

Democracy through Drama – DEMODRAM (<https://demodram.com/>)



The **Democracy through Drama Summer School @ project** seek to address a range of issues essential for democratic classrooms and schools that are facilitated by competent teachers aiming to increase student civic engagement and democratic awareness and participation. It aims at enabling teachers (including teachers with little or no experience in drama and theatre in education to work with drama practitioners and apply drama techniques to their curriculum subject areas in order to activate student voice and civic engagement.

Drama in Education (DiE) is a pedagogical process that seeks to balance both the form and content of drama. Drama in Education can engage participants with an element of living through the drama, whereby they bring themselves to the dramatic experience to learn about issues and concepts raised in the drama and through drama. Importantly Drama in Education relies on engaging participants in fiction – fiction that they are creating themselves – and this provides a form of protection, which offers an educational, rather than a therapeutic perspective. Drama in Education in this sense creates a space for participants to understand the world in which they live. We believe that this approach lends itself to enabling an exploration of content from other subject disciplines, such as the humanities or languages. This is particularly useful for making difficult, or controversial issues, meaningful and accessible to young people.

Democracy through Drama Summer School

July 1st- 6th, 2018 Marathon, Greece

PROGRAMME

EVENTS

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1 July 2018	2 July 2018	3 July 2018	4 July 2018	5 July 2018	6 July 2018
<p>Participants' Arrivals & Registration (from 14:00 on)</p>	<p>9:30 – 11:00 Context building and why we need democratic classrooms: A workshop to explore democratic classrooms, their importance and how we might create them. <i>Christopher Bolton Birmingham City University, UK</i></p>	<p>9:30 – 11:00 Step by step: A short journey can become quite long. Slowing it down opens space for examination and meaning-making. A workshop on turning a text from the curriculum into a situation. <i>Adam Bethlenfalvy InSite, Hungary</i></p>	<p>9:30 – 11:00 Working in role: How the use of character can help learners access meaning <i>Ed Lee Heartlands Academy, UK</i></p>	<p>9:30 – 11:00 The Wall: What happens when you are stopped from making a journey. An exploration of how a drama approach can be used to enhance understanding. <i>Christopher Bolton, Birmingham City University, UK</i></p>	<p>9:30 – 11:00 Participants' Presentations, reflection and evaluation <i>Eleni Kanira Christopher Bolton Birmingham City University, UK</i></p>
<p>15:00 – 17:00 Welcome and Introduction: The DemoDram approach to democratic education <i>Eleni Kanira Birmingham City University, UK</i></p> <p>17:00 – 17:30 Democratic Encounters: "Speed Dating" with the Enquiring Classroom Summer School</p>	<p>11:15 – 13:00 De te fabula narrator. The migrating humanity in Mimesis Intercultural Dramaturgy for multilingual classes: From memory to mother tongues to tracing common histories <i>Gilberto Scaramuzzo Flavia Gallo Roma Tre University, Italy</i></p>	<p>11:15 – 13:00 Following the Signs. Dramatic enquiry through the use of significant objects: An exploration of how objects can be used in drama. <i>Ed Lee Heartlands Academy, UK</i></p>	<p>11:00 – 11:15 Break</p> <p>11:15 – 13:00 Digging deeper, using the structure of Five Levels of Meaning to understand what may lie behind an action: An approach to create depth in the examination of actions and incidents. <i>Adam Bethlenfalvy InSite, Hungary</i></p>	<p>11:15 – 13:00 Exploring Poetry through Mimesis in Education: fostering civic skills and democratic coexistence. <i>Gilberto Scaramuzzo Flavia Gallo Roma Tre University, Italy</i></p>	<p>11:15 – 13:00 Participants' sharing of ideas</p>
<p>18:00 – 20:30 Open Schools for Open Societies <i>Dr. Sofoklis Sotiriou Ellinogermaniki Agogi, Greece Patrick Sullivan Director, Curriculum & Assessment, NCCA, Ireland</i></p> <p>National curriculum standards: never-changing and ever-changing <i>Dr. Akihito Tomita Wakayama University, Japan</i></p> <p>The Enquiring Classroom: Values, Identity, Exploration <i>Prof Aislinn O'Donnell NUI Maynooth University, Ireland</i></p> <p>iMuSciCA: A web-based interactive lab for STEAM learning <i>Vassilis Katsouros Athena Research and Innovation Centre, Greece</i></p> <p>An expedition of a lifetime: Mars <i>Dr. Gernot Groemer Austrian Space Forum, Austria</i></p>	<p>15:00 – 17:30 The Square: A workshop to explore role, context, framing and task. <i>Christopher Bolton, Birmingham City University, UK</i></p>	<p>15:00 – 17:30 Mimesis in Education: Rediscover the human mimetic faculty and its relevance to self-expression and to understanding of the 'other'. <i>Gilberto Scaramuzzo Roma Tre University, Italy</i></p>	<p>16:00 – 23:00 Visit to the Acropolis Museum and the Acropolis</p> <p>Dinner in Plaka</p>	<p>15:00 – 17:00 'The mirror of Odysseus': A travel journal <i>Sara Lembrechts Nele Willems KEKI Children's Rights Knowledge Centre, Belgium</i></p> <p>17:00-18:00 The DemoDram online community in ODS <i>Stephanos Cherouvis Ellinogermaniki Agogi, Greece</i></p>	<p>Participants' departures</p>
	<p>Visit at Cape Sounio, Sanctuary of Poseidon</p>	<p>21:00 Virtual Visit to the Biosphere2, Arizona / USA</p>		<p>Farewell Dinner</p>	

