

# Holocaust education in England

www.ioe.ac.uk/holocaust

Part of the Institute of Education, University of London. The programme is jointly funded by the Pears Foundation and the Department for Education.





1991 – Holocaust made a mandatory part of the National Curriculum for History in England



England and Wales			
3-4	Early Years Foundation Stage		Nursery
4-5			Reception
5-6	Primary	Key Stage 1	Yr 1
6-7			Yr 2
7-8		Key Stage 2	Yr 3
8-9			Yr 4
9-10			Yr 5
10-11			Yr 6
11-12	Secondary	Key Stage 3	Yr 7
12-13			Yr 8
13-14			Yr 9
14-15		Key Stage 4 GCSE	Yr 10
15-16			Yr 11
16-17		Key Stage 5 A-Level	Yr 12
17-18			Yr 13

#### Shaded cells show compulsory schooling



# Origins of the Institute's programme

•2007 – The UK government and Pears Foundation committed £1.5 million funding over 3 years to support continuing professional development for those who teach about the Holocaust.

• 2008 – Holocaust Education Development Programme was established at Institute of Education (University of London) to develop and deliver a continuing professional development programme (CPD) to teachers from every state maintained secondary school in England.

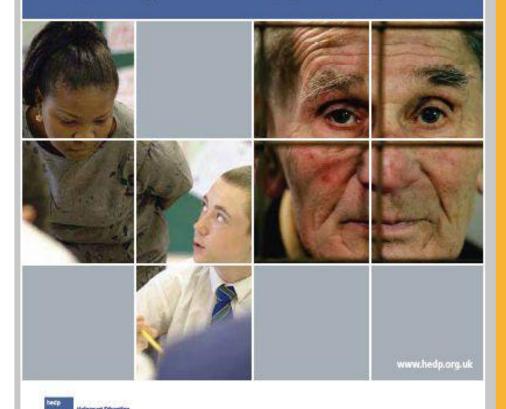
•The CPD programme was to be built upon research informed understanding of current practice. A national study into how the Holocaust is taught in English schools was undertaken and a report was published in 2009.





#### Teaching About the Holocaust in English Secondary Schools

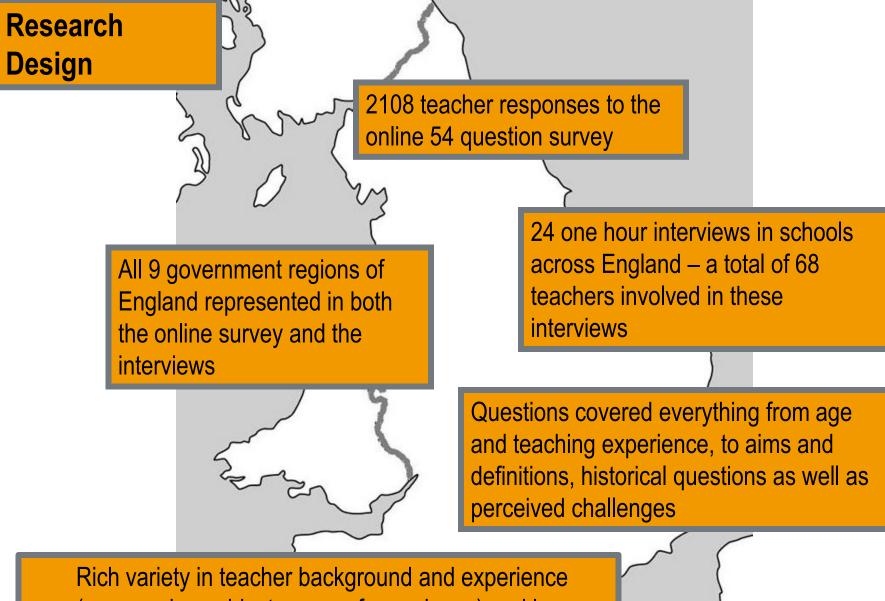
An empirical study of national trends, perspectives and practice



- To provide a more comprehensive empirical portrait of Holocaust education
- To investigate teachers' initial training and professional development in Holocaust education

 To examine individual teachers' personal and professional aims, approaches, understandings and knowledge

 To identify any particular challenges and/or opportunities encountered or perceived by teachers when teaching about the Holocaust.



