

Saturday Salons: Glossary

1. Regenerative Education

A living systems perspective to the development of socio-ecological systems. It is rooted in a deep awareness of the interconnectedness and ‘nestedness’ of all life. It’s about the ability of living systems to heal themselves when injured, to transform degenerative patterns or relationships, and to evolve towards healthier and harmonious futures for all life involved.

from About | School Of Regeneration 1

See also

<https://www.tieonline.com/article/5716/regenerative-education-teaching-and-learning-that-heals-and-restores>

2. Democratic School

A learning environment centered on student rights, choice, and shared governance, where students and staff have equal voices in school decisions, curriculum, and rules, fostering responsibility, critical thinking, and self-directed learning through dialogue, assemblies, and non-judgmental, cooperative practices.

from What is Democratic Education? – EUDEC

See also

Democratic Schools: How they work and why they are cool

Democratic Education as Expressed in Practice: An Integrative Literature Review

Democracy and Education by John Dewey

3. Ethical Schools

Equitable and inclusive educational environments that support students in becoming adults capable of and committed to building ethical institutions and dismantling systems of oppression and inequality. We believe that the well-being and even survival of humans, animals other-than-human, and the planet depend on expanding our universe of obligation, cultivating empathy, and confronting extreme economic inequality.

from ethicalschoools.org/about/

4. Student-Centered Learning (SCL)

An educational approach that focuses on the individual needs, interests, and learning styles of students. Unlike traditional teacher-centered methods where the instructor acts as the central authority in the classroom, student-centered teaching methods promote an active learning environment where students take the lead in their educational journey.

from [Students Take the Lead in Student-Centered Learning - Education Revolution](#)

5. Place-Based Education (PBE)

Immerses students in local heritage, cultures, landscapes, opportunities, and experiences, using these as a foundation for the study of language arts, mathematics, social studies, science, and other subjects across the curriculum. PBE often includes learning through participation in service projects for the local school and/or community.

from [Promise of Place](#)

6. Experiential Learning

Students learn by doing and reflecting on doing. Experiential learning is distinct from traditional pedagogy, in which students are largely passive learners, and from other forms of active learning such as service-learning, action learning, and adventure learning.

from Breunig, Mary C. [Teaching Dewey's *Experience and Education* Experientially](#)

7. Project-Based Learning

Students work on a project over an extended period of time – from a week up to a semester – that engages them in solving a real-world problem or answering a complex question. They demonstrate their knowledge and skills by creating a public product or presentation for a real audience. As a result, students develop deep content knowledge as well as critical thinking, collaboration, creativity, and communication skills.

from [PBL Works](#)

8. Student Voice

In education, the concept of student voice is twofold. It refers both to the expression of the values, opinions, beliefs, and perspectives of individual and group students and to instructional approaches and techniques grounded in students' choices, interests, passions, and ambitions. Listening to and acting on student preferences, interests, and perspectives helps students feel invested in their own learning and can ignite passions that will increase their persistence.

from [Center on Transition](#)