

## Week 2 Reading Review Questions

1. Dude Ranches and Organized Camping provided a safe and popular starting point to the major growth of contemporary adventure programs. They allowed a simple introduction for tourist to pursue in the beginnings of adventure and experimental learning, which allowed them to experience activities that one may not have begin simply on their own. They gained and started the great amount of popular interest that adventure programs have in society today.
2. The early goals of the Scouting Movement and the Outward Bound Movement were similar in the ways that they both focused on the aspects of exposing and teaching others important concepts that they might have found very useful, by challenging themselves mentally and physically.
3. *Aristotle* contributed several ideas to the philosophy of adventure education, such as how one must experience and do an activity and/or skill in order to discover their true potential on the matter at hand. Action is what is important when it comes to learning, not just the idea of it. And practice being a strong factor in understanding especially with something new. And how the concept of “challenge by choice” is key also. One must want and choose to pursue something they find of interest rather than being forced to do so especially when it comes to the subject of adventure learning.

*Jean Jacques Rousseau* contributed to the philosophy of adventure education in that education is for the sake of the individual and not society. Learning in ways both physically and mentally are important aspects when it comes to adventure learning, which is described by Rousseau.

*John Dewey* contribution combines the ideas of the importance of individual growth for oneself that will lead to the greater diversity in society. There is also the idea of an active phase and a passive phase along with his theories. The active phase involving that trying and/or experimenting with an activity, and the passive phase including the reflecting of what has been done and experienced afterwards. And then taking what has been learned, such as certain concepts and skills, and applying that into one’s daily life for the better.

*Kurt Hahn* contributed to the philosophy of adventure education by developing new ways and approaches within the field. These additions were mainly built on the idea of growth in moral character and of initial individual characteristics, along with having one becoming better-rounded. Hahn also viewed the importance in physical exercise which he saw to believe positively helped build character within individuals.

*Abraham Maslow* discusses how taking risks and overcoming one’s fear is important to personal growth, and how choosing to participate and challenge oneself through an activity is also beneficial that of being part of adventure education. Challenging oneself by choice is a key concept explained by Maslow that is still practiced within the idea of adventure learning today.