## History and Nature Of Motivation

The concept of motivation is always considered in human societies especially for researchers and experts of education. Especially, in recent decades, many theorists and researchers in Educational Psychology have been put validity and particular role for motivational and psychological patterns on educational behaviors. So, at this report, we explain historical process of concept of motivation; compare it to goal and then providing the process of social, psychological and educational motivations as a classification of motivations for to analyze the correctness of the theories about individual motivations.

The concept of motivation can be traced from ancient Greeks, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle ages. Plato believed in a hierarchy organized such as dietary component, the emotional and the rational. Aristotle, for more than twenty years continued to affirm the hierarchy spiritual. However he used different reforms which were different from his original belief. He believed in those dietary and emotional components are relevant to body and part of concept of motivation. They can prepare some sensors like growth, physical comfort (food) and some sensory experiences such as pain and pleasure (emotional). These two parts together were basis of irrational motivation force. The logic section was including all rational aspect of soul such as intellectual concept and some voluntary features. The ancient Greeks presumed three component, the body's desires, pleasures and pains (senses and efforts of will and spirit) in a hierarchical arrangement for the first theoretical justification of the motivational activities. In the modern era after the Renaissance, René Descartes distinguished between inactive and active aspects of motivation. Descartes believed in that body is inactive factor of motivation, while will is active factor of motivation. Body has a physical and mechanical nature with nutrition desires that answer to those desires by senses and physiological reflects to external environment. (If you wanted to understand physical motivations, physiological analysis must be used). The mind has mental, moral and intellectual nature which has purposefulness will. (If you wanted to understand targeted motivations, will analysis must be used). Therefore will always is force of motivation, Descartes devoted motivation exclusively to the will of man for a first time. He provided the first great theory of motivation for philosophers