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Philosophies of education examples

Teaching philosophy is one of those concepts that seems straightforward on the surface, but quickly reveals its complexity when you start reflecting on it. It's deeply personal yet profoundly influenced by educational theory, a blend of what you believe about learning and the frameworks that guide effective teaching.When I started working on this visual, I realized how hard it is to capture the full breadth of teaching philosophies in a single image. My years as a classroom teacher gave me practical insights, but it's my PhD studies that truly exposed me to the rich, often overlapping theories that shape our work as educators.In this post, I've brought together some of the foundational theories that shape how we approach teaching. These ideas influence how we see our role as educators, how we connect with our students, and how we measure our impact in the classroom. A teaching philosophy is a concise personal statement that expresses an educator's core beliefs about teaching and learning. It provides insight into why and how the teacher approaches instruction.A teaching philosophy statement is a powerful tool for self-reflection and professional growth. It helps you clarify why you teach, assess the impact of your methods, and stay aligned with your goals. In many ways, it acts as your mission statement as an educator, guiding both your practice and your professional journey. Here are why a teaching philosophy is important:Reflects Teaching IdentityClarifies personal beliefs and values about teaching. Articulates the educator's unique approach to student learning.Guides Professional GrowthProvides a framework for continuous improvement. Encourages self-reflection and adaptation to changing educational needs.Supports Career AdvancementEssential for job applications, promotions, and tenure reviews. Demonstrates commitment to effective teaching and student success.Enhances Student OutcomesPromotes intentional, student-centered teaching practices. Aligns teaching methods with learning goals for better student engagement.Fosters AccountabilityServes as a tool for self-assessment and professional accountability. Encourages alignment with institutional values and educational standards.A well-crafted teaching philosophy typically includes your core teaching values, the strategies you use to support those values, reflections on your impact as an educator, and your goals for continuous growth. It should paint a clear picture of your teaching approach, grounded in both personal experience and educational theory. Here is a quick break-down of what your teaching philosophy should include:Beliefs about Teaching and LearningArticulate core values and beliefs about education. Ground beliefs in personal experience or educational theory.Instructional StrategiesDescribe concrete methods used to implement teaching beliefs. Examples: facilitating discussions, using real-world projects, or lecturing.Impact and EvidenceReflect on the effectiveness of teaching approaches. Include evidence of student learning, growth, or feedback. Highlight how learning is assessed and teaching effectiveness is evaluated.Future Goals for DevelopmentOutline plans for ongoing professional growth. Include goals like learning new pedagogical techniques or fostering inclusivity.Authenticity and CoherenceEnsure alignment between beliefs, methods, and impact. Provide a clear picture of teaching values in action.Every teaching philosophy is influenced by foundational educational theories that provide a lens through which we understand learning and the role of a teacher. Here are some of the foundational educational theories informing teaching philosophies.BehaviorismLearning as conditioning through stimuli and reinforcement (B.F. Skinner). Focus on mastery through drills, repetition, and clear structure. Emphasizes teacher-directed instruction and essential skills.Cognitivism and ConstructivismLearning as an active, mental process (Jean Piaget, Lev Vygotsky). Knowledge built on prior understanding through hands-on activities and collaboration. Teachers act as guides, promoting inquiry and critical thinking.HumanismFocus on the whole person and self-actualization (Maslow, Rogers). Learner-centered, emphasizing empathy, respect, and personal growth. Teachers create supportive environments that foster autonomy and self-discovery.Critical PedagogyEducation as a means for social change and empowerment (Freire, hooks, Giroux). Emphasizes critical consciousness, student voice, and challenging power structures. Encourages students to connect learning to real-world issues and social justice.Connectivism and Digital LearningLearning as a networked, distributed process in the digital age (Siemens, Downes). Knowledge is built through connections and collaboration across digital platforms. Focuses on digital literacy, self-directed learning, and critical evaluation of online information.Inclusive Pedagogy and Universal Design for Learning (UDL)Commitment to creating accessible, equitable learning environments. Focuses on removing barriers to learning and supporting diverse student needs. Involves flexible teaching methods, multiple means of engagement, and personalized support.PerennialismEmphasizes timeless knowledge and universal truths. Focuses on intellectual training through classic texts and great ideas. Prioritizes critical thinking and moral development.EssentialismFocuses on mastery of core subjects and foundational skills. Emphasizes structured, teacher-centered instruction. Prepares students for productive citizenship through disciplined