

## Workshop: What does civic education mean in the countries involved?

Civic Education	Austria	Germany	Greece	France
<b>What are the equivalent terms in your countries? What do is their meaning?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Politische Bildung</li> <li>▪ Demokratieerziehung</li> <li>▪ Politische Erwachsenenbildung</li> <li>▪ Staatsbürgerkunde (school)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Politische Bildung</li> <li>▪ Politik als Fach</li> <li>▪ Sozialkunde</li> <li>▪ Staatsbürgerkunde (GDR)</li> <li>▪ Gemeinschaftskunde</li> <li>▪ Demokratie lernen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agoi tu Politi (learning on history, state structure, human rights, EU, the spriti of olympics...)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Éducation populaire &lt;&gt; humanist mouvement (18th cent.): Fundamental knowledge (reading, writing)</li> <li>▪ School: éducation civique / histoire / géo</li> <li>▪ Human Rights Education</li> <li>▪ Social education</li> </ul>
<b>Where does it take place? (Settings)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Schools</li> <li>▪ Educational organisations (private, public, interest groups, political parties)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Schools (lessons, student participation)</li> <li>▪ Seminars, training courses, events</li> <li>▪ Community colleges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Schools (big difference between public and private schools!)</li> <li>▪ NGOs</li> <li>▪ unions and church</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ School</li> <li>▪ Youth and young adult structures („animation)</li> <li>▪ Social environment (lifelong)</li> </ul>
<b>Who are the „educators“, participants and stake-holders (institutions, organisations, interest groups...)?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Austrian Society of Civic Education</li> <li>▪ Forum Politische Bildung</li> <li>▪ Clerical institutes</li> <li>▪ Political parties</li> <li>▪ NGOs, social movements (Attac)</li> <li>▪ Youth organisations (Landjugend)</li> <li>▪ Student organisations</li> <li>▪ Senior citizen organisations</li> <li>▪ Educators: Teachers, activists, politicians, ...</li> <li>▪ Participants: Students, pupils, adults interest groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Only in schools certified and specialized educators</li> <li>▪ Gymnasiasten-problem</li> <li>▪ NGOS, Institutes (independant, political, clerical)</li> <li>▪ Political Foundations</li> <li>▪ Trade Unions</li> <li>▪ Regional and federal government agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry</li> <li>▪ Teachers</li> <li>▪ Students</li> <li>▪ Parents</li> <li>▪ NGOs</li> </ul>	
<b>How is it done?</b>	<p>Principle of civic education as a transversal principle in schools</p> <p>Seminars, training courses, lectures</p>	<p>Beuthelsbach Consensus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Empowerment</li> <li>▪ No indoctrination or overwhelming,</li> <li>▪ Be controverse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Formal teaching (official materials)</li> <li>▪ Projects</li> </ul>	

