

This is a repository copy of *Drama and citizenship education in England and Japan*.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:

<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/100481/>

Version: Published Version

Article:

Elliott, Victoria, Fukazawa, Hiro, Ikeno, Norio et al. (4 more authors) (2015) Drama and citizenship education in England and Japan. *Teaching Citizenship*. pp. 50-51.

Reuse

Items deposited in White Rose Research Online are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved unless indicated otherwise. They may be downloaded and/or printed for private study, or other acts as permitted by national copyright laws. The publisher or other rights holders may allow further reproduction and re-use of the full text version. This is indicated by the licence information on the White Rose Research Online record for the item.

Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

Velda Elliott, Hiroaki Fukazawa, Norio Ikeno, Sarah Olive Catherine Sawyer, Jun Watanabe and Ian Davies

Drama and citizenship education in England and Japan

In this article the authors discuss their initial thoughts about a collaboration between Citizenship and Drama educators. They illustrate the range of ways in which these subjects could be connected, and in doing so highlight some important dimensions of citizenship education.



citizenship education emphasises participation. The essence of drama in schools is experience and engagement. As such there should be a good deal of common ground between teachers and students of citizenship and drama. Intrigued by the potential overlaps between these areas a group of people in Japan and England have started to work together on a project. We want to be able to clarify the nature of any connections that might exist between citizenship and drama, we want to see what people do as they teach and learn and, crucially, we want to make an impact on future practice by developing educational resources that help students and teachers. In this article we raise a few of the issues that we are beginning to explore. This article is one of the ways we are using to begin to lay the foundations for future work.

In some ways our project will take place in fairly well trodden ground. Others have explored the relationship between drama and developing citizenship, and some of our own work in citizenship (e.g. Ikeno, 2011) and drama (Watanabe and Neelands, 2009) shows some indications of the areas that need to be further investigated. However, we should recognise that, perhaps curiously for citizenship educators, the idea that there may be a connection between these fields is resisted by some. David Mamet (1994) has explicitly stated that drama cannot be used to change the world. Jonathan Levy (1987, p.8) has written eloquently of the danger of trying to use theatre as a lever to change the world: 'when art is used to teach, either the teaching or the art must

potential to grow as a citizen.

Secondly, a member of a theatre audience or a participant in a drama activity must watch an event that is about something. The experience or the process of theatre-going is perhaps not the only thing that matters; rather, content is important. We are struck by how many plays focus on what we might broadly call social and political issues. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar and The Merchant of Venice (and many others), modern classics such as those of Arthur Miller and J. B. Priestley as well as the work of contemporary playwrights such as David Hare and Tom Stoppard (and many others) are full of citizenship themes. This, of course, stands alongside those drama activities written and performed by young people that allow them to explore key moments of past and present in society (e.g. see a drama activity on dementia by the young people of The Joseph Rowntree School, York supported by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation www.jrf.org.uk/film/breaking-thoughts).

Thirdly, the processes of drama may be ideal for helping young people to think, to express their points of view and generally to develop the skills of informed and responsible participation. The standard practices of drama specialists such as warm-ups, role play, hot seating, conscience alley, forum theatre allow not only for thinking and action but also feeling. For example, Winston and Strand (2013) referring to drama work with young people in the specially written Tapestry declare that theatre in education has a 'special contribution to democratic dialogue in its ability to create and sustain a spirit of lively and enjoyable exchange over sensitive and difficult issues and to leave the great majority of participants with a spirit of goodwill' (p. 77). Drama has the potential to allow young people the space to experience emotion and to do so in a way that allows for mature responses to challenging issues. Drama and citizenship education allow for expression but are not designed to promote an unhelpful, de-stabilising form of feeling. 'To work and play collaboratively within group settings, a level of emotional regulation is needed' (Fleer & Hammer, 2013, p. 241). It may be possible that this positive exploration of self and society is valuable for helping people engage critically in mature and responsible ways.

We need, of course, as we continue to develop our project to ask some searching questions about the connection between drama and citizenship education. Perhaps the key question is whether citizenship and/or, theatre/drama are to be seen as 'space', technique (motivational content

or process) or something more fundamental? If we allow for too much flexibility in how we characterise citizenship and drama we are perhaps opening ourselves to the possibility of an unhelpful 'anything goes' approach. And we are aware of the ways in which education interacts with other forces in society allowing or debarring certain sorts of work. The liberal approach to education in the Taisho-era (1920s and 1930s) in Japan and the 1960s radical education movements of the west gave rise to forms of education which were not seen when other pressures dominated. Certain types of work are possible only when other societal conditions exist. But we enter this project in a very positive mind-set determined to explore the public space, the social and political content of plays, the processes of interaction that help learners progress in relation to empathy, tolerance and other citizenship-related matters, and to use the rich, engaging techniques that are available to us as teachers in order to help promote understanding of society and participation in it.

References

Fleer, M., Hammer, M.D., 2013, 'Perezhivanie' in group settings: a cultural-historical reading of emotion regulation. *Australasian Journal of Early Childhood*, 38(3), 127-134.

Greene, J. P., Hitt, C., Kraybill, A. & Bogulski, C. A. (2014). Learning from live theatre *Education Next*, 14(4). <http://educationnext.org/learning-live-theater/> accessed 16 December 2014.

The processes of drama may be ideal for helping young people to think, to express their points of view and generally to develop the skills of informed and responsible participation.

Ikeno, N. (ed. (2011)). *Citizenship education in Japan*. Bloomsbury, London.

Levy, J. (1987) *A Theatre of the Imagination* (Charlottesville, Va.: New Plays Inc.)

Mamet, D. (1994). *A whore's profession: notes and essays*. Faber & Faber.

Watanabe, J. and Neelands, J. (2009). *Using drama as a medium of instruction*. Tokyo, Bansei Shobo Publications

Winston, J., & Strand, S. (2013). *Tapestry and the aesthetics of theatre in education as dialogic encounter and civil exchange*. *Research in Drama Education: The Journal of Applied Theatre and Performance*, 18(1), 62-78.