

Bridging Constructivism and Connectivism: A Path to Future Learning

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Presenter Notes

Title page	
Objectives	Today we will be discussing - How Merging constructivism and connectivism enhances modern education. - Why these theories matter in today’s classrooms?
Constructivism	Constructivism: Learning as an active, reflective process based on experiences and problem-solving (Piaget, Vygotsky). Constructivism in Practice ● Students construct meaning by doing, reflecting, and collaborating. ● Examples: Inquiry-based learning, project-based learning, problem-solving tasks. Constructivist Basket Weaving Lesson in 5 Steps 1. Engage – Show baskets, ask students what they notice, and encourage curiosity. 2. Explore – Let students experiment with materials to discover weaving techniques on their own. 3. Explain – Guide discussion, demonstrate basic weaving, and connect to real-world applications. 4. Elaborate – Students create their own baskets, applying what they’ve learned with creativity. 5. Evaluate – Reflect, share, and discuss challenges and successes in the weaving process.

Connectivism	Connectivism: Learning as a networked process, where knowledge is distributed across digital spaces and accessed through technology and collaboration (Siemens, Downes). Connectivism in Practice • Learning happens through networks, social media, online courses, and digital collaboration. • Examples: Peer-to-peer learning through Google Classroom, using Twitter for real-world discussions, or AI-powered personalized learning. Connectivist Basket Weaving Lesson in 5 Steps Research & Network – Students find and analyze online resources (videos, articles, expert interviews) about basket weaving techniques and history. Digital Collaboration – Students discuss their research findings in an online forum or group chat, sharing links, insights, and expert advice. Guided Practice – Students follow step-by-step online tutorials or livestream demonstrations from experienced weavers without hands-on experimentation. Virtual Sharing – Students upload pictures of their completed baskets to a class blog, discussion board, or social media, receiving online feedback. Extended Learning – Students subscribe to weaving-related newsletters, join digital communities, or attend virtual workshops for continued skill development.
Hybrid Approach	THE PAST - Constructivism has been dominant – Since the late 20th century, constructivist principles (learner-centered, hands-on discovery, problem-solving) have shaped modern education. It has been proven effective in fostering deep understanding and critical thinking. THE PRESENT - Connectivism has gained traction in the digital age – With the rise of online learning, digital tools, and global networking, connectivism (Siemens & Downes) has provided a new model emphasizing distributed knowledge, networked learning, and real-time collaboration. THE FUTURE - The goal is merging the two – Since constructivism is well-established and effective, the next step is integrating connectivist elements—like digital collaboration, real-time information access, and global networking—to enhance constructivist-based learning.
The Perfect Companions	Why They Complement Each Other • Constructivism builds deep understanding; connectivism expands knowledge access through technology. • Modern learners need both structured, meaningful engagement and networked, adaptive learning pathways.

Constructivism + Connectivism	Key Principles of a Hybrid Approach • Learning is active & participatory (Constructivist). • Knowledge is networked & digital (Connectivist). • Emphasizes critical thinking, collaboration, and self-directed learning.
Practical Applications	Blended Learning: Combine hands-on, experiential activities with networked learning (e.g., student-driven projects using digital resources). Inquiry-Based Learning + Online Collaboration: Students investigate real-world problems using both classroom discussions and digital tools. Technology-Enhanced Reflection – Use blogs, discussion forums, and e-portfolios to encourage deeper thinking. AI & Adaptive Learning – Allow students to self-direct their learning paths using AI-powered platforms.
Hybrid Example	Hybrid Constructivist-Connectivist Basket Weaving Lesson (5 Steps) 1. Research & Network – Students explore online resources (videos, articles, expert blogs) and connect with weaving communities or artisans via forums or social media. 2. Hands-on Exploration – Using gathered knowledge, students experiment with materials, attempting to weave without direct instruction while discussing challenges with peers. 3. Guided Skill Development – After experimenting, students follow a structured tutorial or receive guidance from an expert (live demo, virtual session, or in-person instruction). 4. Collaborative Creation & Feedback – Students create their own baskets, document their process (photos/videos), and share them online or in class for peer and expert feedback. 5. Reflection & Continuous Learning – Students discuss what worked, refine their skills based on feedback, and explore further through online courses, maker groups, or real-world applications. This model blends hands-on discovery with digital networking, encouraging both exploration and structured learning through personal and online connections.
Case Studies	Share with the groups for them to review and then create their own
QR Code	
Final Thoughts	
Thank you	