

**The efficacy of  
holistic learning strategies  
in the development of church leaders  
in Mozambique: an action research approach**

by

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**SUMMARY**

This Participatory Action Research (PAR) project focused on “holistic learning” which includes “social” and “spiritual” learning and “whole-brained” learning. Broadly interpreting and applying the four-quadrant brain model of Herrmann (1994), and other models of the brain, my study seeks to understand *whether, to what extent and how* learning can be advanced by deliberately employing holistic learning strategies to narrow the gap between theory and practice, between left-brain and right-brain learning, and between cognition and emotion. I introduced *tri-dimensional (3-D) practice* as the combination of using *holistic learning strategies in cooperative learning groups within spiritual learning environments*.

The site of this PAR study was the network of cooperative learning groups in Mozambique within the educational system of the Church of the Nazarene. Facilitators were trained to use six specific “holistic learning strategies”: *group discussions* of various types, *praxis* (as reflection-dialogue-action), *teamwork*, *rehearsing integrity*, *singing-for-learning* and *classical spiritual disciplines* within *cooperative learning groups*, also a holistic learning strategy. These aspects are typical of the widely used model of Theological Education by Extension (TEE), refined in this study. According to data gathered in a large hybrid survey, 97% of the 595 respondents to this question responded favourably in terms of the skills of these facilitators even though the average number of years of their formal schooling, 7.7, would normally be considered “minimal”.

The study generates findings to support the position that holistic learning strategies enhance the quality of adult learning, at least in settings like those in Mozambique in which the facilitation of learning was 1) bilingual (Portuguese and maternal language), 2) focused on learners who are leaders-in-training, 3) deliberate in spiritual content and ambient, and 4) conducted by minimally-schooled facilitators in cooperative learning groups. The findings, from the responses recorded in qualitative phases of the research, corroborated by descriptive statistics, indicate that the efficacy of holistic learning strategies is related to certain modes of mental activity like whole-making, categorising, and others.

This PAR project was conducted within an original research framework, Arboric Research, which takes into account the dynamic, fluid and organic nature of human systems, recognising that infrastructures in which the research takes place are different at the end of the study than at the beginning, like observing the “sap” within a growing grapevine or a tree.

**Key terms:** Participatory Action Research, whole-brain learning, brain-based learning, spiritual learning, adult learning, hemispheric asymmetry reduction, Theological Education by Extension (TEE), Mozambique, facilitation of learning, Arboric Research Design.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**Preliminary Pages**

Title Page	
Declaration.....	i
Research Summary.....	ii
Table of Contents.....	iv
List of Tables.....	vii
List of Visuals.....	x
List of Figures.....	x
List of Appendices.....	xii
Acknowledgments.....	xiii

**Chapter 1 Orientation to the Study**

1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Critical Questions.....	1
1.3 Rationale.....	2
1.3.1 The Contextual Rationale.....	2
1.3.2 The Pragmatic Rationale.....	4
1.3.3 The Scholarly Rationale.....	5
1.4 Literature Review.....	5
1.5 Theoretical Framework.....	7
1.6 Research Design.....	8
1.7 Data Collection Plan.....	9
1.8 Instruments Used in Data Collection.....	10

**Chapter 2 Theoretical Framework**

2.1 Introduction: Holism.....	13
2.2 Holistic Models of Brain Organization and Function.....	15
2.2.1 Multiple Intelligences Theory.....	15
2.2.2 Modular Brain Theory.....	16
2.2.3 Duality of Thinking and of the Brain.....	21
2.2.4 Triune Brain Model of MacLean.....	23
2.2.5 Four Quadrant Model of Herrmann.....	26
2.2.6 Whole Brain Models and Holistic Education.....	28
2.3 Holistic Formation of Identity and Personhood.....	31
2.3.1 Identity.....	31
2.3.2 Memory.....	33
2.3.3 Spirituality.....	37
2.3.4 Tri-dimensionality.....	42

Deleted:

