



Assessment, tutorial structures & initial teacher education of trainee students in the subjects Political/Civic Education, Social/Cultural Studies & History in Europe–a comparative study–ITTP, 2009-12025

The Civic and History Teachers' Education in Europe

First results of the European comparative study

With the support of the Lifelong Learning Programme (KA1) of the European Union.

Alois ECKER University of Vienna, Austria December 2012





2

1. Introduction





Structure of presentation

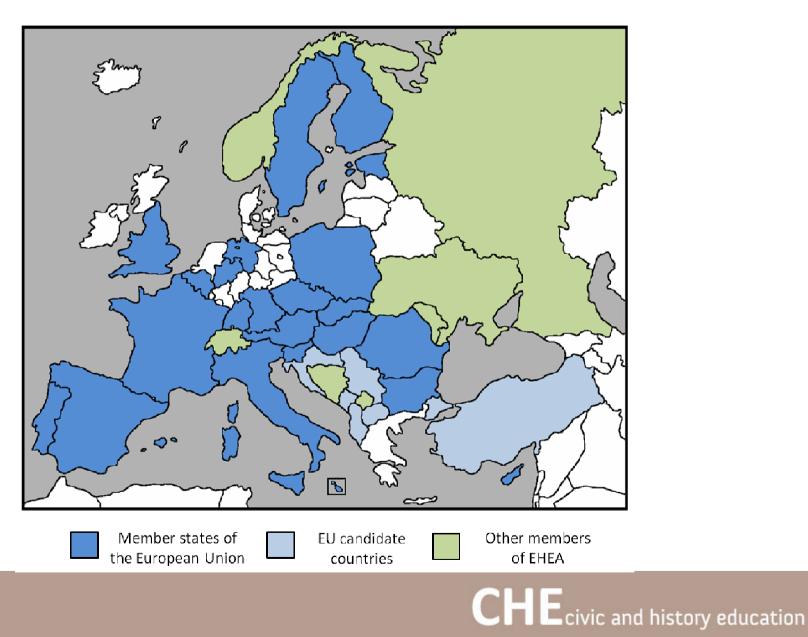
- Statistics
- European trends in the conception and the organisation of teacher education, Institutional aspects, models of training
- The professional portrait in various teacher training curricula
- Trends as concerns content and methodology in teacher training curricula





The CHE-Civic and History Teachers' Education Study 33 European countries partcipated: <u>www.che.itt-history.eu</u>









2. European trends in the conception and organisation of teacher education







- Over 40 million students enrolled in tertiary education in the 47 countries of the European Higher Education Area in 2008/09
- More than 3,30 million students in our sample were enrolled as teacher trainees - either for primary or for secondary education.
- More than half a million of students enrolled in studies of subjects history, geography and/or social studies
- Over 150 000 trainee teachers in the CHE-subjects.
- See also <u>http://www.eurydice.org</u>
- Since 2006/07 an increasing interest in teachers' job, p.ex. at Vienna University + 320%



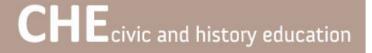


wiversität HEA: Students enrolled in tertiary education in 2008/09

Number	RU	TR	UA	DE	UK	FR	PL	IT	ES	RO	NL	BE	SE
TOTAL	9909160	2924281	2798693	2438600	2415222	2172855	2149998	2011713	1800834	1098188	618502	425219	422580
ISCED 5A	7513119	2013638	2364541	1998060	1806862	1548740	2096200	1966014	1472132	1069723	609868	205507	377191
ISCED 5B	2244125	874697	399332	440540	526667	552397	21304	6300	251491	573	885	207207	25478
ISCED 6	151916	35946	34820	:	81693	71718	32494	39399	77211	27892	7749	12505	19911
Number	CZ	HU	PT	AT	FI	BG	AL	SK	DK	СН	NO	LT	IE
TOTAL	417573	397679	373002	308150	296691	274247	242590	234997	234574	233488	219282	210744	182609
ISCED 5A	360029	358445	357325	258519	275777	242574	223032	222519	198786	165680	211095	146422	126794
ISCED 5B	32638	32323	398	31160	122	27724	17450	2061	28725	48732	1258	61383	48494
ISCED 6	24906	6911	15279	18471	20792	3949	2108	10417	7063	19076	6929	2939	7321
Number	AZ	AM	HR	MD	LV	SI	EE	MK	СҮ	IS	MT	LI	
TOTAL	180276	154639	139069	135147	125360	114391	68399	65200	30986	16919	10352	754	
ISCED 5A	142903	121444	92230	116084	102211	76318	42915	62836	17451	16312	9650	724	
ISCED 5B	35644	31803	43737	17205	21124	36079	23019	2135	13092	325	628	:	-
ISCED 6	1729	1392	3102	1858	2025	1994	2465	229	443	282	74	30	-

Notes: Reference year for Albania is 2009/10.

