

# Innovative, pedagogical approach combines music and live storytelling. Contemporary educational technique has its effectiveness proven through performance of „I’ll take that one“.

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Název grantu: A groundbreaking, contemporary and unique pedagogical initiative: the use of dramatic and musical media to tell the story of the evacuation of children in the Czech Republic and in England during the Second World War. A contemporary and outstanding pedagogical model for use in curricula in the educational institutes <schools and universities> in this country and in Poland, England and Germany.

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**Abstract** “I’ll take that one” told the little known and now fading story of child evacuation during a time of great conflict. It told the tale through a new medium and the effectiveness of this strategy is documented here. In 2019 the whole world commemorated 80 years since the beginning of one of the most tragic events of modern history, World War II. The project of the students and the teachers of the Technical University of Liberec (T.U.L) within the framework of the Student Grant Competition 2019, was born of these important events. The project perceived and conceived them from a pedagogical-didactic point of view. Expressive melodramatic approaches of conveying oral history became the starting point. The evacuation of children during World War II in England and Bohemia was an international project based on cooperation with the University of Suffolk from England. Prof. H. Osborne introduced to the students the historical background of England's evacuated children during World War II and facilitated meetings with living witnesses who were evacuated as children. An important parallel to these stories were the stories of the Czech children known as the Winton children who were rescued on trains, and found salvation within English families. The expressive, melodramatic retention and mediation of oral history from an artistic perspective, in the form of a compiled program, was a partial output of the project, addressing elementary and secondary school students and their teachers, university students and the general public in our country, England, Germany and Poland. In the second step, the project sought answers and wanted to verify the effectiveness of musical and melodramatic forms as a supporting means of education.

**Keywords** Education, music, music education, melodramatic procedures, oral history, pedagogy, storytelling

## 1. INTRODUCTION

2019 was the year when the whole world commemorated one of the most tragic events of the 20th century, the beginning of World War

II. From pedagogical and sociological perspectives it is very important to discuss topics related to this event. Due to the need to commemorate these historical events, teachers and students of the Technical University of Liberec decided to experiment with a combination of music, speech and melodramatic expression to introduce the theme of evacuated children of early World War II in Bohemia and England. They told the stories of Bohemian children from the so-called Winton trains and the stories of evacuated children from England. In August and September 1939, trains departed from London and Prague to evacuate a million and a half English children and 685 Bohemian children. All these children of Bohemia and England found their new home with unknown English families. The stories of Winton's children were more sorrowful; after the war they usually could not return to their families; they were deported to extermination camps during the war.

It was decided that oral history should be used as a pedagogical method, which in its lay form has a profound significance in pedagogical practice, where the aim is to educate not only with written academic words, but also with authentic oral stories. The collected personal testimonies of the so-called Winton children and British citizens, who as children were evacuated from strategic locations, provided a series of profound true stories of the darkest and brightest sides of humanity. The students carefully recorded and collected stories. Nine stories of oral history were interconnected with ten choral compositions. The power of the spoken word was supported by expressive music. However, the pedagogical goals were not only historical and musical, but also linguistic, as the stories had to be told in different languages. Four countries were selected: the Czech Republic, Germany, Poland and England. The task was to perform the show in these countries and to present the situation at the beginning of World War II in Europe. The challenge was to reach different audiences: children in schools in the UK and the Czech Republic, university students in all countries, and the general public in the Czech Republic, England, Germany and Poland. The performances were performed in Czech, English and German.

The project verified whether melodramatic practices in conjunction with oral history and choral compositions would provide a deeper impact on the understanding of historical events and human experience. This paper presents and describes the methodology and results of the whole project.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Oral history

What is oral history? Oral history -learning from the oral communication of persons who were participants or witnesses of an event, process or time - is perceived in two ways. It is primarily a qualitative research method for researching societies controlled by regimes where there is no plurality of sources and where there is a prevalence of documents of state and party origin, which only recorded events that were considered significant by their originators. Outside the academic sphere in history, the oral history method is applied in journalism as well as in lay, communicative practice. It represents a significant stream for the transmission of "history" against the background of human experience, an experience that could not be transmitted because of the ideology of totalitarian assessment of facts, and where the sources of this information are inaccessible or destroyed (Vaněk 2011).

From the perspective of methodological and didactic procedures of future teachers, the lay form of oral history is also incorporated into the teaching process and is one of the motivating methods leading to active creative involvement of pupils in relation to the nearest surroundings, place of residence etc. (Vaněk 2011). The methodological portal of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports recommends the inclusion of the lay form of oral history in the classroom; it is supported because of its close links with those who have actually experienced historical events. It is recommended as an important motivational element (Herink 2014). The project enabled students to learn about the phenomenon of oral history and work with it, to process it and to prepare it for expressive melodramatic expression.

