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an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory is a powerful framework for understanding how people
acquire behaviors, attitudes, and skills. It emphasizes that learning is not just a matter of passive absorption but is actively shaped by observation, imitation, and modeling. As educators, this theory provides a lens to create more engaging, effective classrooms that influence students' development in profound ways. In this blog, we'll explore how
Bandura's theory can be incorporated into classroom practices to encourage positive social behaviors and learning outcomes. Table of Contents At its core, Bandura's Social Learning Theory suggests that people learn from one another through observation, imitation, and modeling. This goes beyond traditional views of learning, which often focus
solely on direct reinforcement or punishment. Instead, Bandura argued that social behaviors and skills are learned through watching others and mimicking their actions, even in the absence of direct reinforcement. Bandura's theory hinges on the idea that behavior, environment, and cognition are all interrelated in a dynamic way. This concept is
known as reciprocal determinism, meaning that each of these factors influenced by their environment (such as their peers and teachers), but also that their actions can, in turn, shape their environment and thinking patterns. Key
Components of Social Learning Theory There are several key components that define Bandura's theory. Understanding to take place, students must first pay attention to the model (e.g., teacher, peer, or parent). Factors that influence
attention include the model's characteristics, such as being engaging, confident, and credible. Retention: Students meed to retain the information they've observed in order to reproduce the behavior, students must be
capable of reproducing it. This requires having the necessary physical and cognitive skills to perform the behavior. Motivation to actually engage in the behavior. Motivation can come from external rewards or intrinsic desires, such as personal
satisfaction or social approval. These components work together in a dynamic process that helps shape behavior. For example, in a classroom, a teacher who demonstrates problem-solving skills can provide a model for students to imitate. But in order for the students to replicate the behavior, they need to attend to the teacher's actions, retain the
information, be able to perform the problem-solving steps themselves, and finally be motivated to use these skills in their own work. Types of Modeling In the classroom, this can take several forms: 1. Live Modeling Live modeling refers to real-time
demonstrations of behavior by a person, such as a teacher, peer, or guest speaker. This is the most direct form of modeling and often has the greatest impact because it provides an immediate opportunity for students to see how a particular behavior is carried out. For example, when a teacher demonstrates how to solve a math problem on the board
students are able to watch the process in real-time and follow along with their own work. 2. Symbolic modeling symbolic 
television programs or online tutorials can provide examples of behavior and problem-solving strategies that students can imitate. 3. Verbal Modeling Verbal modeling involves explaining or narrating the steps to perform a behavior or task. This could include the teacher verbally guiding students through a process or providing instructions. Although
verbal modeling doesn't involve visual demonstrations, it can still be effective, especially when combined with other types of modeling. For instance, a teacher may explain the steps involved in writing an essay while also showing examples of well-structured paragraphs. Each of these types of modeling can be used in the classroom, depending on the
context and the goal. By varying the method of modeling, educators can create a richer learning environment that caters to diverse learning theory provides valuable insights into how learning happens in social settings. When applied to the classroom,
educators can foster environments that encourage positive behaviors, social skills, and academic success. Here are a few practical ways to incorporate Social Learning Theory into classroom practices: 1. Be an Exemplary Role Model As a teacher, you are one of the most important models for your students. By demonstrating positive behaviors,
attitudes, and problem-solving techniques, you can directly influence your students' learning. For example, showing respect for all students will observe and often imitate. Students learn not only from what you teach but also from how you behave. 2. Encourage Peer