2.4	Spiritual Learning Environments.....	46
2.4.1	What are aspects of learning environments in general and learning environments for adults in particular?.....	46
2.4.2	How do spiritual learning environments differ from general learning environments? .....	50
2.4.2.1	Moses.....	50
2.4.2.2	The Synagogues.....	51
2.4.2.3	Jesus Christ .....	53
2.4.2.4	The Apostles.....	54
2.4.2.5	St. Augustine.....	59
2.4.2.6	Martin Luther and St. Ignatius of Loyola.....	60
2.4.2.7	John Wesley.....	63
2.4.2.8	Theological Education by Extension (TEE).....	66
2.4.3	Summary of Spiritual Learning Environments.....	68
2.5	Cooperative Learning Groups among Adults.....	70
2.5.1	Scholarly and Pragmatic Issues of Cooperative Learning Groups Including Problems Identified in the Literature.....	70
2.5.2	Cooperative Learning Groups in Mozambique Contextual Issues.....	78
2.5.2.1	Multiple Contexts of Nazarene Adult Learners in Mozambique.....	78
2.5.2.2	The Cultural Contexts of Nazarene Adult Learners in Mozambique.....	80
2.5.2.3	The Societal Context of Education in Mozambique: History, Politics and Economics.....	85
2.5.2.4	The Nazarene Historical Context of Nazarene Adult Learners in Mozambique.....	89
2.5.2.5	The Global Educational Context of Nazarene Adult Learners in Mozambique.....	93
2.5.2.6	Learners as Developing Leaders in Their Current Contexts.....	99
2.5.3	Research Aim to Test and Refine TEE Model.....	102
2.6	Holistic Learning Strategies.....	103
2.6.1	What are learning strategies in general? What do they aim for? How do holistic learning strategies differ from learning strategies in general?.....	103
2.6.2	Exploring Learning Strategies Using Four Quadrant Model.....	108
2.6.2.1	Rehearsing Integrity: hero-modeling / role-modeling / role-taking self-sacrifice.....	111
2.6.2.2	Team Work: team working projects / pair or trio groupings for studying outside of class / peer tutoring / pass-fail requirements.....	113
2.6.2.3	Classical Spiritual Disciplines.....	115
2.6.2.4	Singing for Learning.....	117
2.6.2.5	Actively and Independently Accessing Bible Content.....	120
2.6.2.6	Hearing the Bible and Text Material Read and Explained by the Monitor and Classmate.....	120
2.6.2.7	Memorizing Bible Content.....	121
2.6.2.8	Reading the Student Textbook.....	121
2.6.2.9	Regular Group Discussions Based on Main Ideas of the Week.....	123
2.6.2.10	Taking Written Exams and Answering Questions in Writing in Student Books.....	123

2.6.2.11	Attending Class at least 67% of the Time.....	124
2.6.2.12	Discussions Based on Reasoning Questions.....	124
2.6.2.13	Inviting God to Intervene (Prayer).....	125
2.6.2.14	Encouraging and Helping Classmates.....	125
2.6.2.15	Peer Tutoring in Second-Chance Occasions.....	126
2.6.2.16	Reflection in Several Applications.....	126
2.6.2.17	Regular Singing of Songs.....	127
2.6.2.18	Choral Reciting of Truths or Chants.....	127
2.6.2.19	Discussions Based on Application Questions.....	128
2.6.2.20	Icon or Visual Clue Interpretation.....	129
2.6.2.21	Key Words as Tags or Labels (or Suitcases to Pack Into).....	130
2.6.2.22	Photos, Pictures, Maps and Graphs.....	130
2.6.2.23	Discussions Based on Key Words.....	130
2.6.2.24	Identifying Heroes.....	130
2.6.2.25	Appropriately Applying Bible Content to Life Scenarios.....	131
2.6.2.26	Praxis.....	131
2.6.2.27	Cooperative Groups.....	131
2.6.2.28	Summary of Holistic Learning Strategies.....	132
2.7	Synthesis of Theoretical Framework.....	132
2.7.1	Summary of the Literature Review.....	132
2.7.2	Preliminary Findings: Application of Literature to Research Questions.....	136