Visit to Cape Sounio, Sanctuary of Poseidon (July 2nd, 18:00 – 23:30)



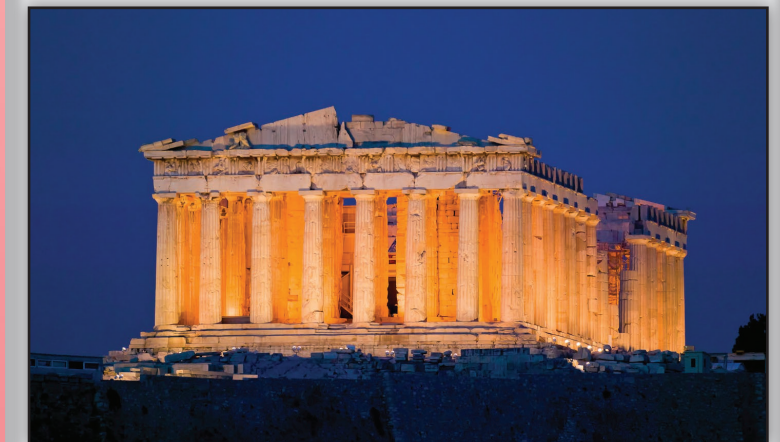
Cape Sounio is a promontory located 69 kilometres from Athens, at the southernmost tip of the Attica peninsula. According to legend, Cape Sounion is the spot where Aegeus, king of Athens, leapt to his death off the cliff, thus giving his name to the Aegean Sea. The sanctuary of Poseidon, one of the most important sanctuaries in Attica, is also located at Sounio. Archaeological finds on the site date from as early as 700 BC. Herodotus tells us that in the sixth century BC, the Athenians celebrated a quadrennial festival at Sounion, which involved Athens' leaders sailing to the cape in a sacred boat. The later temple at Sounion, whose columns still stand today, was probably constructed in 450-440 BC, over the ruins of a temple dating from the Archaic Period. Poseidon, the "God of the Sea" was considered to be a powerful god, second only to Zeus (Jupiter). The temple at Cape Sounion, was a venue where mariners, and also entire cities or states, could propitiate Poseidon, by making animal sacrifice, or leaving gifts.

Visit to the Acropolis Museum (July 4th, 16:00 – 18:30)



The New Acropolis Museum under the Acropolis of Athens "came to life" when at 2000, the Organization for the Construction of the New Acropolis Museum announced an invitation to a new tender, which came to fruition with the awarding of the design tender to Bernard Tschumi with Michael Photiadis and their associates and the completion of construction in 2007. The Museum has a total area of 25,000 square meters, with exhibition space of over 14,000 square meters, ten times more than that of the old museum on the Hill of the Acropolis. The new Museum offers all the amenities expected in an international museum of the 21st century. Permanent exhibitions: The Gallery of the Slopes of the Acropolis, The Archaic Gallery, The Parthenon Gallery, Propylaea-Athena Nike-Erechtheion, from 5th century BC to 5th century AC.

Visit to the Acropolis of Athens (July 4th, 19:00 – 20:30)



The greatest and finest sanctuary of ancient Athens, dedicated to the goddess Athena, dominates the centre of Athens from the rocky crag of the Acropolis. The most celebrated myths, religious festivals, earliest cults are all connected to this sacred precinct. These unique masterpieces of ancient architecture combine different orders and styles of Classical art in a most innovative manner and have influenced art and culture for many centuries. The Acropolis of the 5th century BC is the most accurate reflection of the splendour, power and wealth of Athens at its greatest peak, the Golden Age of Pericles. In the mid-fifth century BC, when the Acropolis became the seat of the Athenian League, Pericles initiated an ambitious building project which lasted the entire second half of the fifth century BC. The architects, Ictinos and Callicrates, began the erection of this unique monument at 447 BC and the building was substantially completed by 432 BC. The most important buildings visible on the Acropolis are the Parthenon, the Propylaea, the Erechtheion and the temple of Athena Nike.