	Behaviorism	Cognitivism	Humanism	Constructivism	Connectivism
Time line:	Since 1910s	Since 1960s	Since 1960s	Since 1990s	Since 2000s
What is learning:	Development of desired behavior	Acquisition of new knowledge and developing adequate mental constructions	A mean which should help learner in self-actualization and development of personal potentials	Construction of new knowledge	Process of network-forming
Control locus:	Environment	Learner	Learner	Learner	Mostly learner but also environment
Learner role:	Passive	Active and central to the process, he learns objective knowledge from external world	Active and discovery	Active, constructing his representation of knowledge using preferred learning styles	Knowledge acquisition in form of establishing connections to other nodes
Learning process:	Support of desired or punishing undesired behavior	An active process of acquiring and processing new information using prior knowledge and experience	Active learning through experience	Construction of subjective representation of knowledge based on prior knowledge and experience	Learning can also reside outside a person (within a database or an organization) and is focused on establishing connections
Critics:	Ignores learner and his mental processes, depends exclusively on overt behavior	Views knowledge as objective and external to the learner	More psychologically then experimentally grounded approach based on assumptions of free will and a system of human values which are generally believed to be true, yet sometimes discredited through counterexamples	There is little evidence for some constructivist views, and some even contradict known findings	A relatively new and according to some not fully developed theory
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