

Classroom Management Philosophy

My classroom management philosophy is based on two ideas. First, it is rooted in getting students engaged. When students are engaged, behavior issues will be kept to a minimum and learning will be elevated to a maximum. To keep students engaged, I plan to differentiate my instruction each day to meet the unique needs of each student. This will include the use of group projects, peer tutoring, math manipulative, engaging videos, and class discussions. I also recognize the need to present the students with relevant content. To do this, I plan to relate many of the problems we are working on in class to the ideas which students find most interesting.

My classroom management philosophy is also based on is the principles of consistency, expectations, and relationships (Whitaker, 2020, p. 37). Each of these principles is individually important, but it requires all three of them to create a cohesive learning environment for each student. Consistency is important because it provides the foundation for learning each day. Although I plan to differentiate instruction, there will be a general outline for each class period that each student will be expected to follow. Students will enter the classroom prepared to work on the bellringer which will be written on the board. Then, they will take out any homework any assignments that they plan to turn in. After this, we will promptly begin the activity or lesson for the day. Finally, class will finish with a recap of what we have learned.

The principle of expectations flows directly from consistency. By creating consistency in the classroom, students will understand what is expected of them each day. They will be expected to come to class prepared to be engaged and work on math. The expectations that will be created for students involve classroom rules. These rules will be determined partly by the students because I believe this will make students more likely to abide by these rules. This also will teach students how to create a healthy classroom environment.

Finally, relationships may be the most important principle. I will begin building relationships with my students on the first day of classes by taking time to learn about each of their interests. I will also share new things about myself each day to help the students get to know me. I believe that by being open about my own experiences with my students, it will be easier for them to also be open with me. Finally, I believe that listening is one of the most important skills that a teacher can possess. Listening is one of the keys to building strong relationships with students because it helps me to learn about both their personal lives and about what I can do to improve instruction.

References

Whitaker, T. (2020). *What great teachers do differently*. Routledge.