learning.ProgressivismLearning by doing, rooted in experiential education (John Dewey). Emphasizes problem-solving, critical thinking, and real-world connections. Focuses on the whole child, promoting active and student-centered learning.Social ReconstructionismEducation as a tool for social change and justice. Encourages critical examination of societal issues and power structures. Aims to empower students as agents of change in their communities.Below are examples of tentative teaching philosophy statements:Behaviorism: "I believe in a structured, teacher-directed approach where students master foundational skills through repetition and reinforcement. My teaching emphasizes clear instruction, practice, and positive reinforcement to ensure students build strong academic foundations." Cognitivism & Constructivism: "I view learning as an active, constructive process. My teaching philosophy centers on helping students build new knowledge through hands-on activities, inquiry, and meaningful connections to prior learning. I guide my students in critical thinking and collaborative problem-solving." Humanism: "I strive to create a supportive, learner-centered environment that fosters personal growth and self-actualization. I focus on the whole student, emphasizing empathy, respect, and autonomy, encouraging each learner to reach their full potential." Perennialism: "I believe in teaching timeless knowledge and universal truths. My approach emphasizes critical thinking, intellectual training through classic texts, and moral development, preparing students for thoughtful, well-informed citizenship." Connectivism & Digital Learning: "I embrace the digital age in my teaching, encouraging students to learn through networks and connections. I integrate technology, collaboration, and critical evaluation, helping students navigate and thrive in a knowledge-rich, connected world." Inclusive Pedagogy & Universal Design for Learning (UDL): "I am committed to creating an inclusive, equitable classroom where every student has the opportunity to succeed. I remove barriers to learning and use flexible teaching methods to support diverse needs, ensuring every student feels valued." Critical Pedagogy: "My teaching is rooted in the belief that education can drive social change. I empower my students to question assumptions, challenge power structures, and connect their learning to real-world issues, fostering critical consciousness and active citizenship." Social Reconstructionism: "I see education as a tool for social justice. My teaching encourages critical examination of societal issues and aims to empower students to become agents of change, promoting a more equitable and just world." Progressivism: "I take a student-centered approach, encouraging learning by doing and real-world problem-solving. My teaching emphasizes collaboration, critical thinking, and active engagement, helping students connect lessons to their lives and communities."Here is the downloadable PDF version of the graphic below!As educators, our teaching philosophy is never truly finished. It is always a work in progress. It grows with each class we teach, each student we mentor, and each lesson we learn ourselves. My hope is that this post sparks reflection and conversation, reminding us that the beliefs that guide our teaching are as dynamic and evolving as the students we serve.Hegarty, N. (2015). The growing importance of Teaching Philosophy Statements and what they mean for the future: Why Teaching Philosophy Statements will affect you. Journal of Adult Education, 44(2), 28-. Dewey, J. (1916). Democracy and Education: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Education. Macmillan. Freire, P. 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Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). Mind in Society: Development of Higher Psychological Processes (M. Cole, V. John-Steiner, S. Scribner, & E. Souberman, Eds.). Harvard University Press. To navigate the realm of education effectively, it is essential to have a deep understanding of educational philosophy. Philosophy plays a significant role in shaping educational practices, beliefs, and values. In this section, we will explore the importance of philosophy in education and delve into the major philosophies of education.Importance of Philosophy in EducationPhilosophy serves as the foundation for decision-making in education, providing educators with a framework for understanding and addressing various aspects of the field. It helps educators answer fundamental questions such as the purpose of schools, the significance of different subjects, the ways in which students should learn, and the materials and methods that should be employed. Philosophy is at the heart of curriculum development, enabling educators to formulate beliefs, arguments, assumptions, and value judgments. It provides a starting point for comprehensive decision-making about education as a whole.By engaging with educational philosophy, educators gain a deeper understanding of their own beliefs and assumptions about teaching and learning. This self-reflection and examination of philosophical perspectives allow educators to refine their instructional approaches, develop a coherent educational vision, and align their practices with their underlying beliefs. Philosophy in education empowers educators to critically analyze and evaluate educational theories, methods, and approaches, leading to more effective teaching and learning experiences for students.Major Philosophies of EducationWithin the realm of educational philosophy, several major philosophies have shaped educational theories and practices. These philosophies