Source: Eurostat, UOE and additional collection for the other EHEA countries.





Demographic turn



- More than 50% of secondary teachers in Europe will retire during the next 10 – 12 years
- A challenge a risk a chance
- Not only a demographic turn but:
- A social change: who are the new teachers? What is their political, cultural, social background?
- A cultural change: What history will they teach? What values will they live? What ideas of a history pupil/ of the civic education teaching in the classroom will they bring in?
- Which conception of history and civic education teaching in the classroom should be enforced by teacher education?
- What can be done by teacher education to make the new generation of CHE-teachers enough self-confident to organise the history classroom as a multiperspective discourse?



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Age Distribution of teachers in Secondary Schools (ISCED 2 & 3), year 2009/10

Distribution of teachers by age group in general (lower and upper) secondary education (ISCED 2 and 3), public and private sectors combined, 2009

100%																						
90%	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
80%	_			_	_	_	_	_			_									_	_	_
70%	_		_	_	_	_	_	_		_			_	_	_	_	_				_	
60%					_		_	_			_						_	_		_		_
50%	_	_	_	_	—				_	_	_	_	_		_					_	_	_
40%	_		_				_	_		_					_		_					
30%	_											—			—			_	—————			
20%						—	————					—		_	—				— —			
10%					_											_					_	_
0%																						
	AT	BE	BG	СН	CY	CZ	DE	EE	ES	FI	FR	HU	IT	MT	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK
■>50	40,3	33,0	38,2	35,7	20,7	37	50,7	45,9	28,6	37,3	33,0	30,9	57,9	19,2	43,2	21,3	20,9	32,3	41,1	28,1	36,9	30,4
■40-49	35,8	26,0	32,0	27,0	32,7	31,3	24,9	27,7	34,9	29,7	27,8	30,8	31,4	17,4	23,8	28,1	32,5	19,6	25,1	33,6	24,6	25,2
30-39	17,9	24,7	24,3	26,4	32,1	21,5	20,8	17,2	29,6	24,5	30,5	28,1	10,2	33,8	24,8	35,3	35,7	27,8	26,1	30,6	23,9	26,2
■<30	6,0	16,3	5,5	11,0	14,5	10,2	3,6	9,1	6,8	8,5	8,7	10,2	0,5	29,5	8,3	15,4	10,9	20,3	7,7	7,7	14,6	18,3

Source: Compilation from Eurydice (2012) Key data on education, Brussels, pp. 124







academic profession all over Europe

- Initial teacher education (ITE) has been established widely at universities or pedagogical universites – a general shift from secondary to tertiary education since the 1990ies
- With the Bologna process ITE has been organised in many countries on BA and/or MA-level
- Deregulation, Modularisation of teacher education, more variety in forms of curricula and training concepts

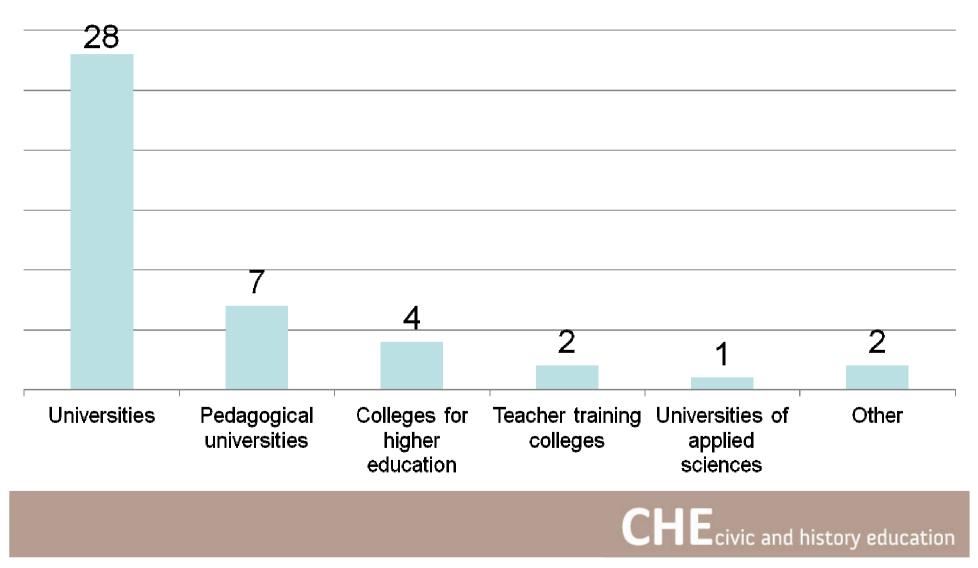
Questions:

- Which responsibilities to be kept by the national state administration?
- Which responsiblities to be given to private/independent suppliers?
- Which responsibilites to be developed on European level?