Learning Peers are incredibly influential models, especially in a classroom setting. Encourage cooperative learning and peer tutoring, where students to model social and academic behaviors for one another, promoting skills such as
teamwork, leadership, and communication. When students learn from their peers, it helps reinforce the idea that learning can occur in social contexts outside of direct teacher instruction. 3. Create a Positive and Supportive Environment The classroom environment plays a significant role in shaping students' behaviors. According to Bandura's
reciprocal determinism, the environment and behavior are interdependent. A classroom that promotes open communication, respect, and inclusion encourages positive social behavior can reinforce these actions. Students are more likely to
replicate behaviors they see rewarded or acknowledged, making the classroom a space for positive learning. In today's digital age, media and technology can serve as symbolic models for students, offering alternative ways to engage with content. For
example, showing a video of a famous historical figure speaking about their experiences can provide students with a different form of modeling that may resonate more effectively than reading about the figure in a textbook. Teachers can also use videos or animations to demonstrate complex concepts or behaviors that are difficult to explain verbally
or through text. While Bandura's theory emphasizes observational learning, motivation is also a key element in this process. Positive reinforcement can help motivate students to imitate desirable behaviors. By offering rewards or recognition for appropriate behaviors—whether through verbal praise, extra points, or other incentives—teachers can
encourage students to adopt and maintain these behaviors. For example, if a student consistently demonstrates good listening skills, rewarding that behavior with praise or small incentives can reinforce its importance and motivate the student to continue. Reciprocal Determinism: Behavior, Environment, and Cognition One of the most important
aspects of Bandura's theory is the idea of reciprocal determinism, which suggests that behavior, environment, and cognition are all interrelated. In the classroom, this means that the way a student behavior. Furthermore,
their cognitive processes—such as their thoughts, beliefs, and attitudes—play a critical role in shaping how they respond to environmental stimuli and engage in social learning. For example, if a student believes they are not good at math, this negative cognitive belief can affect their behavior (e.g., avoidance of math tasks or reduced effort). However,
if the environment is supportive, with teachers offering encouragement and peers providing assistance, the student may begin to change their behavior. Over time, the student may begin to change their behavior, environment, and cognition is central
to fostering a growth mindset in students, allowing them to overcome challenges and develop confidence in their abilities. Conclusion Incorporating Bandura's Social Learning outcomes. By embracing the power of modeling,
imitation, and observation, teachers can create more engaging and supportive learning environments that empower students to acquire valuable skills and attitudes. Whether through live demonstrations, peer interactions, or the careful design of classroom environments, Social Learning Theory provides practical strategies for shaping the
development of students in profound and meaningful ways. What do you think? How can you incorporate Bandura's Social Learning Theory into your own teaching practices? Are there any behaviors you'd like to encourage in your students through observation and modeling?, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 110,144 active editors
7,022,728 articles in English Sirius A with Sirius B, a white dwarf, indicated by the arrow A white dwarf is a stellar core remnant composed mostly of electron degenerate matter, supported against its own gravity only by electron degenerate matter.
What light it radiates is from its residual heat. White dwarfs are thought to be the final evolutionary state of stars whose mass is insufficient for them to become a neutron star or black hole. This includes more than 97% of the stars in the Milky Way. After the hydrogen-fusing period of such a main-sequence star ends, it will expand to a red giant and
shed its outer layers, leaving behind a core which is the white dwarf. This, very hot when it forms, cools as it radiates its energy until its material begins to crystallize into a cold black dwarf. The oldest known white dwarfs still radiate at temperatures of a few thousand kelvins, which establishes an observational limit on the maximum possible age of