provide different perspectives on the purpose of education, the nature of knowledge, and the role of teachers and learners. Here are some of the major philosophies of education:Philosophy DescriptionIdealism: Emphasizes the importance of ideas, values, and theoretical knowledge. It views education as a means to develop the intellect and cultivate moral character.Realism: Focuses on the objective reality outside of the mind and believes that knowledge is obtained through observation and experience. Realism emphasizes the importance of practical knowledge and skills.Pragmatism: Emphasizes the practical application of knowledge and the importance of problem-solving and critical thinking skills. Pragmatism values experiential learning and the connection between education and real-life situations.Existentialism: Highlights individual freedom, choice, and responsibility. Existentialism views education as a means for students to develop their authentic selves and find meaning in their lives.These philosophies provide educators with different frameworks for understanding education and guide their approaches to teaching and learning. By exploring these philosophies, educators can develop a comprehensive understanding of the diverse perspectives that shape educational theory and practice.Understanding educational philosophy is crucial for educators to effectively navigate the complexities of the education system. By recognizing the importance of philosophy in education and exploring major philosophies, educators can refine their own teaching approaches and make informed decisions that align with their educational values and goals.Traditional vs. Modern PhilosophiesWhen exploring the field of educational philosophy, it is important to understand the distinction between traditional and modern philosophies. Traditional philosophies, often referred to as classical or conservative, focus on timeless principles and the transmission of knowledge. On the other hand, modern philosophies emphasize progressive and student-centered approaches to education.Perennialism and EssentialismPerennialism and essentialism are two traditional educational philosophies that share some similarities while also having distinct characteristics.Perennialism emphasizes the pursuit of perennial truths and the teaching of "important" subjects in their customary separate form. This philosophy believes that there are timeless principles and ideas that should be taught throughout generations. Perennialists argue that the focus should be on subjects such as mathematics, science, literature, and history, as they provide a solid foundation for intellectual growth and critical thinking.Essentialism, another traditional philosophy, focuses on the essentials of academic knowledge and character development. Essentialists believe that there are core subjects, such as language arts, mathematics, social studies, and science, that all students should master. This philosophy emphasizes discipline, structure, and the development of essential skills that are necessary for success in life.Both perennialism and essentialism have their roots in classical education and share a belief in a structured and rigorous curriculum. They emphasize the importance of a strong foundation in academic subjects and the cultivation of character traits that contribute to personal and societal development.Progressivism and ReconstructionismIn contrast to the traditional philosophies, progressivism and reconstructionism are considered modern educational philosophies that emerged in response to changing social and educational contexts.Progressivism emphasizes active learning, problem-solving, and the development of critical thinking skills. This philosophy views education as a means to develop students' ability to think independently and adapt to a rapidly changing world. Progressivists believe in student-centered classrooms where students are actively engaged in their learning and are encouraged to explore their interests and participate in decision-making processes. To learn more about progressivism, visit our article on progressivism in educational philosophy.Reconstructionism, also known as social reconstructionism, takes a broader perspective by considering the role of education in social change and the reconstruction of society. This philosophy emphasizes the importance of addressing social issues and promoting social justice through education. Reconstructionists believe that education should go beyond the transmission of knowledge to empower students to critically analyze and transform societal structures and systems.Both progressivism and reconstructionism emphasize the active involvement of students in the learning process and the importance of education in shaping a better society. These modern philosophies place a strong emphasis on the individual needs and interests of students, promoting a more inclusive and democratic approach to education.It is important to note that many teachers do not adhere strictly to one educational philosophy. Instead, they often draw ideas from multiple schools of thought to create a balanced and effective teaching approach. As teachers progress in their careers, their beliefs and attitudes may evolve, requiring them to revisit their educational philosophy to ensure it remains up-to-date and aligned with current practices.Developing a Personal PhilosophyDeveloping a personal philosophy of education is an essential aspect of being an educator. It provides a foundation of beliefs and principles that guide teachers in making decisions about how to teach students effectively. A personal philosophy serves as a tool to communicate