Type of institution offering full study programmes to become a teacher of secondary school education for subject History or similar subjects in the study year 2009/10 (A1.1.1-2)







^{tt} Organisation of full study programmes

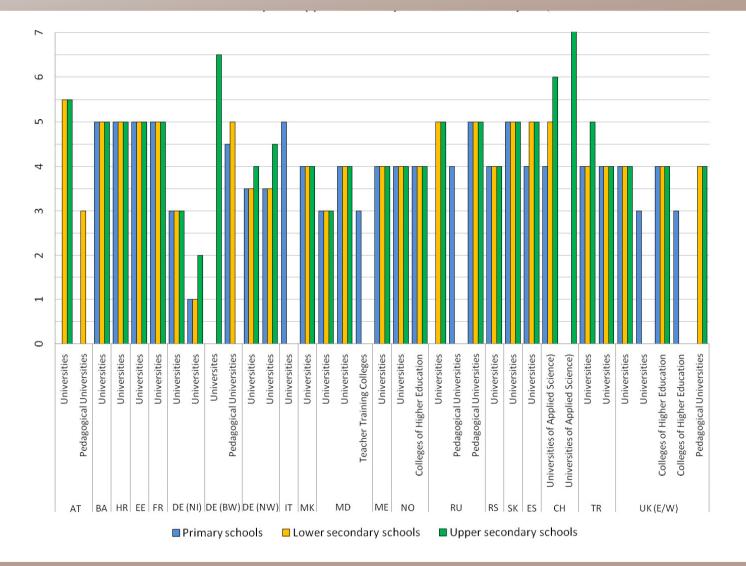
- Most teachers in the CHE subjects (=History, Civic/Citizenship education, Social Studies, Politics, Cultural Studies) are still educated by full study programmes of History
- Depending o the level of accreditation for a certain school level the averange length of studies vary between 3 and 5 years
- An average percentage of 20% within these sudies is given to professional training (= subject didactics, general didactics, practical training), although there is a big variety in concepts and curriculum structures
- Two third of countries have established entry requirements but only one fifth of countries organise qualitative forms of assessment

Country-Overview: Full study programmes in Teacher education with subject 'X as the major subject

Wien Wien

	History	Civic/ Citizenship Education	Social Studies	Politics	Cultural Studies
AL	Х	Х			
AT	Х				
ВА	Х				
BE nl	х		х	х	
BG	х				
СН	Х	Х			
СҮ	Х				
CZ	Х		Х		
DE (BW)	Х			Х	
DE (BY)	Х		Х		
DE (NI)	X			Х	
DE (NW)	Х		х	Х	
EE	Х				
ES	Х				
FI	Х				
FR	Х				
HR	Х				
HU	Х				
IT	Х				
MD	Х	х			
ME	х				
MK	Х		Х		
MT	Х				
NO	Х		Х		
PL	Х				
PT	Х				
RKS	Х	х			
RO	Х				
RS	Х				
RU	Х				
SE	Х		Х		
SK	Х	Х			
SL	Х				
TR	Х		Х		
UA	Х				
UK (E/W)	Х	х	Х		

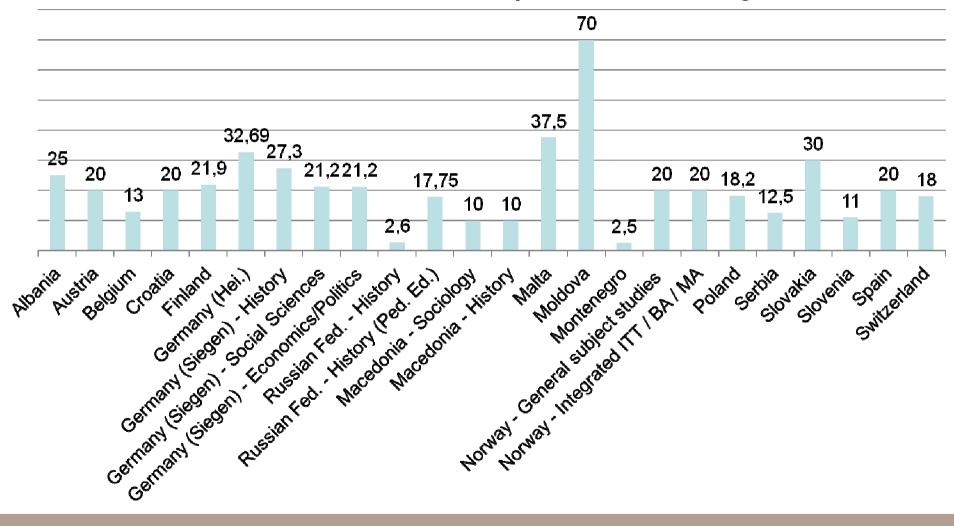
Length of teacher training studies – certification for school level, 2010