### **Chapter 3 Participatory Action Research (PAR) Framed as Arboric Research**

3.1	Introduction.....	140
3.1.1	Action Research as Social Practice.....	142
3.1.2	Action Research as Targeting Improvement.....	142
3.1.3	Action Research as a Cyclical Process.....	144
3.1.4	Action Research as Systematic Enquiry.....	144
3.1.5	Action Research as Reflective Process.....	147
3.1.6	Action Research as Participative.....	149
3.1.7	Action Research as Determined by Practitioners.....	149
3.2	Practical and Ethical Considerations.....	150
3.2.1	Language.....	150
3.2.2	Other Considerations.....	150
3.3	Arboric Research Framework.....	151
3.3.1	Introduction.....	151
3.3.2	Application of the Framework to the Research in Mozambique.....	157
3.4	Summary of Research Instruments and Plan.....	158

**Chapter 4 Empirical Research Findings**

4.1 Introduction.....	160
4.1.1 Chronological Narrative Report.....	161
4.1.2 Demographics of the Learner and Leader Samples of the Church of the Nazarene in Mozambique .....	165
4.1.3 Refinement of TEE model.....	168
4.1.4 Collectivism vs. Individualism and Use of Maternal Languages.....	170
4.2 Research Questions: What do the empirical findings show?.....	171
4.2.1 Summarised and Interpreted Findings Relative to the Preliminary Research Questions .....	172
4.2.2 Summarised and Interpreted Findings Relative to the Major Research Question: <i>How do holistic learning strategies facilitate adult learning?</i> .....	183
4.3 Overview of the Detailed Research Findings.....	192
4.3.1 Presentation of Findings from Phase One A.....	193
4.3.2 Presentation of Findings from Phase One B.....	200
4.3.3 Presentation of Findings from Phase Two.....	216
4.3.4 Presentation of Findings from Phase Three A.....	222
4.3.5 Presentation of Findings from Phase Three B.....	233
4.3.6 Presentation of Findings from Phase Four.....	240

**Chapter 5 Synthesis and Conclusions**

5.1 Reflective Discussion of Methodology.....	306
5.2 Substantive Conclusions.....	307
5.3 Research Findings.....	319
5.4 Recommendations for Further Study.....	331
References.....	334
Appendices.....	344

**List of Tables**

Table 1.1	Phases of Data Collection and Assessment of Holistic Learning Strategies.....	10
Table 1.2	Relationships between the Research Questions and Methods of Data Collection in “The Efficacy of Holistic Learning Strategies in the Development of Church Leaders in Mozambique: an Action Research Approach”.....	11
Table 2.1	Comparison of Characteristics of Left and Right Brain Hemispheres.....	22
Table 2.2	Types and Characteristics of Wesley Bands (Kivett 1995).....	65
Table 2.3	Collectivist / Individualist Adapted from Hofstede (1997:67).....	71
Table 2.4a	Gross enrolment rates in Mozambique, 1997 (%) Mario, Fry, Levey, and Chilundo (2003:17).....	87
Table 2.4b	Kinds of Thinking Used in Elaborations of Posner and Rudnitsky (2001).....	104
Table 2.5	Whole Brain Learning and Design Considerations (Herrmann 1995:419).....	106
Table 2.6	Ten Methods of Learning According to St. Matthew (Scott 2002a:17).....	107
Table 2.7	Mental Activities per Whole Brain Quadrant.....	109
Table 2.8	Strategies for Facilitating Learning in Each of the Four Brain Quadrants.....	110
Table 2.9	Comparison between Cogmotics (Copley 2000a) and Tri-dimensional Learning.....	133
Table 3.1.	Arboric Research Framework for “The Efficacy of Holistic Learning Strategies in the Development of Church Leaders in Mozambique: an Action Research Approach”.....	153
Table 3.2	Relationships between the Tools of Data Collection and the Research Questions of “The Efficacy of Holistic Learning Strategies in the Development of Church Leaders in Mozambique: an Action Research Approach”.....	159
Table 4.1	Schematic Representation of the PAR Teams and Phases of “The Efficacy of Holistic Learning Strategies in the Development of Church Leaders in Mozambique: an Action Research Approach”..	160
Table 4.2	Global Descriptive Findings Regarding the Schooling of the Whole Sample of “The Efficacy of Holistic Learning Strategies in the Development of Church Leaders in Mozambique: an Action Research Approach” .....	165
Table 4.3	Global Descriptive Findings Regarding the Whole Sample of “The Efficacy of Holistic Learning Strategies in the Development of Church Leaders in Mozambique: an Action Research Approach”..	166
Table 4.4	Table 4.4 The PAR Study in Mozambique Response to Weakness in TEE Model as per Kornfield .....	169
Table 4.5	Organisation of Empirical Findings by Research Tool.....	171
Table 4.6	Coded Interpretation of Recurrent Themes at End of Phase Three A.....	173
Table 4.7	Coded Interpretation of Quantitative Response Summary from Large Hybrid Survey of 2005.....	175
Table 4.8	Satisfaction ratings of LEARNERS with Regular Aspects of IBNAL	183
Table 4.10	Data Presentation from Phase One B -- PAR 2 Team .....	202