the universe. (Full article...) Recently featured: Battle of Groix Scott Carpenter Johann Reinhold Forster Archive By email More featured articles About A Royal 10 (pictured) used in the music video for "Fortnight" caused an interest in typewriters among Swifties? ... that the Brazilian government advocated the use of
COVID kits, which contained a drug used to treat head lice? ... that Brave Bunnies was among the children's series streamed ad-free on Sunflower TV for Ukrainian refugees? ... that it took more than two years after the Romans invaded Africa in 204 BC for them to completely defeat the Carthaginians? ... that the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette reported that
"half of the residents of Mount Desert Island, Maine, are convinced they are millionaires since the body of Karl N. Mellon" was discovered? ... that AiScReam's recent debut song "Ai Scream!" went viral on social media? ... that the screenplay
for Smashing Frank was developed from an assignment in a filmmaking course? ... that the iconic 1937 photograph At the Time of the Louisville Flood identifiably depicts neither Louisville nor the flood? Archive Start a new article Vera Rubin Observatory (pictured) in Chile releases the first light
images from its new 8.4-metre (28 ft) telescope. In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the Krusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final. In ice hockey, the Florida Panthers defeat the
Edmonton Oilers to win the Stanley Cup. Ongoing: Gaza war Iran-Israel war Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Recent deaths: Frederick W. Smith Ron Taylor Mohammad Kazemi Marita Camacho Quirós Kim Woodburn William Langewiesche Nominate an article June 24: Jaanipäev in Estonia Julia Gillard 1374 - An
outbreak of dancing mania, in which crowds of people danced themselves to exhaustion, began in Aachen (in present-day Germany) before spreading to other parts of Europe. 1717 - The first Grand Lodge of Freemasonry, the Premier Grand Lodge of England, was founded in London. 1724 - On the Feast of St. John the Baptist, Bach led the first
performance of Christ unser Herr zum Jordan kam, BWV 7, the third cantata of his chorale cantata cycle. 1943 - Amid racial tensions, U.S. Army military police shot and killed a black serviceman after a confrontation at a pub in Bamber Bridge, England. 2010 - Julia Gillard (pictured) was sworn in as the first female prime minister of Australia after
incumbent Kevin Rudd declined to contest a leadership spill in the Labor Party. William Arnold (b. 1587)John Lloyd Cruz (b. 1983)Lisa (b. 1987)Rodrigo (d. 2000) More anniversaries: June 23 June 24 June 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About The springbok (Antidorcas marsupialis) is a medium-sized antelope found mainly in the dry areas
of southern and southwestern Africa. A slender, long-legged bovid, it reaches 71 to 86 cm (28 to 34 in) at the shoulder and weighs between 27 and 42 kg (60 and 93 lb). Both sexes have a pair of long black horns that curve backwards, a white face, a dark stripe running from the eyes to the mouth, a light-brown coat with a reddish-brown stripe, and a
white rump flap. Primarily browsing at dawn and dusk, it can live without drinking water for years, subsisting on succulent vegetation. Breeding peaks in the rainy season, when food is more abundant. A single calf is weaned at nearly six months of age and leaves its mother a few months later. Springbok herds in the Kalahari Desert and the semi-arid
Karoo used to migrate in large numbers across the countryside. The springbok is the national animal of South Africa. This male springbok was photographed in Etosha National Park, Namibia. Photograph credit: Yathin S Krishnappa Recently featured: Geraldine Ulmar Shah Mosque (Isfahan) Cape Barren goose Archive More featured pictures
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WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurus This Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Prançais Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Pyccкий Svenska Українська Тіє́ng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa
scholar · JSTOR (June 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Calendar year Years Millennium 2nd mill
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781Berber calendar2324English Regnal year47 Edw. 3 - 48 Edw. 3Buddhist calendar1918Burmese calendar5134-5135Hindu
calendars - Vikram Samvat1430-1431 - Shaka Samvat1295-1296 - Kali Yuga4474-4475Holocene calendar775-776Japanese calendar775-7
Nanakshahi calendar-94Thai solar calendar1916-1917Tibetan calendar1916-1917Tibetan calendar阴水牛年(female Water-Ox)1500 or 1119 or 347 — to —阳木虎年(male Wood-Tiger)1501 or 1120 or 348Year 1374 (MCCCLXXIV) was a common year starting on Sunday of the Julian calendar-94Thai solar calendar1916-1917Tibetan calendar1918-1917Tibetan calendar1916-1917Tibetan calendar1918-1917Tibetan calendar1918-1917Tibetan calendar1918-1917Tibet
