

A Master's Program in EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION



Did you know we can now train the human mind for moral, independent decision-making?

Integrating Ethics, Relationships, and Cognition into Early Childhood Education.

Ethics: (E) You have a conscientious mindset to do what is right.

Relationships: (R) Identify and act accordingly with whom you are dealing with.

Cognition: (C) Possessing an understanding of the legality at hand.

If necessary, sample lesson plans are available upon request:

Please email Ray Adam Basaldua at BasalduaRay@yahoo.com

1. What is the meaning of early childhood education (ECE)? Early childhood education (ECE) is the period of learning that takes place from birth to eight-years-old.

Zero to Three (ECE) is from birth up to four years of age.

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2. Can a newborn baby be educated? Yes, a child's brain is quickly developing between birth and age three. Those earliest days, weeks, and months are at the core of designing a child's mind with new information, environments, and love from their caregivers.

3. What is the main function of early childhood education? Early childhood care and education (ECCE) is more than preparation for primary school. It aims at the holistic development of a child's social, emotional, cognitive and physical needs in order to build a solid and broad foundation for lifelong learning and wellbeing.

4. What happens in early childhood education? An early childhood education program overlaps with a child's development of gross and fine motor skills, physical coordination (hand-eye coordination, biking, running, etc.), and their understanding of healthy skills like hand-washing, regular exercise, and balanced eating.

5. How do early childhood students learn best? Young children learn best through play, and starting early sets them up for success in life and school. In fact, children start learning from their parents and environment in utero.

6. What is the first thing to teach a child? Before they start school, introduce your kids to fundamental concepts such as letter recognition, phonics, and simple arithmetic. Reading together, playing educational games, and engaging in hands-on activities will help strengthen these skills and build a strong foundation for future learning.

7. What are the most important life skills to teach your child?

- (a) Focus and Self-Control.
- (b) Perspective-Taking.
- (c) Communication.
- (d) Making Connections.
- (e) Critical Thinking.
- (f) Taking on Challenges.
- (g) Self-Directed, Engaged Learning.
- (h) Ethical Decision-Making.

8. How can I teach my child moral decision-making? Implement age-appropriate information from the elements of Ethics, Relationships, and Cognition into viable early childhood education lesson plans.

Frequently guide a child in a real-life circumstance using the elements of Ethics, Relationships, and Cognition.

Teaching Strategies for Early Childhood Education

Early childhood education plays a big part in laying the foundation for a child's future academic development. It provides the necessary skills, knowledge, and experiences that will help young children succeed in school and later in life. High-quality early childhood education that includes the following teaching strategies has been linked to numerous long-term benefits such as improved academic achievements, higher graduation rates, and better social-emotional skills.

1. Implement Play-based Learning

One of the most effective teaching strategies for early childhood education is play-based learning. Play is the natural way children learn about the world around them. It allows them to explore, create, problem-solve, and develop important skills such as communication, social interaction, and creativity. As educators, it is important to incorporate play into your lessons and provide children with opportunities for open-ended play. This type of learning fosters curiosity, independence, and a love for learning.

2. Practice Two-Way Communication

Effective communication is key in early childhood education. It is essential to establish a strong relationship with your students and their families, as it creates an environment where children feel safe, supported, and motivated to learn. Two-way communication involves not only listening to children but also encouraging them to express their thoughts and ideas. This can be done through open-ended questions, group discussions, and creative activities.

3. Use Multi-Sensory Instruction

Young children learn best when they are actively engaged in hands-on activities that stimulate all their senses. Multi-sensory instruction involves using visual, auditory, and tactile materials and activities to teach a concept. For example, instead of solely relying on worksheets or lectures to teach about shapes, early childhood educators can incorporate shape-sorting games, songs about shapes, and opportunities for children to touch and feel different shapes. This approach allows for a deeper understanding of the material and caters to the diverse learning styles of young children.

4. Provide Positive Reinforcement

Positive reinforcement is a powerful tool for promoting positive behavior and learning in early childhood education. Instead of focusing on punishment and discipline, educators can use praise, rewards, and positive feedback to encourage good behavior and academic achievement. This approach helps create a nurturing and supportive learning environment where children feel valued and accomplished.

5. Establish Rules

In any learning environment, rules are essential for maintaining order and ensuring a safe and respectful atmosphere. With young children, it is important to establish simple and clear rules that they can easily understand and follow. These rules should be positively worded and enforced consistently. By setting boundaries, early childhood educators can help children develop self-discipline, responsibility, and respect for themselves and others.

6. Encourage Collaborative Learning

Collaborative learning involves working together with others to achieve a common goal. In early childhood education, it is important to provide opportunities for children to interact and learn from one another. This can involve group projects, discussions, and peer-to-peer teaching. By fostering collaboration, children develop important social skills such as communication, teamwork, and empathy.

7. Offer Individualized Instruction

Every child is unique and learns at their own pace. Therefore, it is important for preschool teachers to provide individualized instruction to meet the diverse needs of their students. This can be done through differentiated instruction, where educators adjust their teaching methods and materials based on each child's abilities and interests. By catering to each child's learning style, educators can ensure that every student is challenged and engaged in the learning process.

8. Provide Emotional Support

In addition to academic development, early childhood education also plays an important role in fostering emotional development. As teachers, it is important to create a supportive and nurturing environment where children can learn about their emotions, express them in healthy ways, and develop resilience. This can involve activities such as storytelling, mindfulness exercises, and discussions about feelings.

9. Implement Hands-On Experiences

Young children are naturally curious and learn best through hands-on experiences. As such, it is important for early childhood educators to provide a variety of hands-on activities that allow children to explore and discover new concepts and ideas. For example, you could start a small garden with your students to teach them about plant life, or conduct a science experiment to learn about the properties of water. These hands-on experiences not only make learning fun but also promote critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

10. Reflect On Your Teaching Strategy

Reflection is a crucial part of any teaching strategy. By taking the time to reflect on your own teaching methods and practices, you can identify areas of improvement and adjust your approach accordingly. It is also important to encourage children to reflect on their learning, as it helps them understand their strengths and weaknesses.