Table 4.11a	Comparison of instructional programmes which have influence on Nazarenes in Mozambique.....	208
Table 4.11b	Continuation of Comparison of instructional programmes which have influence on Nazarenes in Mozambique.....	209
Table 4.12	Data presentation from Phase One B – XaiXai.....	211
Table 4.13	Interpretation of Recurrent Themes at End of Phase One ...	214-215
Table 4.14	Schematic Representation of Phase Two and Actions of PAR 3 ...	216
Table 4.15	Interpretation of Recurrent Themes at End of Phase Two .....	221
Table 4.16	Schematic Representation of Phase Two A and Actions of PAR 4	222
Table 4.17	Actions of Phase Three A and Actions of PAR 4 .....	224
Table 4.18	Interpretations of Actions #1, #2 and #3 of Phase Three A .....	225
Table 4.19	Interpretations of Actions #4 through #10 of Phase Three A .....	226
Table 4.20	Interpretations of Actions #11, #12 and #13 of Phase Three A ...	227
Table 4.21	Interpretations of Actions #14 through #16 of Phase Three A .....	228
Table 4.22	Interpretations of Actions #17 and #18 of Phase Three A .....	230
Table 4.23	Interpretation of Recurrent Themes at End of Phase Three A .....	232
Table 4.24	Schematic Representation of Phase Three B and Actions of PAR 4 .....	234
Table 4.25	Schematic Representation of Phase Four and Actions of PAR 5 ..	240
Table 4.26	Actions of Phase Four .....	241
Table 4.27	Interpretation of Actions #1 and #2 of PAR 5 in Phase Four .....	242
Table 4.28	Number of Books Owned by Students and Leaders in Areas 2 and 3 .....	243
Table 4.29	Interpretation of Actions #3, #4 and #5 of PAR 5 in Phase Four	244
Table 4.30	Interpretation of Actions #6 through #9 of PAR 5 in Phase Four	246
Table 4.31	Interpretation of Actions #10, #11, #12 and #13 of PAR 5 in Phase Four .....	248
Table 4.32	Interpretation of Actions #14 and #15 of PAR 5 in Phase Four .....	250
Table 4.33	Interpretation of Actions #16 and #17 of PAR 5 in Phase Four .....	252
Table 4.34	Interpretation of Actions #18, #19 and #20 of PAR 5 in Phase Four .....	255
Table 4.35	Distribution of the Whole Population by Categories of Church Leadership .....	257
Table 4.36	Distribution Geographic Area of the Sample Surveyed .....	258
Table 4.37	Distribution of the Leadership Categories by Geographic Area .....	260
Table 4.38	Distribution of the Maternal Languages of the Sample .....	264
Table 4.39	Language of Preference for Reading – Whole Sample .....	266
Table 4.40	Male / Female Frequency Distribution for Whole Sample.....	267
Table 4.41	Location Where Respondents Initiated their Ministerial Preparation .....	268
Table 4.42	Location Where Respondents Initiated their Ministerial Preparation by Category of Leadership .....	269
Table 4.43	Entry Level of Schooling by Leadership Category .....	271
Table 4.44	Frequency Distribution of the Current Years of Schooling of the Learners in the Sample .....	272
Table 4.45	Number of IBNAL Courses Studied by the Learners of Sample ....	273
Table 4.46	Number of IBNAL Courses Studied or Facilitated by the Leaders of Sample .....	274
Table 4.47	Ratings of “Paying for Books” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A	275