Geoffrey Chaucer a gallon of wine a day, for the rest of his life. June 24 - The illness dancing mania begins in Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), possibly due to ergotism. October 27 - King Gongmin of Goryeo is assassinated and succeeded by U of Goryeo on the throne of Goryeo (in modern-day Korea). November 25 - James of Baux succeeds his uncle, Philip
II, as Prince of Taranto (modern-day eastern Italy) and titular ruler of the Latin Empire (northern Greece and western Turkey). Rao Biram Dev succeeds his father, Shaykh Uways Jalayir, as ruler of the Jalayirid Sultanate in modern-day Iraq and
western Iran. Hasan proves to be an unpopular ruler and is executed on October 9 and succeeded by his brother, Shaikh Hussain Jalayir. Musa II succeeds Raymond Berenger as Grand Master of the Knights Hospitaller. Princes from the
Kingdom of Granada choose Abu al-Abbas Ahmad to succeed Muhammad as-Said, as Sultan of the Marinid Empire in Morocco. The Empire is split into the Kingdom of Fez and the Kingdom of Fe
March, heir to the throne of England (d. 1398) November 26 - Yury Dmitrievich, Russian grand prince (d. 1434) probable Queen Jadwiga of Poland King Martin I of Sicily (d. 1409) March 12 - Emperor Go-Kōgon of Japan (b. 1338). June 5 or June 6 - William Whittlesey, Archbishop of Canterbury June 29 - Jan Milíč of Kroměříž, Czech priest and
reformer July 19 - Petrarch, Italian poet (b. 1304) September - Joanna of Flanders, Duchess of Brittany (b. 1295) October 27 - King Gongmin of Goryeo (b. 1316) date unknown - Gao Qi, Chinese poet (born 1336) date unknown - Konrad of Megenberg
historian (b. 1309)[1] ^ "Book of Nature". World Digital Library. August 7, 2013. Retrieved August 27, 2013. Retrieved from " 30ne hundred years, from 1201 to 1300 For the video game series, see XIII Century (series). Millennia 2nd millennium Centuries 12th century 13th century 13th century 13th century 14th century 15th century
leaders 12th century 13th century 13th century 14th century Decades 1200s 1210s 1220s 1230s 1240s 1250s 1260s 1270s 1280s 1290s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte Mongol Emperor Genghis Khan whose conquests created the largest contiquous empire in history The 13th century was the century which lasted from January
the Siege of Baghdad (1258) and the destruction of the House of Wisdom. Other Muslim powers such as the Mali Empire and Delhi Sultanate conquest led by Bakhtiyar Khilji. The earliest Islamic states in Southeast Asia formed during
this century, most notably Samudera Pasai.[1] The Kingdoms of Sukhothai and Hanthawaddy would emerge and go on to dominate their surrounding territories.[2] Europe entered the apex of the High Middle Ages, characterized by rapid legal, cultural, and religious evolution as well as economic dynamism. Crusades after the fourth, while mostly
unsuccessful in rechristianizing the Holy Land, inspired the desire to expel Muslim presence from Europe that drove the Reconquista and solidified a sense of Christianizing the Holy Land, inspired by new translations into Latin of classical works preserved in the
Islamic World for over a thousand years, Thomas Aquinas developed Scholasticism, which dominated the curricula of the new universities.[3] In England. This helped develop the principle of equality under law in European judisprudence.[4] The
Southern Song dynasty began the century as a prosperous kingdom but were later invaded and annexed into the Yuan dynasty of the Mongol invasion attempts in 1274 and 1281. The Korean state of Goryeo resisted a Mongol invasion, but eventually sued for peace and became
client state of the Yuan dynasty.[5] In North America, according to some population estimates, the population of Cahokia grew to be comparable to the population of 13th-century London.[6] In Peru, the Kingdom of Cuzco began as part of the Late Intermediate Period. In Mayan civilization, the 13th century marked the beginning of the Late
Postclassic period. The Kanem Empire in what is now Chad reached its apex. The Solomonic dynasty in Ethiopia and the Zimbabwe Kingdom were founded. Eastern Hemisphere in 1200 AD Main article: 1200s 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Introduction of Liber Abaci by Fibonacci. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 27, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 28, between Kingdom of Georgia and Seljuks. 1202: Battle of Basian occurs on July 29, between Kingdom occurs on July 20, between Kingdom o
Battle of Mirebeau occurs on August 1, between Arthur I of Brittany and John of England. 1204: Fall of Normandy from Angevin
