## Birth, Death and Survival:

exploring pre-service teacher identity and how to think differently about teacher education using the work of Hannah Arendt

Dr. Linzi McKerr
University of Worcester







## The landscape of English education

- High levels of accountability and performativity
- Marketisation of schools
- High teacher attrition rates
- Challenging recruitment levels to teacher education

What is the resulting impact on teacher education, and particularly on pre-service teachers as they begin their teacher education journey?



## **The Problem**

Beauchamp and Thomas (2009) highlight that the teaching profession has pre-service teachers who have an unclear sense of their identity...



1. How can an Arendtian framework enable preservice teachers to perceive and interrogate their professional identity?

- 2. How can Labour, Work and Action be used to identify influences acting upon professional identity of pre-service teachers?
- 3. In what ways do pre-service teachers use Arendtian thinking to verbalise the process of becoming teachers?



### **Research context:**

- One year, full-time Post Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE) programme, with Qualified Teacher Status (QTS).
- Blocks of university- school- university learning.
- Seminars include professional studies, and subject based sessions; assignments lead to 60 Masters credits.
- Three school placements carried out in two schools
- 3 participants: 1 male, 2 females





## Arendtian framework: Hannah Arendt's The Human Condition (1958, 1998)

In order to answer the research questions I used Arendt's 3 fundamental activities- *labour*, *work* and *action* to look at the influences at work on PST identity:

- Labour –'survival' of the individual and the species
- Work- artificial world created through human activity, leads to 'worldliness', creates a permanence
- Action- activity between people in political and social spheres, leads to 'plurality' and creates history

In addition I used Arendt's six conditions for PST to verbalise their journey: birth, death, survival, worldliness, plurality, selfdevelopment



## Data collection tools- all qualitative

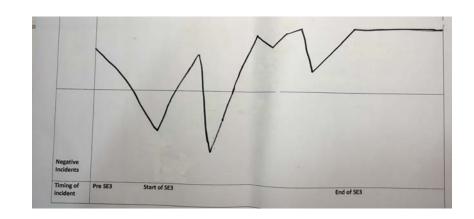
Narrative 1:Life history gathered through online survey

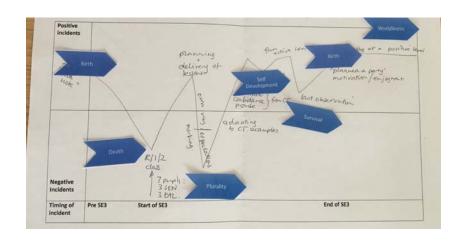
Narrative 2: Semi structured interviews

Narrative 3: Critical incident timelines

## **Analytical framework:**

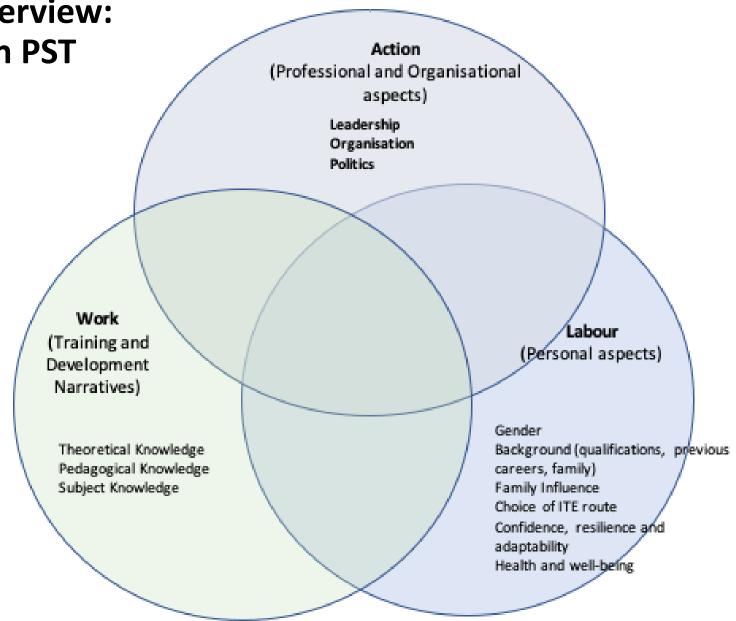
Arendt's 'conditions': birth, death, survival, worldliness, plurality and self development



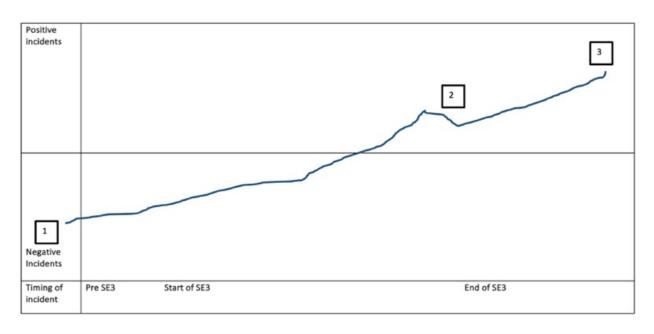


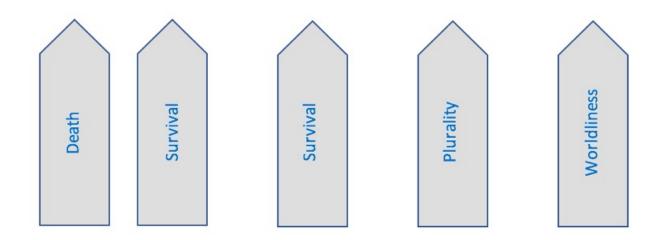
Findings from the interview: 3 influences acting on PST identity

- Personal; training and development; professional and organisational,
- Non linear, non sequential

