John Dewey

<u>Experience and Education</u>

NY: Collier, 1963 pp. 20-49

Excerpted by Paul Tatter

I take it that the fundamental unity of the new philosophy is found in the idea that there is an intimate and necessary relation between the processes of actual experience and education.... I assume that amid all uncertainties there is one permanent frame of reference: namely, the organic connection between education and personal experience....

The belief that all genuine education comes about through experience does not mean that all experiences are genuinely or equally educative. Experience and education cannot be directly equated to each other, for some experiences are mis-educative. Any experience is mis-educative that has the effect of arresting or distorting the growth of further experience....

It is not enough to insist upon the necessity of experience, nor even of activity in experience. Everything depends upon the *quality* of the experience which is had....Hence the central problem of an education based upon experience is to select the kind of present experiences that live fruitfully and creatively in subsequent experiences....

I have already mentioned what I called the category of continuity, or the experiential continuum. This principle is involved, as I pointed out, in every attempt to discriminate between experiences that are worth while educationally and those that are not....At bottom, this principle rests upon the fact of habit, when *habit* is interpreted biologically. The basic character of habit is that every experience enacted and undergone modifies the one who acts and undergoes, while this modification affects, whether we wish it or not, the quality of subsequent experiences. For it is a somewhat different person who enters into them....

But there is another aspect of the matter. Experience does not go on simply inside a person. It does go on there, for it influences the formation of attitudes of desire and purpose. But this is not the whole of the story. Every genuine experience has an active side which changes in some degree the objective conditions under which experiences are had....

A primary responsibility of educators is that they not only be aware of the general principle of the shaping of actual experience by environing conditions, but that they also recognize in the concrete what surroundings are conducive to having experiences that lead to growth. Above all, they should know how to utilize the surroundings, physical and social, that exist so as to extract from them all that they have to contribute to building up experiences that are worth while....

An experience is always what it is because of a transaction taking place between an individual and what, at the time, constitutes his environment....

We often see persons who have had little schooling and in whose case the absence of set schooling proves to be a positive asset. They have at least retained their native common sense and power of judgment, and its exercise in the actual conditions of living has given them the precious gift of ability to learn from the experiences they have. What avail is it to win prescribed amounts of information about geography and history, to win ability to read and write, if in the process the individual loses his own soul: loses his appreciation of things worth while, of the values to which these things are relative; ...and, above all, loses the ability to extract meaning from his future experiences as they occur?