hands to the French King, Philip Augustus, end of Norman domination of France. 1205: The Battle of Adrianople occurred on April 14 between Bulgarians under Tsar Kaloyan of Bulgaria, and Crusaders under Baldwin I, (July 1172 - 1205), the first emperor of the Latin Empire of Constantinople. 1206: Genghis Khan is declared Great Khan of the
Mongols. 1206: The Delhi Sultanate is established in Northern India under the Mamluk Dynasty. 1209: Francis of Assisi founds the Franciscan Order. 1209: The Albigensian Crusade is declared by Pope Innocent III. Main article: 1210s A page of the Italian Fibonacci's Liber Abaci from the Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze showing the Fibonacci
sequence with the position in the sequence labeled in Roman numerals and the value in Arabic-Hindu numerals. 1210: Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate, fell down from a horse while playing choygan (a form of polo on horseback) in Lahore and died instantly when the pommel of the saddle pierced his ribs. 1212: The Battle of Las
Navas de Tolosa in Iberia marks the beginning of a rapid Christian reconquest of the southern half of the Romans at Mainz. 1213: The Kingdom of France defeats the Crown of Aragon at the Battle of Muret. 1214: France
defeats the English and Imperial German forces at the Battle of Lipitsa between Russian principalities. 1216: Battle of Lipitsa between Russian principalities. 1216: Maravarman Sundara I reestablishes the Pandya Dynasty in Southern India 1217-1221: Fifth Crusade captures Egyptian Ayyubid port city of Damietta; ultimately
the Crusaders withdraw. Main article: 1220: The Kingdom of Mapungubwe was established 1220: Frederick II, Holy Roman Emperor is crowned in the Mongol invasion of the Khwarazmian Empire. 1222: Andrew II of Hungary signs the Golden Bull which affirms the privileges
of Hungarian nobility. 1223: The Signoria of the Republic of Venice is formed and consists of the Doge, the Minor Council, and the three leaders of the Quarantia. 1223: The Signoria defeats the army of the Mongol Empire at the Battle of Samara Bend
1225: Trần dynasty of Vietnam was established by Emperor Trần Thái Tông ascended to the throne after his uncle Trần Thái Độ orchestrated the overthrow of the Lý dynasty. 1226-1250: Dispute between the so-called second Lombard League and Emperor Frederick II. 1227: Estonians are finally subjugated to German crusader rule during the
Buddhist Wuzhun Shifan, painted in 1238, Song dynasty. 1231: Emperor Frederick II promulgates the Constitutions of Melfi, a far-reaching legal code influential in the development of continental European statehood.[7][8] 1232: The Mongols besiege Kaifeng, the capital of the Jin dynasty, capturing it in the following year. 1233: Battle of Ganter, Ken
Arok defeated Kertajaya, the last king of Kediri, thus established Singhasari kingdoms unite to form the Mali Empire which leads to the downfall of Sosso in the 1230s. 1237: Emperor Frederick II virtually annihilates the forces of the
second Lombard League at the Battle of Cortenuova. 1239-1250: Third conflict between the Holy Roman Empire and the Papacy. 1237-1240: Mongol Empire conquers Kievan Rus. 1238: Sukhothai becomes the first capital of Sukhothai Kingdom. Main article: 1240s 1240: Russians defeat the Swedish army at the Battle of the Neva. 1241: Mongol
Empire defeats Hungary at the Battle of Mohi and defeats Poland at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1242: Russians defeat the Teutonic Knights at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and their Muslim allies at the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Khwarezmians defeat the Crusaders and the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and the Battle of Lake Peipus. 1243-1250: Second Holy Roman Empire-Papacy War. 1244: Ayyubids and Ayubids and 
Forbie. 1249: End of the Portuguese Reconquista against the Moors, when King Afonso III of Portugal reconquers the Algarve. 1248-1254: Seventh Crusaders ultimately withdraw, after the capture of French king Louis IX. Mamelukes overthrow Ayyubid Dynasty. Main article: 1250s Mongoli Portugal reconquers the Algarve.
Empire in 1227 at Genghis Khan's death By 1250, Pensacola culture, through trade, begins influencing Coastal Coles Creek culture. [10] 1250: The Mamluk dynasty is founded in Egypt. 1250: Death of Emperor Frederick II on December 13th. 1257: Baab Mashur Malamo established the Sultanate of Ternate in Maluku. 1258: Baghdad captured and
destroyed by the Mongols, effective conclusion of the Abbasid Caliphate in Baghdad. 1258: Pandayan Emperor Jatavarman Sundara I invades Eastern India and northern Sri Lanka. 1259: Treaty of Paris is signed between Louis IX and Henry III Main article: 1260s 1260: Mongols first major war defeat in the Battle of Ain Jalut against the Egyptians.
