

William Glasser: Choice Theory

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1. Glasser's Professional Background

a. William _____

- Psychologist
- Psychiatrist
- Author of numerous books on:
Mental Health
Counseling
School Improvement
Teaching
- _____: behavior is central to our existence and is driven by 5 needs
- Focuses on the 5 concepts of:
 1. Survival
 2. Belonging/Connecting/Love
 3. Power, Significance, and Competence
 4. _____ and _____
 5. Fun and Learning

2. Teacher's Role & In Practice

a. Teacher's Role

- The teacher as a _____ *manager*
Direct students
Use power to reward or punish
- Problem: teachers tell students what to do, like managers, but see themselves as workers
- Teachers need to see themselves as managers
If not, students will make little effort
- See difference in modern/traditional manager
- _____ **manager:**
Willing to share power
Looks for better ways to share power
- _____ **manager:**
Never willing to give up power
Looks for more power
- Seven _____ Habits
Supporting
Encouraging
Listening
Accepting
Trusting
Respecting

Negotiating differences

- Seven Deadly Habits

Criticizing

Blaming

Complaining

Nagging

Threatening

Punishing

Bribing

- Have no direct control over student learning
- Show _____ in education
- Enjoy teaching, do it well
- Act as

Facilitators

Resources

Coaches

b. In Practice

- Offer psychologically satisfying education
- Glasser's strategy

Teacher holds discussions with new topics

Asks them what they want to explore

Students explain why material is valuable

3. Expectations for Students & Strengths/Weaknesses of Model

a. Expectations for Students

- **Quality** _____:

Topics student's find useful, enjoyable

- _____:

Process where we discover that learning adds quality to life

- Ten Axioms of Choice Theory

Key Points

1. Only control own behavior
2. Satisfy needs for now and future
3. Control over acting and thinking

- See education will satisfy needs
- Act in own interest
- Sudbury schools

Determine what to do, how, and when

Initiate own activities

Create own environment

Explain why material is valuable

b. Strengths

- We _____ how to behave

- Importance of classroom meetings
Communication, solving problems
- Teachers help students
Envision quality existence in school
Plan choices that lead to that
- Teachers already use Glasser language
“Make good choices”
- Students are responsible for behavior
- Students learn responsible actions
- Students figure out what they want

c. Weaknesses

- Students
Unaware of _____ choice in behavior
Do not always choose wisely
- Teacher
Impossible to know every action and react
If untrained/poorly trained, can lose control

4. The Case Study

- William Glasser
Classroom story
- Freedom
- Fun
- Power
- _____ school requires use of basic needs
Power, freedom, fun, love, and survival
- Understand your students

5. Conclusion

- I can use this model:
Teach responsibility
Accountability for behavior
See education as important
Some choices
- Not all of Choice Theory
_____ much freedom