Table 4.48	Ratings of “Verse Memorization” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A .....	276
Table 4.49	Ratings of the “Skills of the Monitor” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A .....	277
Table 4.50	Ratings of the “Having Difficulty with Other Learners in the Group” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A .....	278
Table 4.51	Ratings of the “Finding Time to Do Homework” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A .....	279
Table 4.52	Ratings of the “Books in Portuguese and not the Maternal Language” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A .....	280
Table 4.53	Ratings of the “Varying Academic Levels in the Same Cooperative Learning Group” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A .....	281
Table 4.54	Ratings of the “Some Other Aspect” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A .....	282
Table 4.55	Summary of the Ratings of the Eight Aspects of IBNAL as per Group A .....	283
Table 4.56	Statistics of Problems Identified with IBNAL – Group B .....	284
Table 4.57	Comparison of Responses of Versions A and B to Question on Problems .....	284
Table 4.58	Structured Aspects of IBNAL – Whole .....	286
Table 4.59	Ratings of the “Goal of IBNAL” by the Whole Sample .....	286
Table 4.60	Summarised Ratings of GOAL of whole sample (657) by LEADERSHIP Category .....	287
Table 4.61	Ratings of Regular Aspects of IBNAL Problem: Books, Skill of Monitors, Discussions and Memorizing Verses .....	289
Table 4.62	Ratings of Regular Aspects of IBNAL as Problems: Life Application, Sing Together, Pray Together and Being Together ....	290
Table 4.63	Satisfaction Ratings of the WHOLE Sample and LEARNERS with Nine Regular Aspects of IBNAL .....	291
Table 4.64	Statistics of Responses to Choosing Two Areas of “Greatest Impact” .....	294
Table 4.65	Statistics of Responses to Choosing Two Areas of “Greatest Impact” by Category of Leadership .....	295
Table 4.66	Statistics of Responses to Choosing Four “Spiritual Activities” which Draw the Respondents “Closer to God” – Whole Sample by Category of Leadership .....	296
Table 4.67	Interpretation of Action #21 of PAR 5 in Phase Four .....	298
Table 4.68	Interpretation of Actions # 22, #23 and #24 of Phase Four .....	299
Table 4.69	Results from Survey of Four Groups of Learners in the System for >4 Years .....	302
Table 4.70	Codification of Changes Narrated in the Lives of Learners for >4 Years, Organised by Geographic Area .....	303
Table 4.71	Codification of Changes Narrated in the Lives of Learners for 4 Years, Organised by Age .....	304
Table 5.1	Summary: Empirical Findings Applied to Preliminary Research Questions .....	310
Table 5.2	Quantitative Response Summary from Large Hybrid Survey of 2005 .....	314