1260: Toluid Civil War begins between Kublai Khan and Ariq Böke for the title of Great Khan. 1261: Byzantines under Michael VIII retake Constantinople from the Crusaders and Venice. 1262: Iceland brought under Norwegian rule, with the Old Covenant. 1265: Dominican theologian Thomas Aquinas begins to write his Summa Theologiae. 1268: Fall
of the Crusader State of Antioch to the Egyptians. Main article: 1270s The opening page of one of Ibn al-Nafis' medical works. This is probably a copy made in India during the 17th or 18th century. 1270: Goryeo dynasty swears allegiance to the Yuan dynasty swears allegiance to the Yuan dynasty is displaced by the Solomonic dynasty. 1271: Edward I of England
and Charles of Anjou arrive in Acre, starting the Ninth Crusade against Baibars. 1272-1274: Second Council of Lyon attempts to unite the church of Rome. 1274: The Mongols launch their first invasion of Japan, but they are repelled by the Samurai and the Kamikaze winds. 1274: The Tepanec give the
Mexica permission to settle at the islet Cauhmixtitlan (Eagle's Place Between the Clouds) 1275: Sant Dnyaneshwari (a commentary on the Bhagavad Gita) and Amrutanubhav was born. 1275: King Kertanegara of Singhasari launched Pamalayu expedition against Melayu Kingdom in Sumatra (ended in 1292). 1277: Passage of
the last and most important of the Paris Condemnations by Bishop Tempier, which banned a number of Aristotelian propositions 1279: The Chola Dynasty in Southern India officially comes to an end. Main article: 1280s 1281: The Mongols launch their second invasion of
Japan, but like their first invasion they are repelled by the Samurai and the Kamikaze winds. 1282: Aragon acquires Sicily after the Sicilian Vespers. 1284: Peterhouse, Cambridge founded by Hugo de Balsham, the Bishop of Ely. 1285: Second
 Mongol raid against Hungary, led by Nogai Khan. 1289: The County of Tripoli falls to the Bahri Mamluks led by Qalawun. 1289: Kertanegara insulted the envoy of Kublai Khan, who demanded that Java pay tribute to the Yuan Dynasty.[11][12] Main articles: 1290s and 1300s Hommage of Edward I (kneeling), to the Philippe le Bel (seated). As duke of
Aquitaine, Edward was a vassal to the French king. The Mamluk Dynasty comes to an end and is replaced by the Khalji dynasty. 1290: By the Edict of Expulsion, King Edward I of England orders all Jews to leave the Kingdom of England. 1291: The Swiss Confederation of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden forms. 1291: Mamluk Sultan of Egypt al-Ashraf
Khalil captures Acre, thus ending the Crusader Kingdom of Jerusalem (the last Christian state remaining from the Crusades). 1292: Jayakatwang, duke of Kediri, rebels and kills Kertanegara, ending the Singhasari kingdom. 1292: Jayakatwang, duke of Kediri, rebels and kills Kertanegara, ending the Crusades).
were six trading ports, including Ferlec, Samudera and Lambri.[13] 1292: King Mangrai founds the Lanna kingdom. 1293: Mongol invasion of Java.[14] Kublai Khan of Yuan dynasty China, sends punitive attack against Kertanegara of Singhasari, who repels the Mongol forces. 1293: On 10 November, the coronation of Nararya Sangramawijaya as
monarch, marks the foundation of the Hindu Majapahit kingdom in eastern Java. 1296: First War of Scottish Independence begins. 1297: Membership in the Mazor Consegio or the Great Council of Venice of the Venetian Republic is sealed and limited in the future to only those families whose names have been inscribed therein. 1299: Ottoman Empire
is established under Osman I. 1300: Islam is likely established in the Aceh region. 1300: Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti founds the Kingdom of Kutai Kartanegara/Sultanate of Kutai in the Tepian Batu or Kutai Lama. 1300: The Turku.[15] 1300: Sri Rajahmura Lumaya, known in his shortened name Sri Lumay, a half-
 Tamil and half Malay minor prince of the Chola dynasty in Sumatra established the Indianized Rajahnate of Cebu in Cebu Island on the Philippine Archipelago. Alai Gate and Qutub Minar were built during the Mamluk and Khalji dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate.[16] Early 13th century - Xia Gui paints Twelve Views from a Thatched Hut, during the
Southern Song dynasty (now in Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, Missouri). The motet form originates out of this time period in cities in Europe, which denotes a shift from monasteries to cities for books. Pecia system of copying books develops in
Italian university-towns and was taken up by the University of Paris in the middle of the century. Wooden movable type printing invented by Chinese for use in warfare. The Chinese adopt the windmill from the Islamic world
Guan ware vase is made, Southern Song dynasty. It is now kept at Percival David Foundation of Chinese Art, London. 1250 - Cliff Palace, Mesa Verde, and other Ancestral Pueblo architectural complexes reach their apex[17] 1280s - Eyeglasses are invented in Venice, Italy. Late 13th century - Night Attack on the Sanjo Palace is made during the
Kamakura period. It is now kept at Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Late 13th century - Descent of the Amida Trinity, raigo triptych, is made, Kamakura period. It is now kept at the Art Institute of Chicago. The Neo-Aramaic languages begin to develop during the course of the century. Christianity in the 13th century ^ "Samudra Pasai worthy to be
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stores it, and that's it. However, the problem with this heavily oversimplified perception of how we learn and retain things is the long list of unanswered questions. Why do we choose to absorb some lessons and forget others? What factors improve or harm our ability to recall information when needed? What's the best way to motivate retention? As