### 2.2 Musical and dramatic methods

Musical-dramatic methodical procedures are a frequently used phenomenon in pedagogy, but they are mostly related to the dramatic expression of a song or musical composition. We can find them often in literature linking songs with various activities (Kulhánková 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009), (Tichá 1999, 2007, 2009). They are a simplified concept of opera or ballet form. Other musical-dramatic techniques make use of alternating dramatic, spoken language with musical expression. This phenomenon is, besides the pedagogical level, very often used in music therapy, when students or clients respond to a given story or mood in a speech by instrumental play, most often by improvisation on elementary musical instruments (Šímanovský 1999, 2015), (Beníčková 2017). Music-dramatic techniques are also used by music-fiction. Here, too, clients can respond to narration, mood, colour, emotional experience or, most often, personally interpret the reproduced musical expression. The educational process is the methodical linking of the expressive form with the reflective dialogue. Most often, however, these are shorter musical areas, to which the personality of the individual subsequently responds in the form of reflective dialogue (Drlíčková 2014).

### 2.3 Current use of melodramatic musical forms

Melodramatic procedures are less used. Their application is based on the musical form of melodrama, which developed in the 18th and 19th centuries, (Fibich, Foerster, Suk, Martinů, Stravinsky and others), in which the spoken language accompanied by music is used, instead of singing. The form of melodrama exists in the form of concert or scene. These procedures always aim to increase the expressive effect of the text. Because of their difficulty in the area of instrumental play or other musical expression, they are often not used in the educational process. This project was a melodramatic rendition of oral history stories in conjunction with choral compositions. The project was based on the assumption that a melodramatic expression, a music-tinged text, will contribute to a stronger expressive experience, conveying a deeper understanding and understanding of historically important events (Powell 2018). In combination with the choral composition, the personality of the receiving individual can help to better understand the presented events on mental, emotional and physical levels. The project therefore wanted to grasp this process methodically and verify it.

## 3. SURVEY AND OUTPUTS

The project *Trains of Hope / I'll Take That One / Züge der Hoffnung* was supported by the Student Grant Competition of the Technical University of Liberec and was initiated by the teachers of the Faculty of Education MgA. Jana Konvalinková Ph.D. and Christopher Muffett M.A., PGCE. The project involved a total of 18 students from this university, including 11 students from the Faculty of Education (4 in the field of Primary School Teacher Training, 3 in the field of English Language / Czech Language and Literature for Education, 1 in the field of English Language / Geography for Education, 1 in the field of German Language / Spanish for Education, 2 in the field of Teacher Training for Kindergartens), 4 students from the Faculty of Textile Engineering (field of study Textile Design and Technology), 1 student from the Faculty of Arts and Architecture in the field of Architecture and Urban Design and 1 student from the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Mechanical Engineering. In the first phase of the project, students collected and gathered personal testimonies of first the so-called Czech Winton children and second the citizens of the United Kingdom, who had experienced the evacuation of 1939 as children. Many authentic testimonies were provided. Nine stories of oral history were then intertwined with 10 choral compositions, which the whole body of students and teachers searched for together. The initial phase of the project was followed by four parallel activities. Rehearsal of choral compositions, translation of prepared stories into English and German, rehearsal of storytelling in Czech, English, and German, and creation of materials for a questionnaire/survey. The third phase was the connection of choral compositions and stories into a composed program called *Trains of Hope / I'll Take That One / Züge der Hoffnung*. In this form, the project was presented at universities, schools, and to the general public.

Project *Trains of Hope / I'll Take That One / Züge der Hoffnung* presented the questionnaire/survey a total of 21 times in 4 different countries. 10 times in the Czech Republic and 11 times abroad, in England, Poland and Germany. A total of 2,443 respondents were addressed.

In the Czech Republic at 3 elementary schools for 230 pupils from 7th to 9th grades, 1 secondary school for 95 pupils, and 120 students from 2 universities, the Technical University of Liberec and the University of Hradec Králové. The questionnaire/survey was presented to the public twice, in the Shoah Memorial to commemorate the Holocaust in Liberec and in the Church of Sts.

Antonín in Liberec, in cooperation with the Archdeacon of Liberec, under the auspices of the Liberec Region and the City of Liberec. A total of 780 students and teachers from the Technical University of Liberec, prominent personalities of the Liberec region and honorary guests - Winton's children, his Excellency Ambassador of the State of Israel and the audience.

Abroad, the project and its survey were presented 11 times. In Germany at the University of Neisse in Górlitz (35 students) and in the Marienthal monastery complex for students of the Evangelical High School of Herrnhut and the public (150).

In Poland at Karkonosze College in Jelenia Góra for 153 students.

In England 8 times, at 2 elementary schools (150 pupils), at the University of Suffolk (195 students, teachers and the public) and at 5 public presentations in the Suffolk regions (455 students).