**List of Visuals**

Visual 4.1	PAR 2 Team Members in Simulated TEE Class, Maputo, 10/2000 ..	201
Visual 4.2	M Scott Conducting Round Table Discussions in XaiXai Monitors Training, 12/2000 .....	210
Visual 4.3	PAR 3 Team Members .....	217
Visual 4.4	Solving the Dilemma of How to Sit in a Circle .....	228
Visual 4.5:	Pastors of Area 5 Receive Bibles in Makhua, their Maternal Language .....	231
Visual 4.6	Pair and Trio Work Groups, Tete, September 2003 .....	245
Visual 4.7	Spiritual Exercises of Retreat Closing “Holiness in Day to Day Living” .....	247
Visual 4.8	Nampula Sul Group of Learners with 1 <sup>st</sup> Certificates in Hand at District Assembly.....	249
Visual 4.9	District Superintendents and Monitors per District in Area 5 .....	249
Visual 4.10	Practicing Pastoral Ministries in 2 <sup>nd</sup> Certificate Practicum .....	254
Visual 4.11	Inaugural Intensive Course for Monitors in Area 2, Inchope .....	256

**List of Figures**

Figure 2.1	Representation of an Organised Path of Theorizing about the Mind	14
Figure 2.2	Relationships between the Points of a Cube (Pinker 1997:107) .....	18
Figure 2.3	The “Y” Model of the Brain (MacKay in Harth 1993:127) .....	23
Figure 2.4	Side and frontal view of the triune brain model (Herrmann 1994:62)	24
Figure 2.5	The Limbic System – Left and Right: .....	25
Figure 2.6	Whole Brain Model (Herrmann 1994: Appendix E) .....	26
Figure 2.7	Four-Quadrant Preferences (Herrmann International 2002) .....	27
Figure 2.8	The Synthesis of Components of the Mind (Johnson 1999) .....	43
Figure 2.9	Theoriogram on Tri-Dimensional Personhood .....	45
Figure 2.10	Diagram of Theory of Mezirow (Payette 2002) .....	57
Figure 2.11	Diagram of the Six Great Traditions of the Christian Faith.....	69
Figure 2.12	Contextual Subsets of Identity of the Learners in this Research.....	79
Figure 2.13	Ethnic Map of Mozambique (Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection 2004).....	81
Figure 2.14	Provincial Map of Mozambique (Worldmap.org 2004).....	81
Figure 2.15	Ethno-linguistic Map of Mozambique (Gardner 2000, SIL 2004.....	82
Figure 2.16	The Know-Be-Do Triangle (Vail 2001).....	96
Figure 2.17	a, b and c Triangles Non-Equilateral.....	97
Figure 2.18	Composite of the “Ideal” Church Leader .....	97
Figure 2.19	The Social Contexts of the Nazarene Adult Learner in Mozambique	101
Figure 2.20	Adaptation of The Synthesis of Components of the Mind (Johnston 1996:23).....	105
Figure 2.21	Holistic Learning Strategies Positioned on Four Quadrant Model....	119
Figure 2.22	Example of a Page of Text Africa Material (Holland 1975).....	122
Figure 3.1	Cycles of Research of <i>Holistic Learning Strategies Adults in Mozambique</i> .....	145
Figure 3.2	Trees in Development as Illustration of Arboric Research.....	156
Figure 4.1	Pie Chart of Sample by Category of Leadership: Learner, Licensed or Ordained.....	258

