

(가) · ()

I. ‘ ’

가
1 7 (physical education)
가 가
가 , 가
가 가
가 가
가 가
(體育)' 가
1 (Department of physical education)
(1954- 1963) ‘ ’, (Department of Kinesiology)
‘ ’ 가 2 ,
‘ ’ (, 1997). ‘ ’
가 가 , , ,
가 ‘ ’ ,
(process)’ Wuest Bucher(1999)
‘ ’ , ,
(, 1997; , 1997; Estes & Mechikoff, 1999)
(physical)
(educating a whole person)

II. : ‘ ’

6 ‘ ’

‘ , ‘ , . (p. 2-9)

가 가 가

가 (education of the physical)

가 (training)

(, 1997).

가 (

Pangrazi Darst(1985) , 1990).

1930

가 (education through the physical)

(, 1997).

(1988)

1. ‘ , ‘ 가 ,

19 (physical culture) , (physical training)

가 (, 1997).

(1997)

가 가

(1998)

가

(1999) Estes Mechikoff 가

가
가
(, 1998).

2.

3 가

(Jewett, Bain, & Ennis, 1995; 1997). < 1> 가
가
가
(knowledge) (comprehension)
가? (receiving), (responding)
가? 가 (valuing)
가
가

(1996, pp. 45-46)

< 1> 가

(cognitive domain)	(affective domain)	(psychomotor domain)
(knowledge) (comprehension) (application) (analysis) (synthesis) 가(evaluation)	(receiving) (responding) 가 (valuing) (organizing) (characterizing by a value of complex)	(reflex movements) (basic fundamental movements (perceptual abilities) (physical abilities) (skilled movements) (nondiscursive communication)

Source: Wuest, D., & Bucher, C. (1999). *Foundations of physical education and sport*. Boston, MA: WCB McGraw-Hill.

가.

가

(1998)

(, 1998;
, 1996).

가

가 ,

III.

: “ , ”

, 1996).

가

가

(kinesiology) 가

가.

가 ()

Tagart(1986)

. Siedentop, Mand,

가

가

가

(physical)

가

. Siedentop

(1986)

‘(kinesiology
the study of human movement) ‘kin’
‘kinetic’ “-logy”

[illegible]

(planes) . 가

(weight), (flow), (space) . 가

가 , , (1996)

(product) (process) 가 .

(Jewett 2 , (1996)

1995).

가

‘ ’ 가 ‘ ’ . ‘ ’

가 , , 가

‘ ’ , 가? ,), (, , ,), (,)

1)

(1996)

3

가

(1996)

< 2>

	(Physical Education)	(Kinesiology)
	(the physical)	(human movement)
	(Education of and through the physical)	(Education of and through the human movement)
	, , , ,	, ,
	. .	. 가

2) 가 가 가

. 가 , 가

가

가

가 3

< 1>

가

가

가

가

IV.

가 ‘ ,

가

of physical education and sport. Boston, MA:
WCB McGraw-Hill.

- (1988). 「
」. , .
(1997).
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」 36 3 , 19-29.
(1990). 「
가 」. ,
(1998).
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5 1 , 69-81.
(1997). 「
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(1996). 「
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Barrow, H.M., & Brown, J.P. (1988). *Man and movement: principles of physical education*. Philadelphia, PA: Lea & Febiger
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Abstract

Current and Futuristic Names of School Physical Education Subject

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(KICE) · (Seoul National University)

The purpose of this study is to indicate the limitations of current name of school physical education subject and to suggest its new name for improving the quality of school physical education. Physical Education as a current name has two limitations in terms of narrowness and redundancy. First, Physical Education seems to emphasize 'the physical' only, even if it encompasses cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains of learning, because a conceptual framework of current name is "education of the physical" and "education through the physical". Second, Physical Education itself includes the meaning of education on its subject name. Thus, this name does not make sense to a teacher and a learner.

For example, the role of teachers is "teaching physical education". Also, the role of students is "learning physical education". Because education includes a concept for teaching, it would be a redundancy and contradiction.

Therefore, this study suggests a new name of school physical education as "Kinesiology". It means the study of human movement. The conceptual framework of the new name is changed like "education of movement" and "education through movement". That is, the new name focuses on movement, not physical. It enables to integrate theory and practice of textbooks in K-12. In addition, it makes textbooks be added the affective domain that is one of learning domains.

Keywords: Physical Education, Kinesiology, Movement