one's educational beliefs to others and helps shape their teaching approach.Set of Beliefs and PrinciplesA personal philosophy of education is rooted in a set of beliefs and principles that reflect an educator's values and goals. These beliefs encompass various aspects of teaching and learning, including the purpose of education, the role of the teacher, and the nature of knowledge. By clearly defining these beliefs, teachers can establish a framework for their instructional practices.For instance, a teacher might believe that education should cultivate critical thinking and problem-solving skills in students, preparing them for success in the real world. Another teacher may prioritize fostering a love for lifelong learning and promoting holistic development. These beliefs shape the teacher's approach to curriculum design, assessment strategies, and classroom management techniques.It is important to note that a personal philosophy of education is not set in stone. As teachers gain more experience and encounter new research and ideas, their beliefs may evolve. Regularly revisiting and reflecting on one's educational philosophy is crucial to ensure that it remains up-to-date and aligned with current practices [2].Incorporating Research and TheoriesDeveloping a personal philosophy of education is supported by research and theories. Teachers should be able to articulate the research and theories they believe in and connect them to their instructional practices. By staying informed about the latest educational research and understanding how to leverage technology and resources appropriately, teachers can continuously enhance their teaching methods.Incorporating research-based best practices into a personal philosophy helps ensure that teachers are utilizing effective strategies to support student learning. It also helps them stay informed about advancements in educational theory, instructional techniques, and effective classroom management techniques.Taking ideas from different schools of thought can also strengthen and balance a teacher's teaching approach. Many teachers do not subscribe to only one hard-lined philosophy in practice. Instead, they integrate elements from various educational philosophies to create a personalized approach that meets the diverse needs of their students.By developing a personal philosophy of education that incorporates research and theories, teachers can create a solid foundation for their teaching practices. This philosophy serves as a guidepost, helping teachers make informed decisions, design effective lessons, and foster a positive learning environment for their students.Influential PhilosophersThroughout history, there have been several influential philosophers whose ideas and philosophies have greatly impacted the field of education. Two notable figures in educational philosophy are Confucius and the trio of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.Confucius and His PhilosophyConfucius, also known as Kong Qiu or K'ung Fu-tzu, was an ancient Chinese philosopher whose teachings continue to resonate today. He emphasized the importance of ethical social relationships, setting educational standards, and promoting learning theory, and connectivism learning theory.Cognitive Learning TheoryThe cognitive learning theory focuses on the way people think and understand information. It suggests that learners can be influenced by both internal and external forces in the learning process. According to this theory, internal thoughts and external forces play vital roles in the cognitive development of individuals. The cognitive learning theory recognizes the importance of factors such as memory, attention, problem-solving, and critical thinking in the learning process. Teachers often employ strategies like concept mapping, visual aids, and mnemonic devices to enhance cognitive learning.Behaviorism Learning TheoryBehaviorism learning theory posits that a student's behavior is primarily shaped by their interaction with the environment. It emphasizes that behaviors are learned through direct experience and external forces rather than internal forces. This theory suggests that positive reinforcement and rewards can be effective tools in shaping desired behaviors and learning outcomes. Teachers who believe in implementing behavior management techniques in the classroom to encourage positive behavior and create an environment conducive to learning.Constructivism Learning TheoryThe constructivism learning theory is centered around the idea that students actively construct their own understanding of knowledge based on their previous experiences. It acknowledges that learners bring their own unique perspectives and prior knowledge to the learning process. In this theory, learning is an active process where students engage in hands-on activities, problem-solving, and collaboration to construct meaning. Teachers who embrace constructivism often design lessons that encourage student inquiry, critical thinking, and reflection. By providing opportunities for students to make connections between new information and their existing knowledge, educators can foster deeper understanding.Humanism Learning TheoryHumanism learning theory emphasizes the idea of self-actualization and the importance of meeting individual needs. It suggests that learning environments can either move toward meeting the needs of students or away from meeting those needs. Teachers who adopt a humanistic approach create classroom environments that foster positive relationships, promote student autonomy, and provide opportunities for self-expression. By addressing the hierarchy of needs, educators can create