



HOW DO WE KNOW WE ARE INTERNATIONALLY MINDED IN A NATIONAL SCHOOL?

Melanie SWETZ & James SWETZ
Bilkent Erzurum Laboratory School / TURKEY

This presentation is not about:

- Agreeing on a common definition of International Mindedness.
- Developing a curriculum for teaching International Mindedness.
- Promoting the term International Mindedness over other concepts and terms like global awareness, internationalism, global literacy, international capabilities, or intercultural sensitivity.
- Presenting research on the effectiveness of teaching International Mindedness in schools.
- Exploring intimate ties between cultures.



From this presentation you will learn:

- There is a plethora of related and overlapping terms on the subject.
- What Global Culturalism is.
- How BELS defines, implements and measures International Mindedness.
- What you can do in your schools.





















































INTERNATIONAL MINDEDNESS?



ibo.org

Online curriculum centre

Blogs

Global engage

IB store

IB Answers

■ What is international mindedness?

Published 01/17/2012 12.34 AM | Updated 08/06/2014 09.35 PM

The IB describes attributes of international mindedness in the IB learner profile.

Education for international mindedness values the world as the broadest context for learning, develops conceptual understanding across a range of subjects and offers opportunities to inquire, act and reflect.

ibo.org Online curriculum centre

Blogs

Global engage

IB store

IB virtual community

IB Answers

English Français Españo	iol	Español	Français	English
-----------------------------	-----	---------	----------	---------



IB learner profile

The IB learner profile is the IB **mission statement** translated into a set of learning outcomes for the 21st century.

The learner profile provides a long-term vision of education. It is a set of ideals that can inspire, motivate and focus the work of schools and teachers, uniting them in a common purpose.

Read the full IB learner profile (174 kb, PDF)

IB learners we strive to be:

- · inquirers
- knowledgeable
- thinkers
- communicators
- principled
- · open-minded
- caring
- risk-takers
- balanced
- · reflective.

IB learner profile

The aim of all IB programmes is to develop internationally minded lizing their commo guardianship of the planet, help to create a peaceful world.

INQUIRERS

We nurture our curiosity, developing skills for inquiry and research. We know how to learn independently and with others. We learn with enthusiasm and sustain our love of learning throughout life.

KNOWLEDGEABLE

We develop and use conceptual understanding, exploring knowledge ac and ideas that **global significance** are with issues

THINKERS

We use critical and creative thinking skills to analyse and take responsible action on complex problems. We exercise initiative in making reasoned, ethical decisions.

COMMUNICATORS

more than confidently and creatively in more than many ways. We collaborate effectively, one language erspectives of other individuals and

PRINCIPLED

We act with integrity and honesty, with a strong sense of fairness and justice, and with respect for the dignity and rights of people everywhere. We take responsibility for our actions and their consequences.

OPEN-MINDED

We critically at well as the value our own cultures ersonal histories, as each and evaluate a range of point traditions of others own from the experience.

CARING

We show empathy, compassion and respect. We have a commitment to service, and we act to make a positive difference in the lives of others and in the world around us

RISK-TAKERS

We approach uncertainty with forethought and determination; we work independently and cooperatively to explore new ideas and innovative strategies. We are resourceful and resilient in the face of challenges and change.

BALANCED

We understand the importance of balancing different aspects of ourselves and others otional—to achieve cognize our interdependence with other people and with the world: live.

REFLECTIVE

We thoughtfully consider the world deas and experience. We v consider the world and weaknesses in order to support our learning and personal development.

The IB learner profile represents 10 attributes valued by IB World Schools. We believe these attributes, and others like them, can help individuals and groups become responsible members of local, national and global communities.