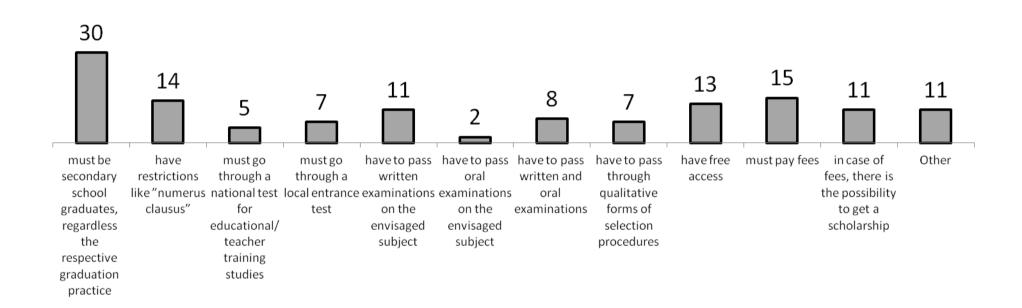
Proportion of professional training of teacher training studies for upper secondary schools. (B4.1.4)

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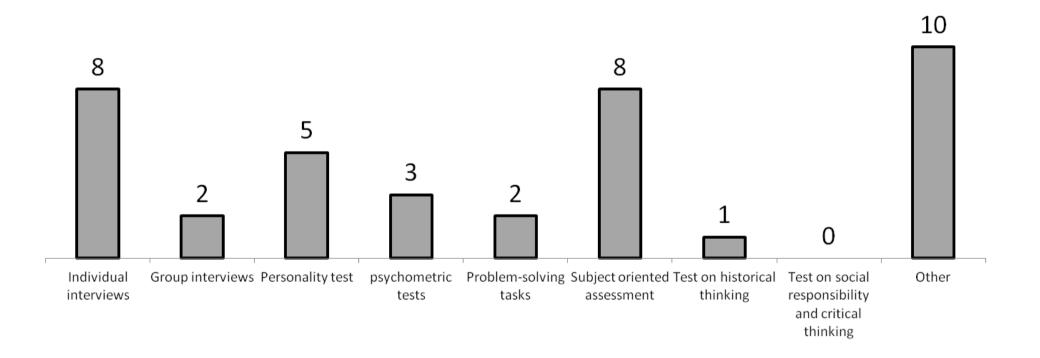
Minimum time devoted to professional training in %



Entry requirements for teacher education studies – forms and procedures B4.3.2



Qualitative forms of selection procedures at the entrance of studies B4.4.1







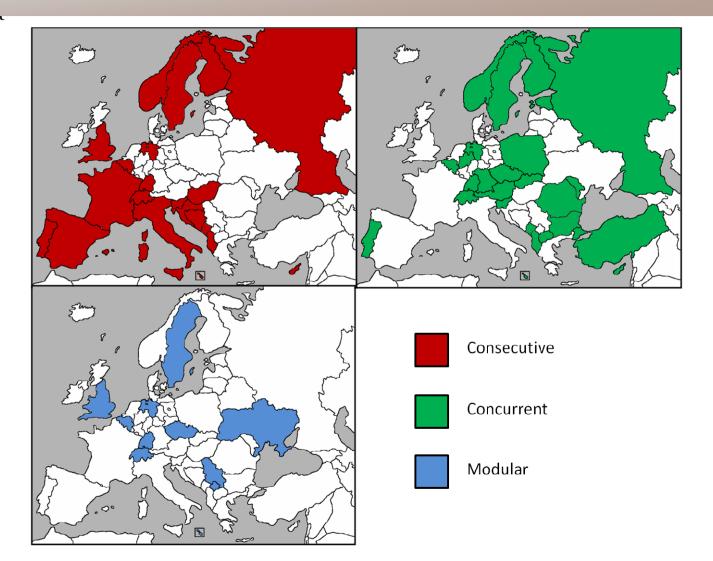


Models of training, Induction phase, Forms of studies and Combination of subjects

- Teacher education is either organised alongside the consecutive model, the concurrent model, or in modular form.
- More and more countries offer an induction phase at the end of initial education. There is a big variety as concerns form and length of such induction.
- To acquire a teaching diploma, trainee students have to pass final exams and/or a variety of assessment procedures including practical training under supervision of a mentor teacher.
- Teacher education in subject "History" is organised in a big variety of forms and combinations all over Europe. This implies different conceptions of the subject on both, the epistemological/ conceptual and the thematic level of "History".