(e.g. gender, subject, years of experience) and in school context (geographic location, school type, social mix of pupils).

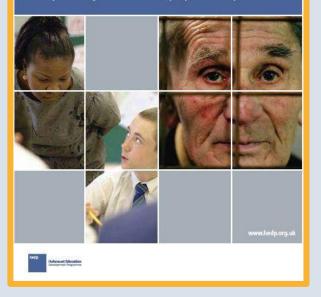
# **Overview of challenges**







#### Teaching About the Holocaust in English Secondary Schools An empirical study of national trends, perspectives and practice



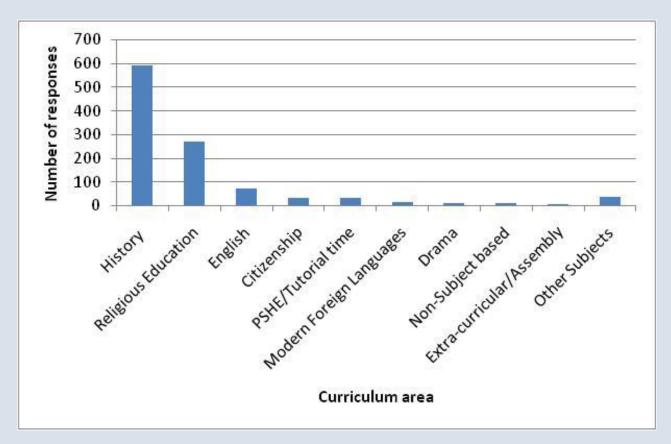
- To recognise the 94% of respondents with experience in this area who agreed it would always be important to teach about the Holocaust.
- To note a confusion of aims, uncertainty about definitions and a need for development of subject knowledge.
- To raise awareness of national and international scholarship, available resources, and how these can influence teaching.
- To counter widespread teaching of narrow, 'Auschwitzcentric' and 'perpetrator-oriented' narratives.
- To support those 82.5% of teachers who are primarily "self taught".
- To respond to the 77.5% of teachers who want professional development to help them teach about the Holocaust more effectively.

# **Research findings**



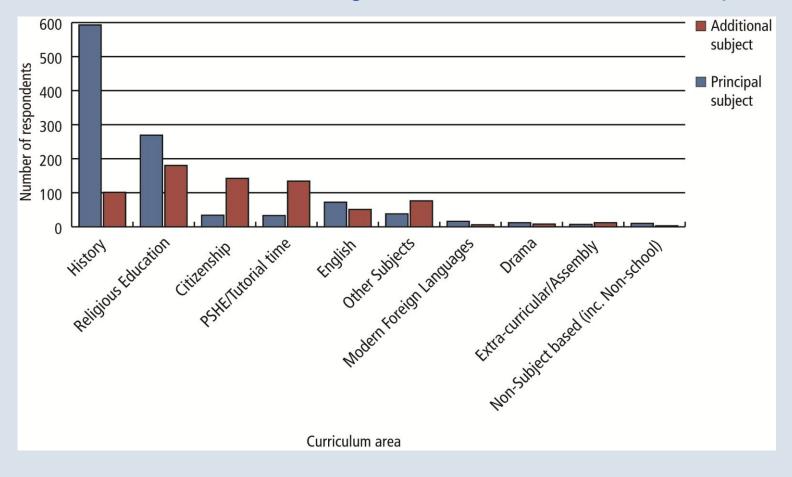
## Where and when does teaching about the Holocaust take place?

★ Teaching about the Holocaust takes place in a wide variety of subject areas within English secondary schools.