THE HANDBOOK FOR EVALUATORS

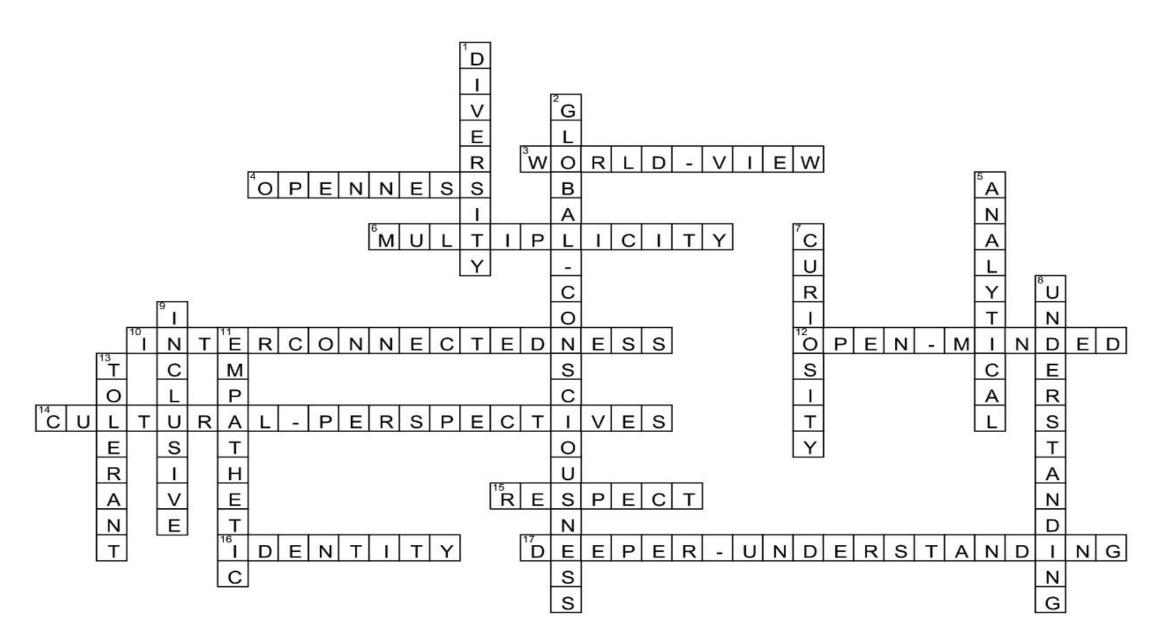


INTERNATIONAL MINDEDNESS?



International Mindedness

Attributes



INTERNATIONAL MINDEDNESS?







