Jean Piaget
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Biography
• Born on the 9th of August 1896 and died on the 16th of September 1980
• He is a Swiss development psychologist and philosopher with a large focus in genetics especially in children.
• He is known for constructivism, genetic epistemology, theory cognitive development, object permanence and egocentrism all relating to children.

His work
• He was the first to make a theory of cognitive development which involved epistemological views which together are called "genetic epistemology"
• Cognitive development refers to the mental representations, memory processing and ability to make meaning out of one's surroundings.
• He founded the International Center for Genetic Epistemology in Geneva in 1955 and directed it until 1980.
• First Piaget: Piaget researched the hidden side of children's minds and put forward that children moved from a position of egocentrism (thinking of one's self) to sociocentrism (to believe that a cultural group is centrally important).
• Second Piaget: The first part was the content of children's thinking. The second part was the process of intellectual activity. He believed this process of thinking could be regarded as an extension of the process of adaptation.
• Third Piaget: Intelligence develops in stages that are related to age and are progressive. For each stage of development the child forms a view of reality for that age period.
• A sum up of his teachings include:
- Children will provide different explanations of reality at different stages of cognitive development.
- Cognitive development is facilitated by providing activities or situations that engage learners and require adaptation.
- Learning materials and activities should involve the appropriate level of motor or mental operations for a child of given age.
- Use teaching methods that actively involve students and present challenges.
• For example, a child may have a schema about a type of animal, such as a dog. If the child's sole experience has been with small dogs, a child might believe that all dogs are small, furry, and have four legs. Suppose then that the child encounters a very large dog. The child will take in this new information, modifying the previously existing schema to include this new information.