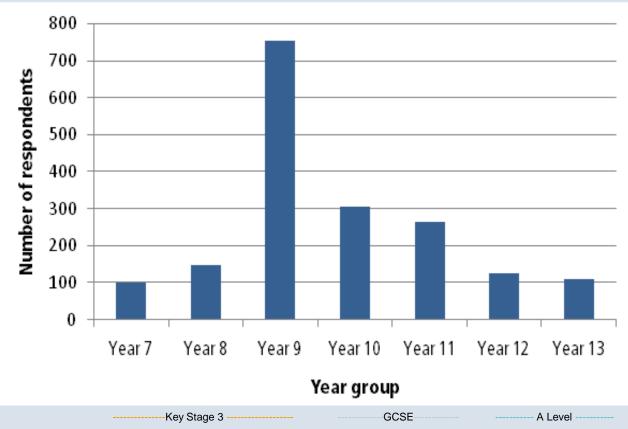
## Where and when does teaching about the Holocaust take place?





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★ Teaching about the Holocaust takes place across all seven years of compulsory and post compulsory education.



# **Research findings**



**Teacher Practice** 

★ Considerable variation in the amount of time spent teaching about the Holocaust.

★ Within Key Stage 3 history (ages 11-14), variation between 1 and 20 hours.

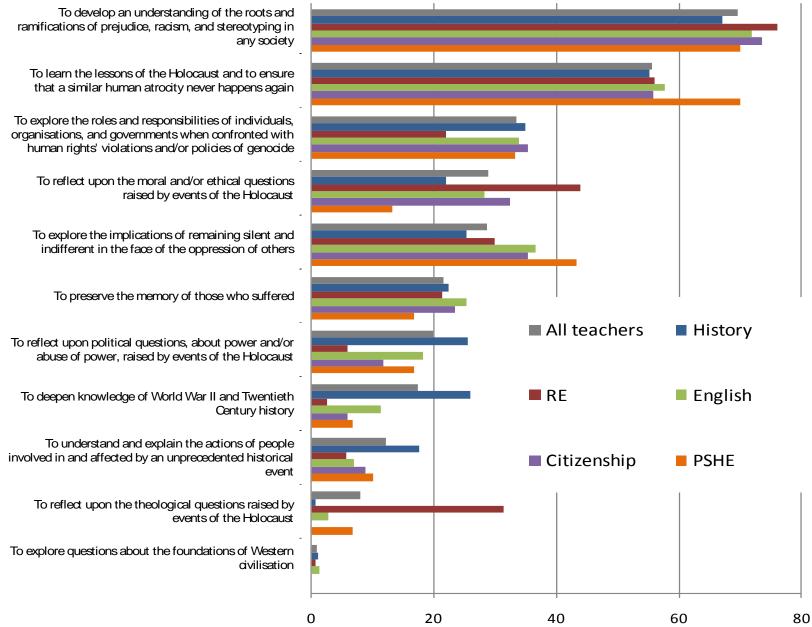
★ In Year 9 (ages 13-14), teachers most commonly reported spending 6 hours.

★ One of the most commonly reported challenges was limited curriculum time.

★ As a consequence, some teachers suggested it was difficult to know how to decide what content to include.

## Aims of teachers

Answer

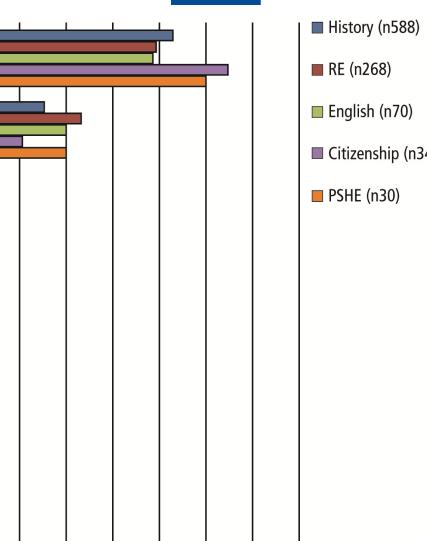


Percentage of respondents

# **Definitions used**



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The persecution and murder of a range of victims perpetrated by the Nazi regime and its collaborators.

The attempt to murder every last Jewish person in Europe. Other groups were targeted for destruction but, unlike the Jews, here was no plan to murder every member of these other groups

For the sake of their 'new order', the Nazis attempted to get rid of anyone who was 'different' from them and this resulted in the mass murder of millions of people.