CAMBRIDGE

International Examinations

Excellence in education











व्यागिवामि



ولتركو الفتالامين







CAMBRIDGE

International Examinations

Excellence in education

لاالهالاالله













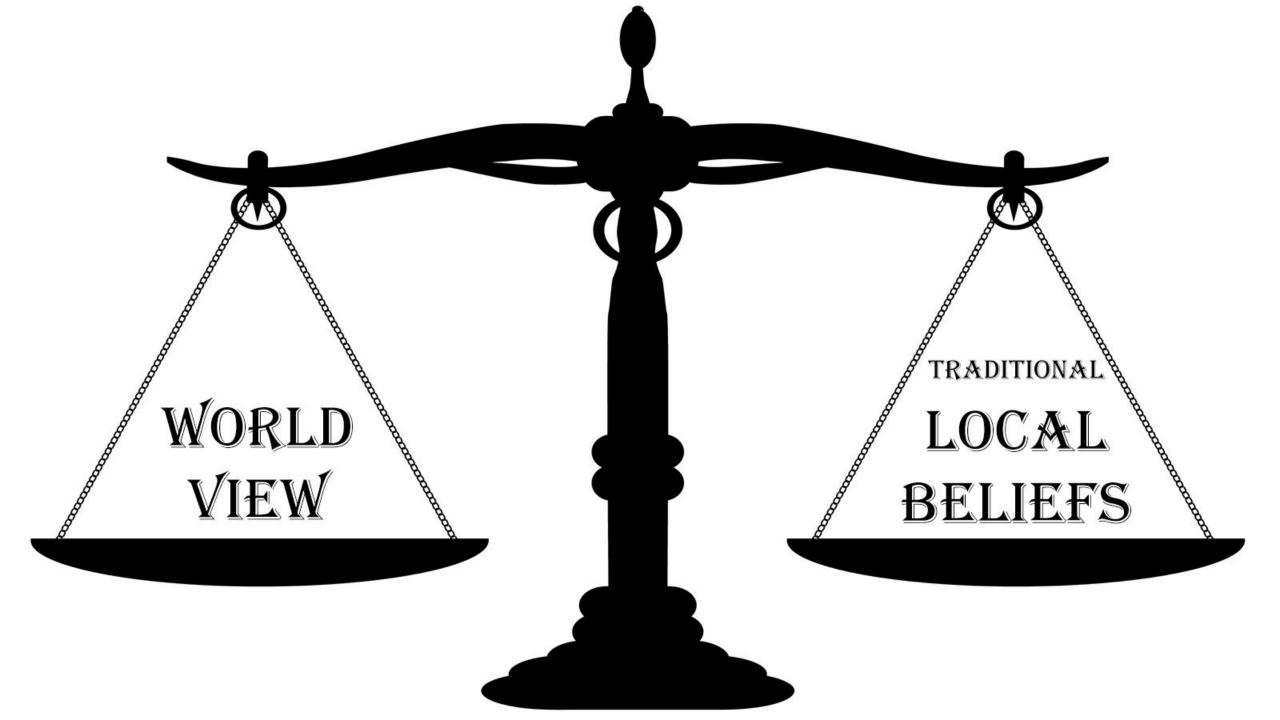
HONG KONG TO MACAU (2012)

DIANA (FORE)





multiculturalism international international globally minded sensitivity interculturalism international cultural diversity global culturally capabilities biculturalism citizenship sensitive culture internationally minded global mindedness



Wersity Mational 9 citizenship alopal L

GLOBAL CULTURALISM

international

international sensitivity

international capabilities

culturally sensitive

culture

global mindedness

globally minded multiculturalism

interculturalism

cultural diversity global

biculturalism citizenship

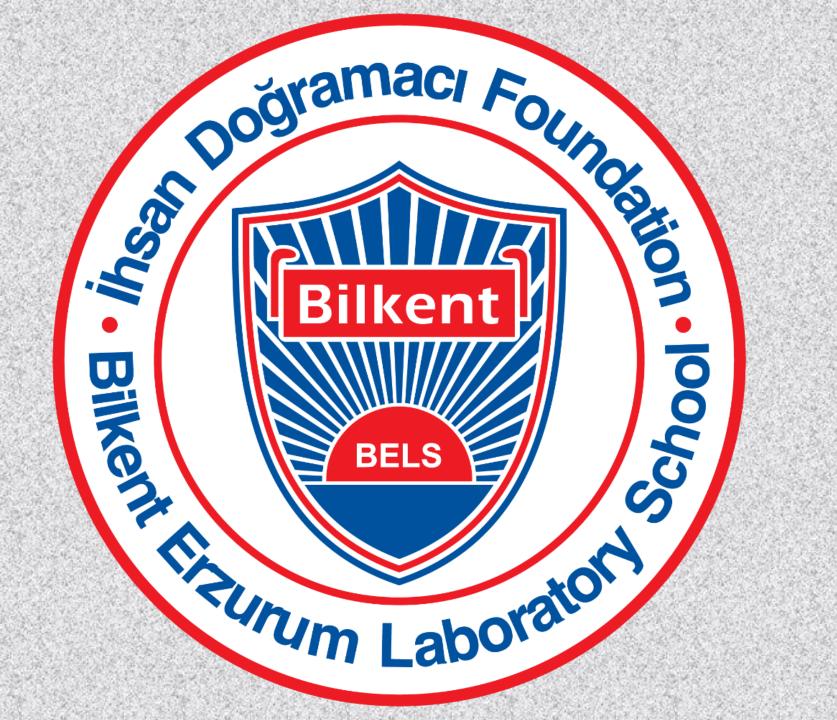
internationally minded





WHAT IS INTERNATIONAL MINDEDNESS AT OUR SCHOOL?

