

## Critical thinking and students

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established a method of regularising the way that we pose questions.1 Facile rhetoric gave way to the investigation of conflicting positions, to the recognition of the possible insufficiency of arguments, to the search for evidence and to the promotion of significant questions only. The answering of a Socratic question requires the use of critical thought, a clear, rational and thorough way of thinking. Socrates' ideas were adopted by Plato, Aristotle and other Greek philosophers who maintained that we could begin to see under the surface of things (Paul, Elder & Bartell, 1997). It is not easy to find a single generally accepted definition of critical thinking. From the point of view of general psychology, we have this: "Critical thinking examines hypotheses, uncovers hidden values, evaluates events and conclusions" (Myers, 2003:11).

### Critical thinking theories:

Piaget's theory of cognitive development (1952) has had a great impact on the study of cognition. Piaget proposed that all individuals pass through four stages of cognitive development. According to Piaget, not only does the quantity of information the individual can absorb increase at each stage, but also the quality of knowledge and understanding improves. The last stage in Piaget's theory is the formal operations stage, which is achieved in adolescence. At this stage, individuals are able to consider a variety of abstract possibilities; they can consider problems in abstract, context-independent, rather than in concrete, terms. They are also able to use formal reasoning, starting with a general theory about what causes a certain outcome, and then deducing explanations for particular occurrences. Some critics of Piaget's theory have argued that formal operations are not the epitome of thinking and that more sophisticated forms emerge in early adulthood (Feldman, 2009). It seems that the most authentically mature thinking involves operations and dispositions not necessarily implied by Piaget's formal operations stage. Our research, as well as our pedagogical practice, has convinced us that context-independent thinking is neither possible nor desirable. In her reflections on the vital role of empathy in sound thinking, Gallo (1994) agreed that context-free abstraction is not a constructive model.

### Abstract

To have a healthy community requires a healthy family. In order to have a healthy family, one of the important pillars is education and transcendence. As education is one of the basic pillars of a progressive society, attention to its key components and structures has a special place. In recent years, retrospectively, one of the essential components has been trained. But despite the importance of contemplative thinking in the educational structure, unfortunately, education has not paid much attention to this pillar. The purpose of this study is to review and review the literature on critical thinking, education, and a theories to improve critical thinking as well as the critical thinking position in education.

**Keywords:** Critical Thinking, Education, Education

### Introduction:

Critical thinking calls for a persistent effort to examine any belief or supposed form of knowledge in the light of the evidence that supports it and the further conclusions to which it tends. (Glaser 1941, pp. 5-6)

Critical thinking has been studied since at least the 1910s, when John Dewey first published his landmark book, *How We Think* (1910/1933), and it is included in many models of skills that are important for education and workforce success (Trilling & Fadel, 2009), including the P21 Framework for 21st Century Learning as one of the Learning and Innovation Skills (www.P21.org/Framework). Also known as the "4 Cs," these skills include critical thinking, creativity, collaboration, and communication. Reasoning, logic, and judgment are all widely understood to be useful cognitive skills, in both schools and the workplace, and as these are important components of critical thinking, it becomes clear why educators have pushed for the inclusion of critical thinking instruction within their classrooms (see Wagner, 2008).

### Critical thinking:

The roots of critical thinking can be detected in the "Socratic Method", when, 2,500 years ago, Socrates