The questionnaire/survey was completed by 2,443 respondents:  
 375 pupils from 7th to 9th grades of elementary schools and grammar schools in the Czech Republic  
 150 primary school pupils in England  
 120 High School Students in Germany  
 546 university students and teachers – Czech Republic, Poland, Germany, England  
 1 385 public representatives

The survey asked:

1. Is the method of presenting personal stories with melodramatic expression a suitable means for a better understanding of the historical facts concerning the evacuation of the children of Bohemia and England at the beginning of World War II?  
 Of the 2443 survey participants only 12 answered that they did not know, the other responded in the affirmative.

2. Is the method of expressive statement of oral history combined with music, vocal compositions and melodramatic practices seen as being appropriate and correct?  
 Of the 2443 survey participants, only 8 responded that they did not know, the other answers were positive.

3. Which combined story of oral history and music was perceived by you as being "the strongest"?  
 Overall, no story with the highest preference was chosen. The stories preference showed balanced figures.

4. Through this performance did students of the universities in the Czech Republic, England, Poland and Germany have the opportunity to become acquainted with didactic-methodological procedures for the processing of oral history and specifically with expressive, musical-melodramatic procedures? Could these procedures be adopted within their curricula?  
 This part of the survey was only completed by university students and educators.

546 interviewed students and university teachers in the Czech Republic, England, Poland and Germany responded yes to the first question and yes to the second if they would have materials enough to guide them.

5. Would they welcome school educators, parents and the public in general to develop courses or e-learning materials aimed at linking thematic units with expressive, musical-melodramatic approaches?  
 This part of the survey addressed school educators and the general public.

All of the 1,385 respondents representing the public and school teachers would welcome the opportunity to get acquainted with and to look at materials linking selected thematic units with an expressive concept.

#### 4. WORK ANALYSIS AND PARTIAL CONCLUSIONS

- Thanks to the questionnaire/survey, the project found that the proposed composed program was balanced and none of the oral history stories had a prevailing preference. This testified both to the power contained within each story and to the correct choice of expressive - melodramatic processing.
- The project firstly concluded that there were no differences in preferences and perceptions of the presented facts in countries of different cultural – and historical development. Secondly it demonstrated that this concert, this performance combining oral history and music, expressed well the integrity and courage of the real-life players in this particular human drama. Thirdly it showed that fundamental humanity and human values were always superior to territorial division.
- The project opened the door to dialogues in the families of pupils and students and lead to the subsequent transfer of family experiences back to the school environment.
- The whole project achieved an unprecedented response, according to the evaluation of the questionnaire survey and also according to immediate reactions, discussions and comments. Methodological procedures combining the layman's form of oral history with expressive melodramatic musical have proved to be a right and appropriate means of expression of these historical stories.
- Adopted by all ages.
- The project together with the questionnaire survey reached a partial conclusion that the elaboration of methodological materials is an important step to enable similarly conceived projects to be implemented in schools, universities, in the environment of leisure activities or in families.
- In notes, discussions and reactions, the following conclusions were particularly perceived and appreciated:
  - The need and importance to report on the stories of the beginning of World War II and the theme of the evacuation of children in this period
  - Respect for the actions of ordinary people who preserve the ideals of humanity must be given
  - The programme was executed thoroughly
  - Blending verbal expression with music creates an effective educational medium
  - Stories and music for this period of history were appropriate and chosen well

#### 5. CONCLUSION

This project defends the use of combined music and drama as an effective pedagogical tool in all levels of education. It also defends the effectiveness of interdisciplinary cooperation.

The original premises, which the students and teachers involved with the project tried to prove and defend, were proved and defended. It was assumed that the use of oral history associated with musical melodramatic would be one of the most effective methods of education. This was shown to be true as appreciated and stated in the statements by both addressed respondents and historians.

The fact that the project's audience demonstrated no overriding preference for any specific presented story and its musical composite showed that such a method of expression has the right balance of language, music and melodrama and is an effective tool of education. The project noted that it opens the door to dialogues in the families of pupils and students, and this leads to the subsequent transfer of family experiences back to the school environment. The project demonstrated that the profound significance of true human

stories combined with music, contributes to deeper emotional interest, deepens the appreciation of this period, and also contributes to the "survival" of each presented life story.

Musical – didactic procedures were defended and these procedures will find their way to teachers and pupils of primary and secondary education as a result of this project. These procedures will become anchored into didactic methodology within the framework of the university education of future primary education teachers and music education specialists. The project's findings defended the importance of methodological procedures and their mediation through courses involving e – learning materials and scripts. The findings defended the readiness of the authors and the student team to create study materials. They also contributed to strengthening the reasoning behind music education being an essential part of the basic and general education of each individual.

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