a supportive and engaging learning environment that helps students move toward their self-actualization.Connectivism Learning TheoryThe connectivism learning theory emphasizes the importance of connections in the learning process. It suggests that people learn and grow when they form connections with others, information, and technology. In the digital age, connectivism becomes increasingly relevant, as technology enables learners to access vast amounts of information and collaborate with others on a global scale. Teachers can utilize connectivism in their classrooms by helping students make connections to things that excite them, encouraging collaboration and communication, and fostering digital literacy skills. By creating meaningful connections and relationships, educators can enhance the learning experience.By understanding these educational learning theories, educators can choose teaching strategies that align with their students' learning styles and foster effective learning environments. Each theory offers valuable insights into how students acquire knowledge, and by incorporating elements from various theories, educators can create a well-rounded and engaging learning experience for their students.Schools of ThoughtIn the realm of philosophy, there are various schools of thought that shape the way educators approach teaching and learning. Let's explore four prominent schools of thought: idealism, realism, pragmatism, and existentialism.Idealism PhilosophyIdealism philosophy emphasizes the importance of sharing ideas and great works that are universal and long-lived. According to this philosophy, all students should have at least one teacher whom they look up to, in order to learn cultural norms. In the classroom, idealists place a strong focus on lecture, discussion, and imitation. They believe that by exposing students to influential ideas and works, they can cultivate a sense of appreciation for the richness of human knowledge.To implement idealism, teachers often engage students in thought-provoking discussions, encourage critical thinking, and promote the exploration of intellectual and artistic pursuits. By fostering a deep understanding of important concepts and encouraging students to think beyond the surface, idealism philosophy aims to nurture well-rounded individuals who appreciate the heritage of human thought.Realism PhilosophyRealism philosophy places a strong emphasis on the use of scientific investigation and the senses to acquire knowledge. Realists believe that schools should promote human rationality through observation and experimentation. They advocate for the importance of hands-on learning and experiential education. In a realist classroom, students are encouraged to take an active role in their own education, engaging in practical activities and experiments to deepen their understanding.Realist teachers create environments that facilitate learning through direct experience and sensory perception. By providing opportunities for students to explore and interact with the world around them, realists aim to develop critical thinking skills and a solid foundation of knowledge based on empirical evidence.Pragmatism PhilosophyPragmatism philosophy centers around the idea of change and the belief that knowledge represents an exchange between the learner and the environment. Pragmatists value problem-solving and view learning as a process that is driven by the learner's needs and interests. In a pragmatist classroom, teachers encourage student-centered learning through investigations, activities, and collaboration.Pragmatist educators provide students with access to resources and technology, fostering an environment where students can actively engage in problem-solving and practical application of knowledge. By focusing on real-world issues and encouraging students to develop solutions, pragmatism prepares individuals for the challenges of everyday life.Existentialism PhilosophyExistentialism philosophy places its focus on the concepts of existence and essence. Existentialist educators foster an environment where students can reflect on their own experiences, values, and emotions. By providing opportunities for self-expression and personal growth, existentialism philosophy aims to develop individuals who are self-aware, independent, and capable of making meaningful choices.By understanding and exploring these different schools of thought, educators can develop their own educational philosophy and apply it in their teaching practices. It is important to note that no single philosophy is superior to others, and a combination of approaches may be beneficial in different educational contexts.References By Teach Educator Published on: April 12, 2025 There are several philosophical approaches or paradigms in the field of education. While there isn't a universally agreed-upon list of "7 philosophies of education," the following seven are often discussed as prominent educational philosophies: Idealism: Idealism is a philosophical approach that places a strong emphasis on the role of ideas and the mind in education. Idealists believe that knowledge is primarily acquired through rational thought and contemplation. They view education as a means to discover and develop one's intellectual and moral capacities. Realism: Realism in education emphasizes the importance of objective reality and empirical knowledge. Realists believe that education should focus on the acquisition of facts and the exploration of the physical world. Scientific methods and observation play a central role in this philosophy. Pragmatism: Pragmatism is a philosophy that emphasizes the practical and