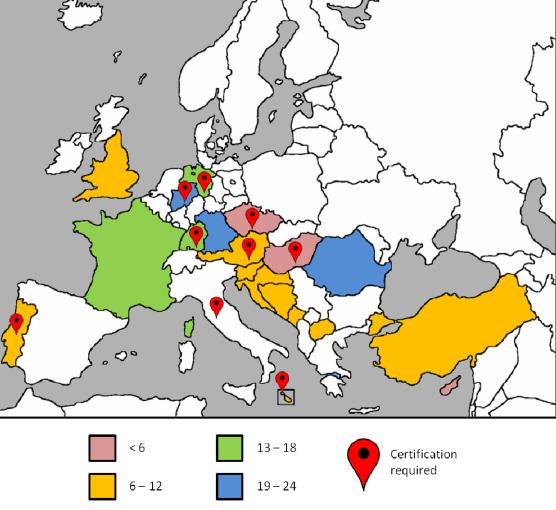
Consecutive, concurrent, modular model of training (B3.2.1)





Length of induction phase (B.4.2.2)









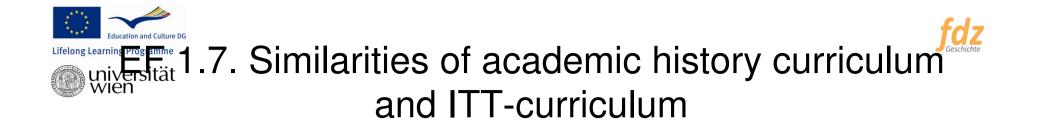
3. The professional profile of the history teacher

Training academic, didactic and communicative skills

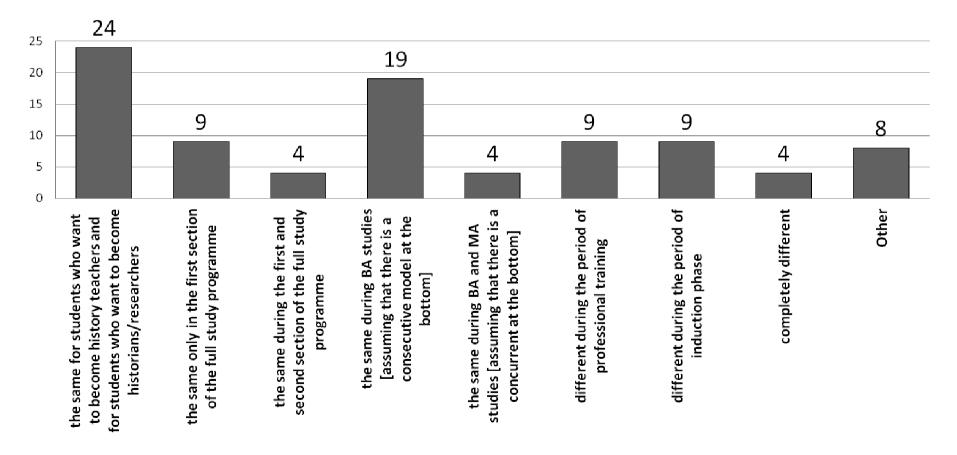




- Growing focus on the profession of teaching – but weak conceptual and theoretical basement
- Since the pilot study has been conducted, a growing focus on the profession of teaching can be observed.
- Nevertheless, the conceptual and theoretical basement of teacher education remains weak, the idea of a specific training/education also as regards aspects of the subject itself, is rarely realised, p.ex. 2/3 of countries report about the academic history curriculum to be similiar to the subject training in the teacher education curriculum.
- Only a few teacher training institutions have realized



Similarities of academic history curriculum and ITT-curriculum







Aims, conceptual and theoretical basement of curricula, D 2.3.1-7

- On average much emphasis is given to subject knowledge (75 to ullet80% of all courses), but
- Compared to previous studies, more time is given to pedagogical/ ulletdidactic skills, to organisational and societal responsibilities (see examples) and to training of practical skills
- Concepts answers are rather heterogenous, there is no common • standard on a European level: some curricula start from general basic competencies trainee teachers are expected to acquire, others describe subject oriented knowledge and skills, a third group puts emphasis on the scientific abilities and the theoretical understanding of
- References to theories in history didactics or theories in didactics of • civic education are relatively rare





