Howard Gardner’s (**1983**) eight distinct intelligences / multiple intelligences

1. **Logical/mathematical** intelligence (number smart)
2. **Visual/spatial** intelligence (picture smart)
3. **Body/kinaesthetic** intelligence (body smart)
4. **Musical/rhythmic** intelligence (music smart)
5. **Interpersonal** intelligence (people smart)
6. **Intrapersonal** intelligence (self smart)
7. **Verbal/linguistic** intelligence (word smart)
8. **Naturalist** intelligence (nature smart)

FA Three other intelligences have been brought into the picture, but been abandoned again

* 1. **the spiritual intelligence**
  2. **the existential intelligence**
  3. **the moral intelligence**

(**The naturalist intelligence** was not part of Gardner’s original theory of Multiple Intelligence, but was added to the theory in **1997**) (someone knowledgeable about and comfortable in the natural world)

The ability to dis’criminate among living things (plants, animals) and have sensitivity to other features of the natural world (clouds, rock configurations). The naturalist intelligence enables human beings to recognize, categorize and draw upon certain features of the environment

This area has to do with nature, nurturing and relating information to one’s natural surroundings. Those with it are said to have greater sensitivity to nature and their place within it, the ability to nurture and grow things, and greater ease in caring for, taming and interacting with animals. They may also be able to discern changes in weather or similar fluctuations in their natural surroundings. They are also good at recognizing and classifying different species. “Naturalists” learn best when the subject involves collecting and analysing, or is closely related to something prominent in nature; they also do not enjoy learning unfamiliar or seemingly useless subjects with little or no connections to nature. It is advised that naturalistic learners would learn more through being outside (outdoor learning) or in a kinaesthetic way.

The theory behind this intelligence is often criticized, much like the **spiritual** or the **existential intelligence**, as it is seen by many as not indicative of (vise, være tegn på, tyde på; antyde) an intelligence but rather an interest.

**Other intelligences**

Other intelligences have been suggested or explored by Gardner, including the **existential** (the ability and proclivity ( [pr\*’kliv\*ti] tilbøjelighed, hang) to pose (and ponder) questions about life, death, and ultimate realities), the **spiritual** and the **moral** intelligences which have not yet been candidates for inclusion in Howard Gardner’s list of multiple intelligences. Gardner excluded spiritual intelligence due to what he perceived as the inability to codify criteria comparable to the other “intelligences”. **Existential intelligence** (the capacity to raise and reflect on philosophical questions about life, death, and ultimate realities) meets most of the criteria with the exception of identifiable areas of the brain that specialize for this faculty. Moral capacities were excluded because they are normative rather than descriptive.