

DEBATING THE
FUTURE OF
EUROPE AND
CHALLENGING
EUROSCEPTICISM



Eu Defence Network

Presented by
ABF

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*...trying to channel criticism of the EU
into positive driver for the European integration..*



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Media Literacy & Media Literacy Education

MEDIA LITERACY

encompasses practices that allow people to access, critically evaluate, and create or manipulate media. It is the ability to access, analyse, evaluate, create and act using all forms of communications.

MEDIA LITERACY EDUCATION

The purpose is to help individuals of all ages to develop the habits of inquiry and skills of expression that they need to be critical thinkers, effective communicators and active citizens in today's world.



1. Media Literacy Education requires active inquiry and critical thinking about the messages we receive and create.
2. Media Literacy Education expands the concept of literacy (i.e., reading and writing) to include all forms of media.
3. Media Literacy Education builds and reinforces skills for learners of all ages. Like literacy, those skills necessitate integrated, interactive, and repeated practice.
4. Media Literacy Education develops informed, reflective and engaged participants, essential for a democratic society.
5. Media Literacy Education recognizes that media are a part of culture and function as agents of socialization.
6. Media Literacy Education affirms that people use their individual skills, beliefs and experiences to construct their own meanings from media messages.



Pedagogical basis of Media Literacy Education



Holistic learning

Holistic learning promotes the development of people as a whole, of their intellectual, emotional, social, physical, artistic, creative and spiritual potentials. Holistic learning also implies that learning takes place in a social context that encompasses all everyday experiences, it is therefore interdisciplinary and cuts across the traditional subjects in school curricula.



Open-ended learning

Open-ended learning is structured so that multiple/complex answers to problems are not only possible, but expected.

Open-ended learning encourages self-confidence to express opinions and critical thinking. Media literacy may result in different opinions, understanding, interpretations of the media message.



Participation

Participation means that young people take part in making decision about what and how they are going to learn about media literacy. Through participation young people develop various competences including those of decision making, listening, empathy with and respect for others and taking responsibility for their own decisions and actions.



Co-operative learning

In co-operative learning people learn together, work together to seek outcomes that are beneficial both to themselves and to all members of the group. Co-operative learning promotes higher achievement and greater productivity, more caring, supportive, and committed relationship and greater social competence and self-esteem.



Experiential learning (learning through experience)

Learning through experience or discovery learning is the corner stone for Media Literacy Education because media literacy skills and values such as communication, critical thinking, advocacy cannot be taught, they have to be learned through experience and practiced.



David Kolb's cycle of experiential learning