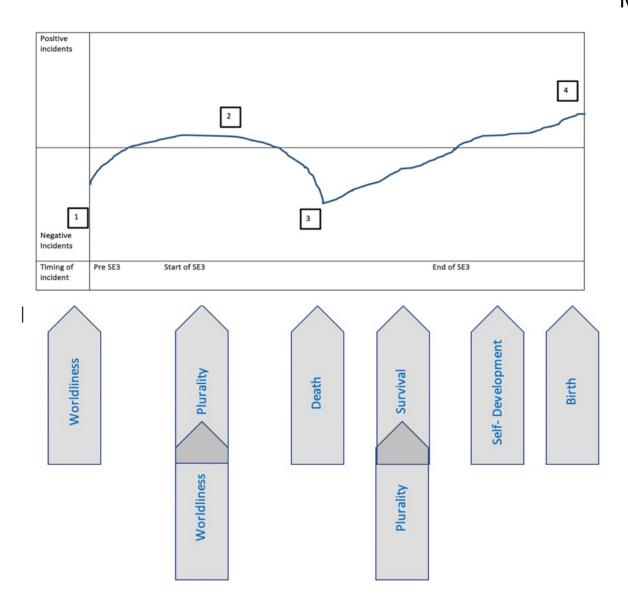


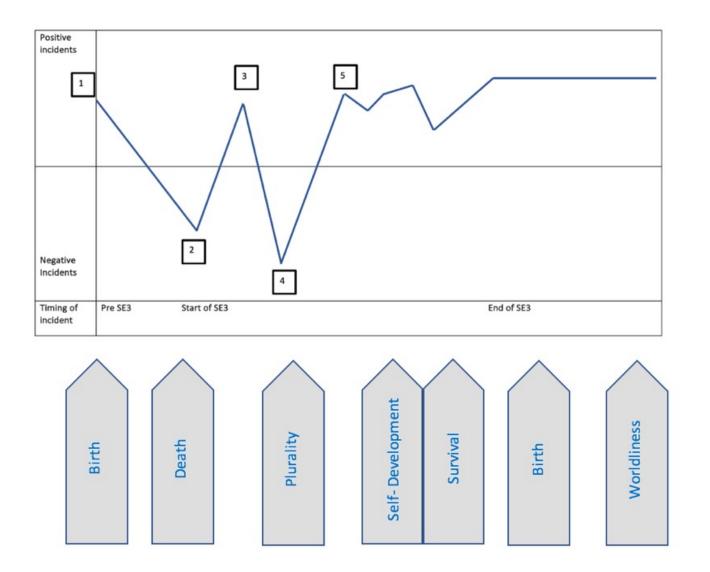






### Monica





# Findings from the critical incident timelines: pattern of death, survival and plurality

#### Death:

- Isolated in an unfamiliar school;
- Unable to bring university and school identities together;
- 'Mental health crisis;
- Cultural differences
- Questioning the practices and politics of the school
- Unable to bring their strengths and experience to placement.

#### Survival:

- Attempting to get back on track;
- Long periods of negativity;
- Self esteem affected;
- Reluctant to ask for help
- Changing structure of the placement
- Removing responsibilities and pressure

#### Plurality:

- Dialogic and collaborative practice;
- Supportive and adaptive mentoring
- Actively making decisions about their own identity

## **Practical suggestions (1)**

The need for a third space for teacher education (Cuenca et al., 2011; Dyson, 2010; Lee, 2018) to denote a space of triadic collaboration between university, school and pre-service teacher (Zeichner, 2010) in order to:

- Allow pre-service teachers time to think for themselves; safe and unjudged spaces, time out peer support sessions, impartial staff to talk to
- Raise the profile and purpose of teacher education in a more contemporary way by developing ways of shared working;
- To work differently and to challenge the educational status quo



## **Practical suggestions (2)**



To re-think what we expect of pre-service teachers.

- Rather than keeping pre-service teachers busy practising the 'apprenticeship' of teaching, Dyson (2010: 17) asserts that we need to see them as "discerning individuals, capable of monitoring their own progress in learning and in control of themselves ..."
- Pre-service teachers are 'people-who-teach' and who have skills and expertise to bring to their TE programme.
- Need to negotiate their placement in light of these skills, while meeting professional standards

## **Practical suggestions (3)**

To recognise that becoming a teacher is a non-linear journey

- Building flexibility into TE programmes to include time out with support packages put in place
- Non-assessed time in placement
- Continuity of support between schools
- Adaptive mentoring in response to the need of the preservice teacher: from induction to employment as teachers



# Calling for reform of teacher education that enables the 'flourishing' of pre-service teachers

- A pedagogy of 'Obstinate' teacher education? (Biesta, 2019)
- Teacher education should be prepared to take risks.



## Thank you for listening

I.mckerr@worc.ac.uk

#### References

Arendt, H., 1998. The Human Condition, 2nd ed., Chicago: Chicago University Press.

Beauchamp, C. & Thomas, L., 2009. Understanding teacher identity: An overview of issues in the literature and implications for teacher education. *Cambridge Journal of Education*, 39(2), pp.175–189.

Cuenca, A., Schmeichel, M., Butler, B.M., Dinkelman, T. & Nichols Jnr, J.R. 2011. Creating a 'third space' in student teaching: Implications for the university supervisor's status as outsider. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 27, pp.1068–1077.

Dyson, M., 2010. What might a person-centred model of teacher education look like in the 21st century? The transformism model of teacher education. *Journal of Transformative Education*, 8(1), pp.3–21.

Lee, R., 2018. Breaking down barriers. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 69(2), pp.118–126.

Zeichner, K., 2010. Rethinking the connections between campus courses and field experiences in college- and university-based teacher education. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 61(1–2), pp.89–99.