4. Subject history courses





From national narratives to a plurality of historical narratives

- History" in 19th and early 20th century: a national (and/or nationalistic) narrative
- These concepts still have a strong influence on the way(s), history is seen, investigated and taught today
- The pilot study on ITT for history teachers (1998-2000) confirmed the picture "national history and the construction of national identity through history remain the predominant issues in all concepts, regardless of all differences and variations"
- The first general comparative study (2003-2006) did not differ much from these first results
- The CHE study gives evidence of less emphasis on national narratives and on political history, while there is
- a trend to European and global aspects

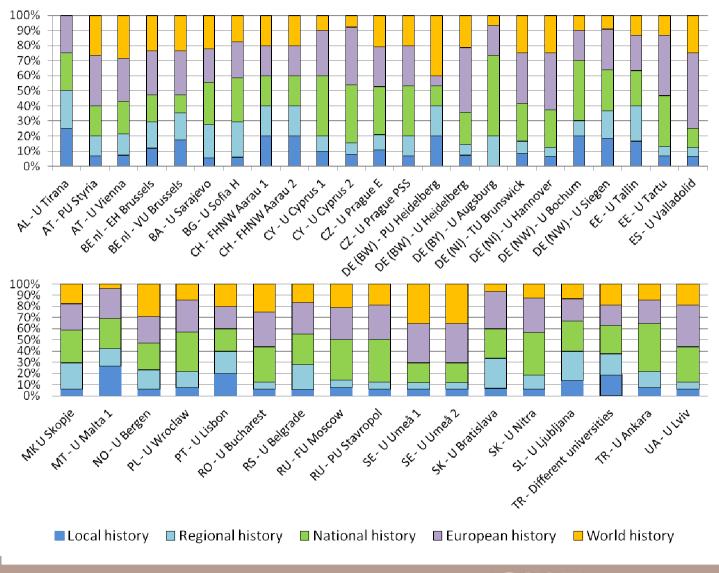
Education for history teachers in Europe





Proportion of Local – regional – national – European – World

History courses (E+F1.3)



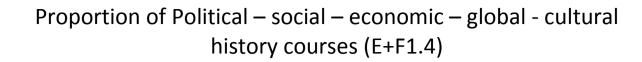




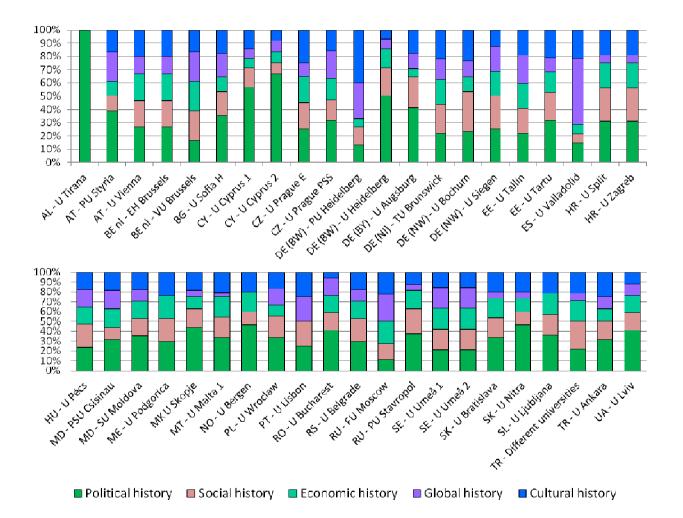
How many narratives of history?

- In view of global economic, social, political processes national concepts (also in historiography) tend to be inadequate and anachronistic
- New trends of historiography : economic and social history, every-day-life-history, gender history, cultural history and global history
- These aspects also play a bigger role in the teacher training curricula today
- More emphasis in given to theme-centred approaches
- intercultural, multicultural, global concepts (and narratives) of history are not very much represented in the history curriculum













Subject oriented competencies

- From encyclopedic to exemplary approaches to history
- More emphasis on theme-centred and problem-oriented approaches to history
- The picture is more heterogenuous with ,Multiperspectivity', or ,teaching by examples
- Bilingual forms of teaching history are hardly trained or not at all trained
- The answers are also rather heterogeuous with ,multicultural aspects of history, while aspects such as ,gender history' or ,cultural/ linguistic diversity' are hardly trained explicitly

Important (epistemological) aspects in subject history courses (EF1.5)