we dive deeper into the cracks within this overarching framework, we learn more effective ways to structure our environments, communicate, and interact with one another. This is why the great social science thinker and psychologist, Albert Bandura, dedicated much of his life's work to formulating and testing his Social Learning Theory. Successful
psychologist talking to her patient Who created the social learning theory? Albert Bandura is a renowned Canadian-born American psychologist who is most well-known for his social learning theory, self-efficacy, moral disengagement, and self-regulation. He is most
well-known for his Bobo doll experiments, which demonstrated how children learn through imitation and modeling. Social psychologists study how people think, feel, and behave in social contexts. They explore topics such as group behavior, social
perception, leadership, nonverbal communication, conformity, aggression, and prejudice. They use a variety of methods to conduct research helps to inform our understanding of how people interact with one another, and how to use this knowledge to improve our lives. Pay
attention to details. Selectife focus of pencil in hands of professional psychotherapist holding it and making notes while talkign with his client In a single sentence, Social Learning Theory sought to expand our understanding of learning
and behavior through a new lens that captured the learning Theory and Behavioral Learning Theory and Behavioral Learning Theory. Bandura believed that we absorb information by first observing the behavior of others in a social setting. After observation, we then decide to
imitate the behavior, but only if we believe that this will produce a reward. Finally, a set of cognitive factors known as Bandura's 4 principles of social learning theory and examine the components of observation and imitation, reward.
and cognition. Social observation and imitation: Children are an especially obvious case of the power of social observation, upon which SLT is built. We all have seen firsthand the propensity of children to imitate people around them, especially their parents and siblings. Bandura reinforced this with his landmark Bobo Doll Experiment, in which
children placed into separate groups observed aggressive behavior. In one group, the behavior being observed was rewarded. In the other group, it was punished. Bandura and company then encouraged the children learn
through observation and imitation. Secondly, the condition of the reinforcement (positive or negative) is a decisive factor in learning and imitation. Emotion emoticons used by a psychologist during a therapy session with a child with an autism spectrum disorder. Expanding on reinforcement: Bandura believed the presiding theories on reinforcement (positive or negative) is a decisive factor in learning and imitation.
(by the behavioral learning theorists) to be reliable, but incomplete. Like the behavior learning theorists, he believed that punishment and reward either encouraged or discouraged behavior, but there was more to be explored. For example, other theories did not explain vicarious reinforcement, which refers to behavior learned from watching others.
receive punishment or reward from certain actions. This introduces a complicating level of subjectivity. One person's reward, which will affect the likelihood of an observer to learn and imitate certain behaviors. Finally, Bandura emphasized that, even when all of the pieces are in place for an
observer to learn and imitate a behavior (they observe the behavior and perceive that the reward is relevant to them), there are still several mediational processes that may stand in the way. Attention: The circumstances surrounding the observed event can affect our attention level, which in turn affects our ability to learn and imitate the behavior.
For example, did the observer just catch a fleeting glance at the behavior in a crowded environment, or did they get a clearer view for several seconds? Retention to the behavior soon enough, it will be
forgotten. The observer must form a vivid memory of the event and put it into practice to learn new behaviors. Ability to imitate: Even if the observer pays close attention and retains a vivid memory of the behavior will
be abandoned. Motivation level: The context in which the observer wishes to practice the new behavior can influence the strength of their incentive. If the possible reward is greater than the possible punishment, they will be motivated to practice the behavior. In high-risk scenarios, the observer is likely to reserve their attempt for a safer
environment. It is these four ideas, referred to as Bandura's 4 principles of social cognitive theories. As mentioned, behavioral theories emphasize punishment and reward as the key drivers of learning. Our environment offers a stimulus, we respond, and the
outcome determines whether or not we will repeat the behavior. Cognitive learning, on the other hand, places a much greater emphasis on the internal processing mechanisms that build our behavioral patterns. While cognitive theorists acknowledge the role of the environment, they believe that a person's unique internalization (past experiences, the
way their brain stores information, how learners reflect on new information, etc.) of information is the largest player involved. These two schools of thought can be said to exist on either end of the "external vs internal" spectrum, and Social Learning Theory is situated in the middle. To better clarify the Social Learning definition, let's provide some
examples of the theory in action. Social learning theory is an approach to learning that highlights the importance of observing and modeling the behavior of others. It is based on the idea that people can learn by observing what others do and say, rather than through direct instruction or punishment. Examples of social learning theory include