The systematic, bureaucratic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of approximately six million Jews by the Nazi regime and its collaborators.

The Holocaust has a universal meaning to describe unspeakable suffering, persecution and atrocity.

The Holocaust is used in so many different ways, by different people for different purposes that it has lost any specific and agreed meaning.

The persecution of Jewish people during the Second World War, which is often referred to as 'the Holocaust', has been exaggerated.

Other

**Topics taught** 



★Some topics are regularly prioritised while others are seldom included in teaching about the Holocaust.

### Most likely to be included:

- The experiences of individual men, women and children who were persecuted by the Nazis, 88% of respondents
- Auschwitz-Birkenau, 87%
- Propaganda and stereotyping, 78%
- Kristallnacht, 70%

## Least likely to be included:

- The impact of the Holocaust on the Declaration of Human rights (27%)
- Jewish social and cultural life before 1933 (26%)
- The contribution of the Jews to European social and cultural life before 1933 (25%)
- Operation Reinhard (12%)

Research identifying teachers' and students' needs



Leading education and social research Institute of Education University of London

Ongoing evaluation of classroom impact The programme follows a cycle of research informed practice and evaluation which ensures that the CPD and the teaching and learning resources remain responsive to the needs of teachers and students.

An intelligentlyinformed pathway of professional development

The creation of beacon schools and regional networks Bringing latest scholarship and pedagogy to the classroom





# Relating research to practice Questions of content

#### **Current practice:**

•Perpetrator-oriented

•Over-emphasis on 1930s Auschwitz-centric

Undifferentiated victims

•'Never again'

#### **IOE** approach:

Pre-war Jewish life How did Jewish people respond?

Key decisions and events Why and how did it happen? What did people know?

More detailed understanding of all victim groups Legacy and significance









#### Featured

New dates and venues for free CPD

UK government revise Country Report on Holocaust education

Teaching History - Holocaust edition

Relating the Holocaust to other genocides

20

EC

#### Helping teachers to transform Holocaust education

The Institute of Education (IOE) has created the world's first research-informed programme of teacher development in Holocaust education, uniquely responsive to classroom needs.

#### **Free Professional Development**



"I am really pleased that I took advantage of this <u>fantastic CPD</u> opportunity. It has opened my eyes and indeed my knowledge AND given me super ideas to implement into our curriculum." *Head of History, London* 

#### **Initial Teacher Education**

More



Your beginning teachers can benefit from a tailored one-day programme in Holocaust education, delivered at your university free of charge.

#### Logged in

My home page

View your information

Change Password

Logout

#### Resources



range of <u>resources</u>" History teacher, Liverpool

"Excellent direction to very wide

#### Registration



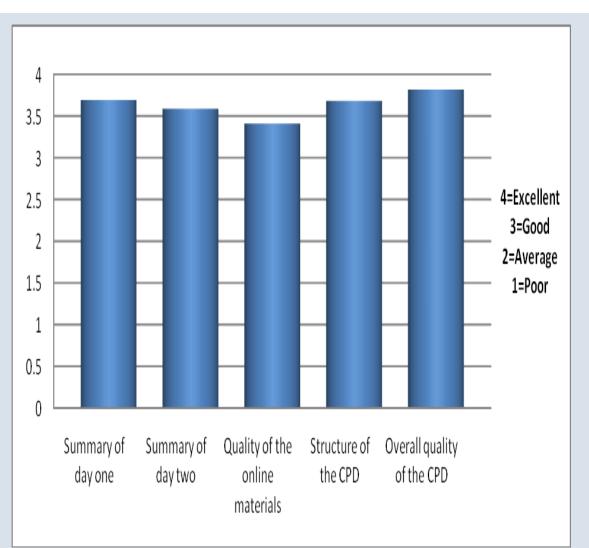
Valued at more than £600, the most ambitious CPD programme available in Holocaust education is offered free of charge to state secondary schools in venues across England.

Register now to book places.

# **Ongoing impact evaluation**



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The programme's evaluation goes beyond traditional feedback forms, and includes detailed follow-up, case studies, and teacher interviews.

This rich data directly informs the continued development of the programme.



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