experiential aspects of education. Pragmatists believe that education should be relevant to the needs and interests of students and society. They advocate for hands-on learning, problem-solving, and the application of knowledge. Existentialism: Existentialism in education is concerned with individual freedom, choice, and personal responsibility. Existentialists believe that education should help individuals confront the fundamental questions of existence and develop their authentic selves. It encourages critical thinking and self-exploration. Progressivism: Progressivism is an educational philosophy that aligns with the ideas of John Dewey. It emphasizes active, student-centered learning, where students engage in inquiry, experimentation, and problem-solving. Progressivists view education as a means to promote social reform and democratic values. Constructivism: Constructivism is a modern educational philosophy that emphasizes the active construction of knowledge by the learner. It posits that learners build their understanding through experiences, interactions, and reflection. Constructivist approaches often advocate for inquiry-based and student-led learning. Critical Theory: Critical theory in education is rooted in the ideas of critical theorists like Paulo Freire. It focuses on issues of power, oppression, and social justice in education. Critical theorists argue that education should empower individuals to critically examine and challenge oppressive social structures. It's important to note that these educational philosophies are not mutually exclusive. Many educators and institutions may incorporate elements from multiple philosophies into their educational approaches. Additionally, there are other educational philosophies and paradigms beyond these seven. Educators often adapt and integrate different philosophies to meet the needs of their students and educational contexts. Creating a comprehensive comparison chart of different philosophies of education can be a helpful tool for understanding their key principles and differences. Here's a simplified comparison chart of five prominent educational philosophies: Idealism, Realism, Pragmatism, Existentialism, and Progressivism. Please note that this is a general overview, and each philosophy can have variations and nuances:

Aspect	Idealism	Realism	Pragmatism	Existentialism	Progressivism
Nature of Reality	Reality is primarily	Reality exists	Reality is a	Reality is subjective,	Reality is ever-changing
	mind-independent	of thepractical experience	product of the mind	shaped byand ideas;	it's humanand mind; it's
		andperfect.	andconcrete uses	experiences.experiences.	utility; it's
Role of Knowledge	Knowledge is	Knowledge is acquired	Knowledge is practical.	Knowledge is subjective.	Knowledge is subjective.
	mustthrough active	contemplation andperception	adaptable to real-life	confront the uncertainties	empirical pursuits.
		andperception		exploration, inquiry, and	evidence.situations.
				intellectual pursuits.	and anxieties of life.
Purpose of Education	To cultivate the intellect,	To transmit factual	To prepare learners for	To help individuals find	To promote social
					reformdevelop moral values,
	knowledge and skills.	practical success in	meaning and pursue	andeveryday life.	experientialEncourages questioning,
					discussion, andmethods, including
Teaching Methods	Emphasis on critical	Hands-on, experiential	Encourages	Student-directed,	Student-centered,
	reflection, anal+	learning throughSocratic	inquiry-based approaches.	discussion	discussion, and
		dialogue.lectures and			problem-solving,critical
		textbooks.			
Role of the Teacher	Teachers serve as	Teachers are	Teachers facilitate,	Teachers guide and	Teachers facilitate,
	empowermentexemplars	authoritative guides	andprimary sources of	authoritative guides	helpingmentors, creating amentor, and
	knowledge and authority.		facilitators,		
View on Curriculum	Emphasis on classical	Emphasis on core	Curriculum should be	Emphasis on a flexible,	should beCelebrates
	subjects.practical and adaptable,	relevant, andrelevant,	andincluding philosophyreflecting	subjects based onthe arts and sciences.	individuality,student interests.
		andincluding philosophyreflecting			View on IndividualEmphasizes intellectualindividuals should beCelebrates
View on Individual	Emphasizes individual	and by their environment		prepared to adapt andfreedom, and	intellectualworld. differences andideals. diversity.
			personalagency and creativity.	personalagency and creativity.	

Please keep in mind that 7 philosophies of education & this chart provides a simplified overview of these philosophies, in practice, there can be variations and combinations of these educational approaches. Additionally, other philosophies and perspectives exist in the field of education. So this chart represents only a subset of the broader landscape of educational philosophy. Importance of Lesson Plan The latest post is about the Importance of Lesson Plan. The importance of lesson plans in education remains significant. Lesson planning is a crucial ... Importance of Pakistan Vocational Education Vocational education in Pakistan, like in many other countries. Plays a vital role in the socio-economic development and prosperity of the nation. It ... Disadvantages of YouTube For Students While YouTube can be a valuable resource for students, offering a vast array of educational content, there are also some potential disadvantages to ... Concept of Problem-Solving Problem-solving is a cognitive process that involves discovering, analyzing, and solving problems. It's a critical skill that individuals use to overcome challenges, achieve goals, and ...