	Chronological structure	Theme-centred structure	Problem- oriented approaches	Multiperspective approaches to history	Teaching by example	Bilingual teaching of hıstory
AL - U Tirana			•••			
AT - PU Styria						
AT - U Vienna						
BA - U Sarajevo						
BE nl - EH Brussels						
BE nl - VU Brussels						
BG - U Sofia H						
CH - FHNW Aarau 1						
CY - U Cyprus 1						
CY - U Cyprus 2						
CZ - U Prague E						
CZ - U Prague E CZ - U Prague PSS						
DE (BW) - PU Heidelberg						
DE (BW) - U Heidelberg						
DE (BY) - U Augsburg						
DE (NI) - TU Brunswick						
DE (NI) - U Hannover						
DE (NW) - U Bochum						
DE (NW) - U Siegen						
EE - U Tallin						
EE - U Tartu						
ES - U Valladolid						
FI - U Turku						
HR - U Zagreb						
HU - U Pécs						
MD - PSU Csisinau						
MD - SU Moldova						
ME - U Podgorica						
MK U Skopje						
MT - U Malta 1						
NO - U Bergen						
PL - U Wroclaw						
RS - U Belgrade						
RU - FU Moscow						
RU - PU Stavropol						
SE - U Umeå 1						
SE - U Umeå 2						
SK - U Bratislava						
SK U Nitra						
SL - U Ljubljana						
TR - Different universities						
TR - U Ankara						
UA - U Lviv						
	Not used at a	all 🗌 Hardly	used	Not important		
	Important	Very in	nportant	Extremely importa	int	

Important aspects in subject history courses (EF1.5)

	Gender history	Minority aspects in history	Multicultural history	Cultural heritage	Cultural/linguistic diversity	Intercultural history
AL - U Tirana	nistory	in history	nistory	neritage	aiversity	nistory
AT - PU Styria						
AT - U Vienna						
BA - U Sarajevo						
BE nl - EH Brussels						
BE nl - VU Brussels						
BG - U Sofia H						
CH - FHNW Aarau 1						
CY - U Cyprus 1						
CY - U Cyprus 2						
CZ - U Prague E						
CZ - U Prague PSS						
DE (BW) - PU Heidelberg						
DE (BW) - U Heidelberg						
DE (BY) - U Augsburg						
DE (NI) - TU Brunswick						
DE (NI) - U Hannover						
DE (NW) - U Bochum						
DE (NW) - U Siegen						
EE - U Tallin						
EE - U Tartu						
ES - U Valladolid						
FI - U Turku						
HR - U Zagreb						
HU - U Pécs						
MD - PSU Csisinau						
MD - SU Moldova						
ME - U Podgorica						
MK U Skopje						
MT - U Malta 1						
NO - U Bergen						
PL - U Wroclaw						
RS - U Belgrade						
RU - FU Moscow						
RU - PU Stavropol						
SE - U Umeå 1						
SE - U Umeå 2						
SK - U Bratislava						
SK - U Nitra						
SL - U Ljubljana						
TR - Different universities						
TR - U Ankara						
UA - U Lviv						
		1		_		_
		Not used at all	Hardly used		Not important	
		Important	Very impor	tant	Extremely important	t
						_





Subject didactic courses





TE in subject didactics

- Multicultural aspects and intercultural dialogue don't play an important role in subject didactics either
- Emphasis is given e.g. to classroom managment, interactive teaching, process oriented forms of teaching and learning
- The use of media and IT is reported as ,important' in general, but ,eLearning and new media', ,the use of collaborative tools (Web 2.0)' or the ,training for actively produce audio-visual teaching material' is hardly in the curricula.
- The same for ,Organising project-work', for ,interdisciplinary cooperation' in history teaching, for ,learning to listen' and for ,Conflict resolution and conflict management'

Aspects, approaches and/or skills taught explicitly in Subject Didactic courses of "History", (E2.2.1)

Methodological Aspects of History Didactics

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				Image: state in the state i	Image: state in the state







