

The Role of the Expedition in Personal Development

Expeditions

- Provide a platform for development
- Provide a unique experience for some, a springboard for others
- Are about people first, setting second but in a different environment
-
- Build on past and introduce new experiences
- Offer an opportunity for young people to reflect on their own past experiences being different or similar to others
- Can help young people to consider their futures and take a greater degree of control over their lives
- Level the playground give opportunities for the less talented in ordinary life
- Are part of the preparation for adult life
- _____
- Enable youngsters to appreciate their own responsibilities toward others
- Can develop independence and/or interdependence
- Enable relationships to develop outside normal experience
- Take youngsters "back to basics" need for shelter, food, water
- Give opportunities to manage elements of the expedition programme
- Provide opportunities for Problem Solving, Working with Others & Improving Own Learning and Performance outside their normal experience
- Use technical skills as a vehicle to enhance personal and social development

Self esteem Self Concept	Challenging but achievable aims and sub-aims.
Self resource	Ability to identify necessary tasks and carry them out
Confidence	Achieved by successful outcomes, large and small
Motivation	Provided through the remote and challenging environment, physical and cultural. New people/new tasks/new ideas/new environment
Awakening of	Application to unfamiliar tasks in unfamiliar situations. Finding the
potential	ability to achieve successful outcomes
Initiative	Providing opportunities for members to use their own initiative within the expedition context
Leadership	Giving direction, support and acting as an example to others
Teamwork	Working with others to achieve a common aim , for the expedition as a whole or in sub groups
Responsibility	Accepting leadership roles
	Completing their share of communal tasks
	Taking responsibility for the actions of others
Communication	Interpersonal by giving instructions or as part of group decision making
Tolerance	Acceptance and understanding of other peoples actions, abilities
	and character.
	Developing the ability to work within the constraints imposed by



	the physical environment eg arctic cold, jungle insects
Understanding of others need and problems	Acceptance that others may have different approaches, ideas, needs and problems. Ability to assess them and act constructively
Sympathy and Empathy	Identifying the feelings of others and acting accordingly
Trust	Learning to trust other's judgements and actions
Knowledge: physical& psychological, cultural, scientific	Physical & psychological ;of yourself ; strengths and weaknesses more readily revealed Cultural: within the expedition and in the local environment Science: understanding of the natural environment
Organisational &	Expedition tasks devolved in planning , execution and post expedition
Logistical ability	phases
Fiscal awareness	Day by day budgeting, fund raising. Involvement and awareness of the financial consequences of one's action

How personal development can be delivered through the expedition

There are many different types of expedition and the style of the expedition will influence the way by which Personal Development can be delivered.

- Privately organised eg ATC Group > commercially led
- > One unit eg a single school > national society eg BSES
- Leader led > challenger led

 \triangleright

Expeditions are prolonged in time (cp normal holidays) and remote from the home environment which can enable them to:

- Provide leadership opportunities with in the group
- Assign particular roles/responsibilities before , during and after the expedition
- \circ Expeditions produce problems (real or perceived) which need to be solved
- Introduce new technical skills, cultural experiences

Ted Grey, Quincy Connell, Mike Blakey, Peter Allison, Will Taunton-Burnett



REFERENCES

There are a lot of further resources that may be of interest. Many are easily available on the internet. The following selection are aimed to help readers access more materials.