movies. Dressing like James Dean, copying dance moves from popular music videos, and recreating famous action scenes are all fitting examples of Social Learning Theory. In most cases, this behavior is incentivized by the desire to become socially accepted, attractive, or otherwise well-liked. Travelers and ex-pats - Everyone engages in social
learning at some point or another, but travelers - especially those who intend to stay in a new area - must use social learning for adaptive purposes daily. When moving from the USA to Costa Rica, for example, observing and (accurately) imitating Costa Rican slang terms will help someone to assimilate faster. New employees - Every workplace has
Learning Theory in everyday life are those demonstrated by children regularly. They imitate their siblings, friends, parents, and any famous figures whom they look up to. As long as the child perceives that their behavior will produce a relevant reward, they will likely imitate it at some point. This can include helping with housecleaning tasks, talking
on the phone, and much more. There are many social learning examples. But, the best example of social learning is observational learning is especially common among children, who often learn through modeling the behaviors and attitudes of those around them. It
can also be seen in adults, such as when a new employee learns how to do their job by observing their coworkers. Female psychologist working with teenage boy in office In summary, Social Learning Theory is a system of vicarious reinforcement in which someone observes and imitates a behavior in hopes of receiving a reward. For observed behavior
to be properly imitated, Bandura's 4 principles of social learning must be satisfied. First, the person must have paid close attention to the observed event and retained the memory for later use. They must also find the proper social context in which to imitate the behavior, ensuring a reward will be produced (motivation). Finally, they need to be
 physically and/or cognitively capable of imitating the behavior. When all of these factors come together, a socially relevant path to learning is opened. Bandura's Social Learning Theory, proposed by psychologist Albert Bandura in 1977, is a cognitive-behavioral theory that explains how people learn new behaviors, beliefs and attitudes from observing
imitating and modeling others. This theory emphasizes the importance of observational learning, imitation, and modeling in the learning process. It suggests that human behavior occurring. This theory is one of the most influential of all
cognitive learning theories and has been widely used to explain and predict human behavior, particularly in the areas of social psychology, clinical psychology, educational p
In the learning process, social learning theory suggests that observation, imitation and modeling play a major role in how humans acquire knowledge, acquire new behaviors, form attitudes and develop social skills. For example, a child may observe their parents' behavior and imitate it in order to fit in with their family or their peers. A teen may
watch their peers and imitate their fashion choices in order to look and feel cool. Social learning theory may also be used to explain aggressive act and then imitate such behavior. Social learning theory is not the only theory that
can be used to explain human behavior. Other learning theories, such as behavior is a result of environmental influences, rather than internal processes. Other theories, such as family members and social
workers. The main idea of social learning theory is that learning occurs by observing and imitating other people. The theory suggests that factors such as physical traits, emotional reactions and social environment can influence how a person learns and behaves. It also suggests that reinforcement, such as rewards or punishments, can affect the
likelihood of a particular behaviour occurring. In addition to this, the theory suggests that observing a positive role model can lead to negative behaviors. This is one of the most famous examples of social learning theory, as it is often used to explain why children
imitate the behavior of their parents or family members. Although social learning theory suggests that observing a role model is an essential factor in learning, it does not necessarily lead to desirable or negative behavior. Other factors, such as cognitive processes, environmental influences, and other learning theories must be taken into account in
order to understand why a particular behavior occurs. For example, a healthy competition between peers can influence learning and lead to positive behaviors, while aggressive models can lead to aggressive behaviors. Overall, Bandura's Social Learning Theory is an important theory within the field of psychology that suggests that learning occurs by
observing and imitating others. This theory suggests that many factors, such as reinforcement, role models, and cognitive processes, can influence the learning process and lead to both positive and negative behaviors. Furthermore, this theory suggests that many factors, such as reinforcement, role models, and cognitive processes, can influence the learning process and lead to both positive and other fields to explain
and predict human behavior. Related: Second, the people around the child will respond to the behavior and the consequences are rewarding, the child is likely to continue performing the behavior. If a parent sees a little girl consoling her teddy bear and says
"what a kind girl you are," this is rewarding for the child and makes it more likely that she will repeat the behavior. Her behavior has been reinforced (i.e., strengthened).
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