General Didactic courses



AL - U Tirana AT - PU Styria AT - U Vienna

EE - U Tallin EE - U Tartu FI - U Turku HR - U Split HR - U Zagreb HU - U Pécs

MK U Skopje

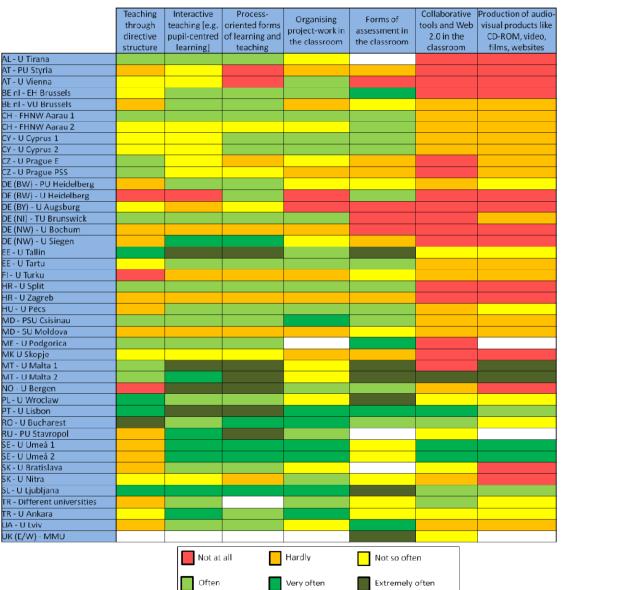
PT - U Lisbon

SE - U Umeå 2

SK - U Nitra

TR - U Ankara UA - U Lviv

Methodological Aspects of General Didactics







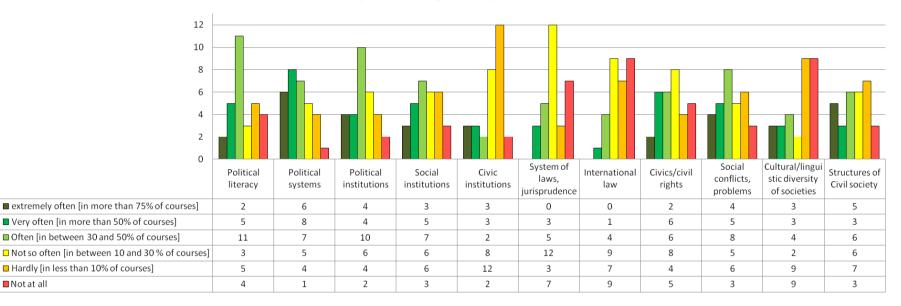


Citizenship education in the history curriculum – History in the CE curriculum

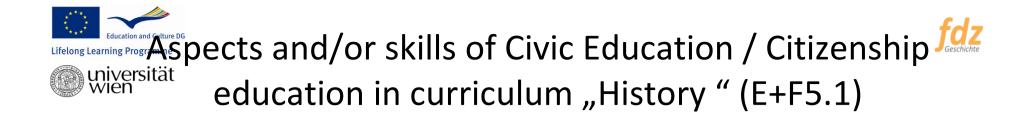


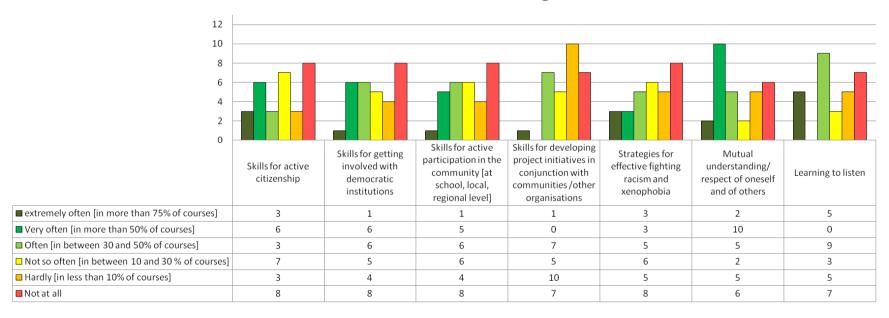


Aspects and/or skills of Civic Education / Citizenship education in curriculum "History" (E+F5.1)

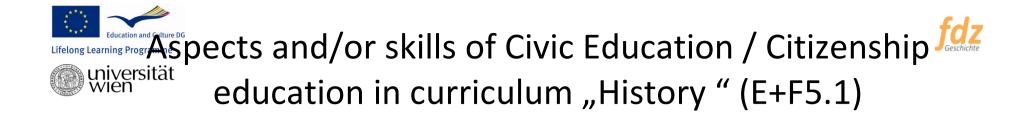


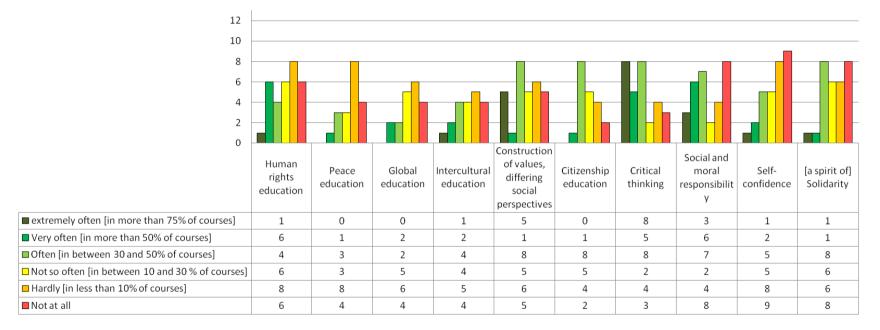
Epistemological Aspects





Skills education and Training





Conceptual Aspects





Thank you for your attention!