- Allison, P. & Higgins, P. (2002). Ethical adventures: Can we justify what is done in the name of education. *Australian Journal of Outdoor Education*, 6(2), 22–26.
- Allison, P., & Telford, J. (2005). *Turbulent times: Outdoor education in Great Britain 1993 2003. Australian Journal of Outdoor Education, 9*(2), 21-30.
- Allison, P. & Wurdinger, S. (2005). Understanding the power, promise and peril of the Experiential Learning Process. *Teacher Education and Practice*, *18*(4), 386-399.
- Allison, P. (1998). Greenland: More questions than answers. *Horizons: Journal of Adventure Education and Outdoor Leadership, 2.* 16–20.
- Allison, P. (2000). Constructing values: An expedition case study. In P. Barnes (Ed.), Values and outdoor learning (pp. 159–167). Penrith: AfOL.
- Allison, P. (2000). *Research from the ground up: Post expedition adjustment.* Cumbria: Brathay Hall Trust.
- Smith, T. & Allison, P. (2006). Outdoor experiential leadership: Scenarios describing incidents, dilemmas and opportunities. Tulsa, OK: Learning Unlimited.
- Allison, P. & Wurdinger, S. (2005). Understanding the power, promise and peril of the Experiential Learning Process. *Teacher Education and Practice, 18*(4), 386-399.
- Andrews, K. (1999). The wilderness expedition as a rite of passage: Meaning and process in experiential education. *Journal of Experiential Education*, 22(1), 35-43.
- Bacon, S. (1983). *The conscious use of metaphor in Outward Bound*. Denver: Colorado Outward Bound School.
- Barrett, J. & Greenaway, R. (1995). *Why adventure?* Coventry: Foundation for Outdoor Adventure.
- Bell, B. (2003). The rites of passage and outdoor education: Critical concerns for effective programming. *Journal of Experiential Education*, 26(1), 41-50.
- Berman, D. & Davis-Berman, J. (2002). An integrated approach to crisis management in wilderness settings. *Journal of Adventure Education and Outdoor Learning*, 2(1), 9–18.
- Carver, R. (1996). Theory for practice: A framework for thinking about experiential education. *Journal of Experiential Education*, *19*(1), 8–13.
- DeLay, R. (1996). Forming knowledge: Constructivist learning and experiential education. *Journal* of *Experiential Education*, *19*(2), 76–81.
- Dewey, J. (1938). Experience and education. New York: Macmillan Publishing.
- Drasdo, H. (1972/1998). Education and the mountain centres. Penrith: Adventure Education.
- Drasdo, H. (1997). The ordinary route. Glasgow: The Ernest Press.
- Fredrickson, L. M. & Anderson, D. H. (1999). A qualitative exploration of the wilderness experience as a source of spiritual inspiration. *Journal of Environmental Psychology*, *19*(1), 21–39.
- Freise, G., Hendee, J. C. & Kinzinger, M. (1988). The wilderness experience program industry in the United States: Characteristics and dynamics. *Journal of Experiential Education*, 21(1), 40–45.
- Hopkins, D. & Puttnam, R. (1993). Personal growth through adventure. London: David Fulton.
- Hunt, J. (1990). *Ethical issues in experiential education*. Boulder: Association for Experiential Education.
- Hunt, J. (1990). In search of adventure. Guildford: Talbot Adair Press.
- Kaplan, S. & Talbot, J. F. (1983).Psychological benefits of a wilderness experience. In I. Altman & J. Wohlwill (Eds.), *Human behaviour and environment: Advances in theory and research* (pp. 163–205). New York: Plenum Press.
- Kennedy, A. (1992). *The expedition experience as a vehicle for change in the inner city.* Penrith: Adventure Education.
- Maslow, A. (1964). Religions, values and peak experience. London: Penguin Books.



Schoel, J., Prouty, D. & Radcliffe, P. (1988). *Islands of healing*. Hamilton, MA: Project Adventure. Stolz, P. (2000). The power to change through the change to power: Narrative therapy, power

and the wilderness enhanced model. *Australian Journal of outdoor Education*, 4(2), 4–9. Stott, T. & Hall, N. (2003). Changes in aspects of students' self-reported personal, social and

technical skills during a six-week wilderness expedition in arctic Greenland. *Journal of Adventure Education and Outdoor Learning. 3*(2), 159–169.

Stringer, L. A. & MacAvoy, L. H. (1992). The need for something different: Spirituality and wilderness adventure. *Journal of Experiential Education*, *15*(1), 13–20.

Unsoeld, J. (1995). Education at its peak. In K. Warren, M. Sakofs & J.S. Hunt Jr. (Eds.), *The theory of experiential education* (pp.389–398). Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall Hunt Publishing.

Wurdinger, S. (1987). The ethics of teaching virtue. *Journal of Experiential Education*, 10(1), 31–33.

Wurdinger, S. (1997). Philosophical issues in adventure education. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall Hunt.