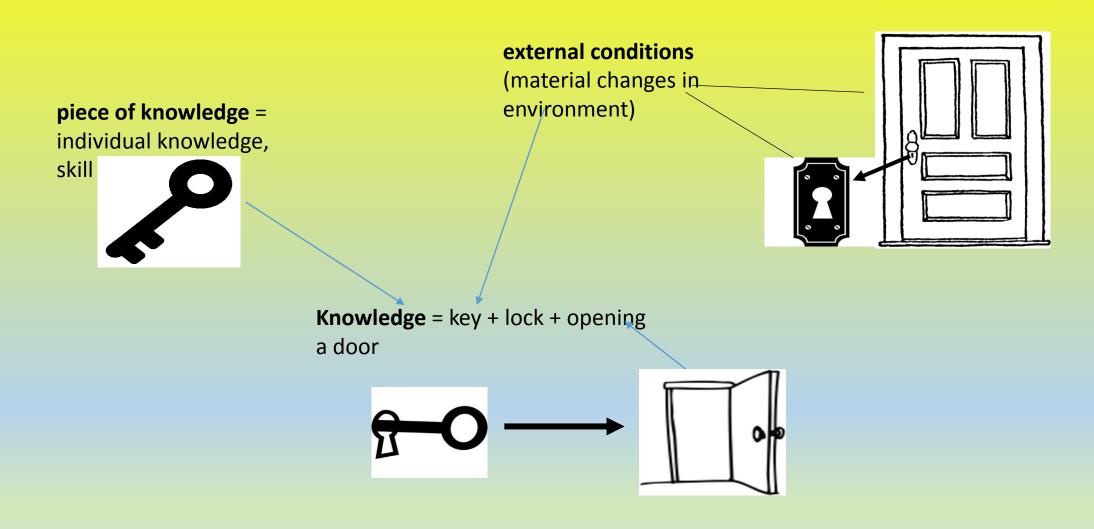


= a day dream = UROBOROS a snake that seize its tail



shift in thinking –
emergence of structural
chemistry

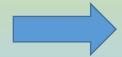
Tacit knowledge and seniors



Tacit knowledge and seniors

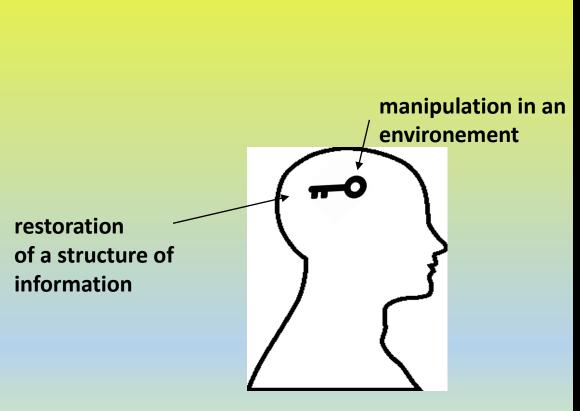
activation through theatre play with marionettes

= manipulation with an environement in a such way
THAT WE RECONSTRUCT AND SUPPLEMENT INNER STATES OF
SENIORS' BRAIN/MIND



RECONSTRUCTION OF A STRUCTURE OF PIECES OF KNOWLEDGE

Tacit knowledge and seniors





What is knowledge

- has its internal and its external features
- > there is no strict borders (ie. meaning)
- > borders and meanings are set / make clear by an actual situation
- manipulation of external features changes in brain/mind activation of seniors leads to restoration of memory and cognitive capacity
- manipulation of internal features enable to changes in manipulation of external features

Kekule's structural formula enable to manipulate chemicals in a new way

Consequences for social pedagogy

- > explains why an environment is important (manipulation with external features)
- > explains why physical activity has great impact (manipulation with external features)

outdoor education, drama education, training courses

- > explains why personal development or morality are important (manipulation with brain/mind)
- explains why structure of information can influence emotions and actions of people (manipulation with brain/mind)

axiology, personal development, traditional education (gathering and structuring of information)