Figure 4.2 Bar Graph of Distribution of the Whole Sample by Geographic Area..	259
Figure 4.3 Pie Chart by Geographic Area Distribution of the Sample Surveyed	259
Figure 4.4 Multiple Bar Chart of Distribution of the Leadership Categories by Geographic Area .....	261
Figure 4.5 Bar Graph of Distribution by Age of the Whole Sample.....	262
Figure 4.6 Age by Category of Leadership of the Whole Sample.....	263
Figure 4.7 Frequency of “Learners” who are IBNAL .....	264
Figure 4.8 Bar Graph of Frequency of the Maternal Languages in Sample.....	265
Figure 4.9 Pie Chart of Frequency of the Top Six Maternal Languages of the Sample.....	266
Figure 4.10 Pie Chart Indicating Language Preference for Reading of the Whole Sample.....	267
Figure 4.11 Pie Chart of Locations Where Respondents Initiated their Ministerial Preparation .....	269
Figure 4.12 Location Where LEARNERS of Sample Initiated their Ministerial Preparation .....	270
Figure 4.13 Location Where LEADERS of Sample Initiated their Ministerial Preparation .....	270
Figure 4.14 Comparison of Means per Area of Years of Schooling on Entering Ministerial Training and Years of Current Schooling – of Learners Surveyed.....	273
Figure 4.15 Histogram of Ratings of “Paying for Books” as a Problem with IBNAL, Group A.....	276
Figure 4.16 Histogram of Ratings of “Verse Memorisation” as a Problem with IBNAL, Group A.....	277
Figure 4.17 Histogram of “Skills of the Monitors” as a Problem with IBNAL, Group A.....	278
Figure 4.18 Histogram of Ratings of the “Finding Time to Do Homework” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A.....	279
Figure 4.19 Histogram of Ratings of the “Book in Portuguese and not the Maternal Language” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A .....	280
Figure 4.20 Histogram of Ratings of the “Varying Academic Levels in the Same Cooperative Learning Group” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A	281
Figure 4.21 Histogram of Ratings of the “Some Other Aspect” as a Problem with IBNAL – Group A.....	282
Figure 4.22 Bar Chart of Rating of Goal by Learner by Geographic Area .....	287
Figure 4.23 Bar Chart of Rating of Goal by Leaders by Geographic Area.....	288
Figure 4.24 Impact of IBNAL Comparison of Percentage of Responses from Leaders and Learners.....	295
Figure 5.1 The Social Contexts of the Nazarene Adult Learner in Mozambique	317
Figure 5.2 Holistic Learning Strategies Positioned on Four Quadrant Model.....	324
Figure 5.3 Four-Quadrants of Brain with “Interlocking Neural Net” Sketched.....	326

**Appendices**

Appendix A	Samples of First Survey Instruments Used.....	345
A1	Survey Questions to the Lecturers at the Nazarene Bible College, Maputo, May 2000.....	345
A2	E-mailed Interview to the Area Coordinators, July 2000.....	345
A3	Instrument to Assess Learning Strategies in Experimental Class July 26, 2003.....	346
A5	Instrument to Collect Input from District Superintendents May 28, 2003.....	348
A6	Instrument to Collect Input about Books and Reading: May 3, 2003.....	349
A7	Short Survey Administered to Monitors to Discover Current Practices in their Cooperative Learning Groups .....	349
Appendix B	Arboric Research: Human Systems Analysis.....	350
Appendix C	Verses to Commit to Memory for the 42 Courses of the IBNAL Programme .....	351
Appendix D1	Visual Cues from Leaflets used with the JESUS Film .....	354
Appendix D2	Visual Cues from Story of God.....	355
Appendix E	News Article about December 2002 Event with Picture.....	356
Appendix F	Photographs: Five National Facilitators and M Scott in August 2003.....	357
Appendix G	Video Clips of TEE in Mozambique; Comparative Analysis of Video Capture of Three Cooperative Learning Groups Functioning.....	358
Appendix H	Holiness in Everyday Life Retreat Organization .....	359
Appendix I	Comprehensive Hybrid Survey Conducted in 2005.....	363
Appendix J	The Four Quadrants of the Brain – Mozambican Style.....	366
Appendix K	<i>Holiness in Everyday Life</i> Written Responses from Learners.....	367
Appendix L	Articulation Agreement between IBNAL and Bible School.....	369

## Acknowledgments

Sculpture expresses. Sculpture in southern Africa frequently expresses a theme which was new to me when my husband and I moved from Romania to Mozambique in 2000. The sculptures, usually of ebony, stand vertically as intricately carved tubes of people piled up one on top of another. At the outdoor artisans fair, I asked a craftsman to tell me who the people are. He explained that “we” are the people at the top, the present generation; the other figures below “us” represent those, living now and in previous generations, who helped us to live and to stand. Connectedness to those living and to those whose lives before ours contributed to who we are – this theme in sculpture introduced me to the friendly worldview which affects me everyday as I live and work among Mozambicans and as I present this report to you of research conducted in their setting.

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