HOW DO OTHER SCHOOLS DEFINE INTERNATIONAL MINDEDNESS?







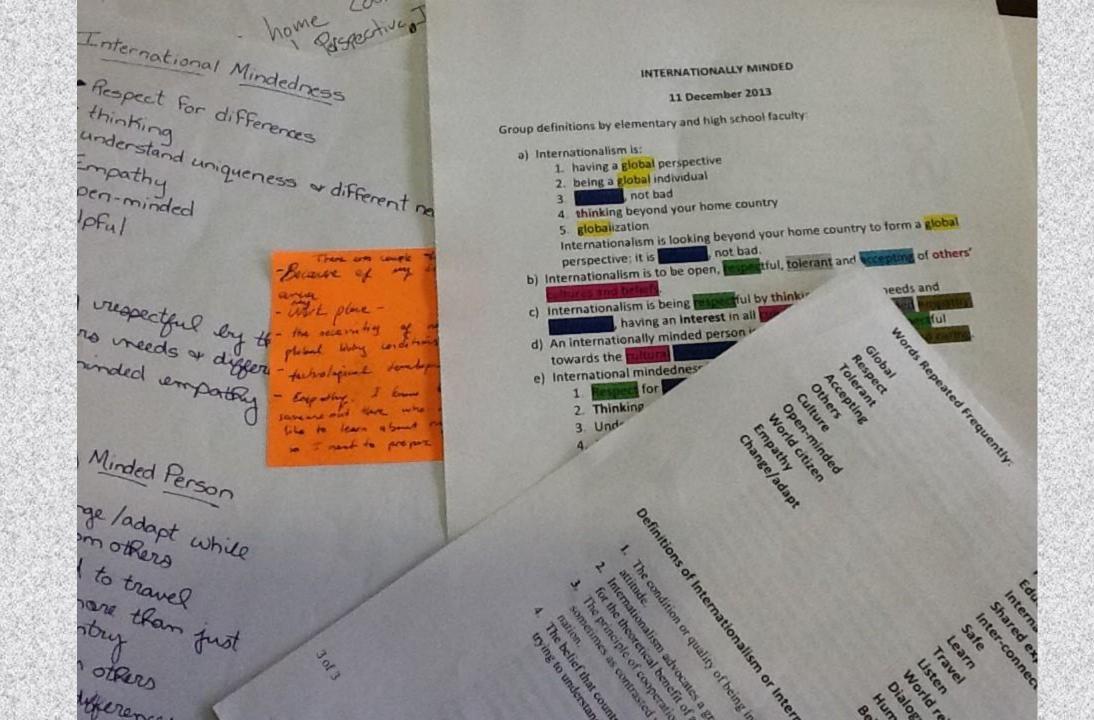
"Bilkent Erzurum is founded as an exemplary educational institution not only for Turkey but also for the world."

exemplary - Turkey - world











"An internationally minded person is open-minded about the common humanity of all people and accepts and respects other cultures, beliefs and the natural environment.

The internationally minded person takes action through discussion and collaboration to help build a better and peaceful world."







PEN PALS

Fourth Grade ENGLISH

Erzurum, Turkey - Alpine, Texas, USA





Dear Rhys,

Hella Han are you today I My come is

Not Done I as From Erson, Torkey the base too

sinters and sere brothers. My mother's rare is

Peyda My fother's name is Com My water's

comes are Dones and bina My when is

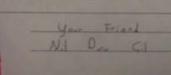
called Olkset Erson whereby School I

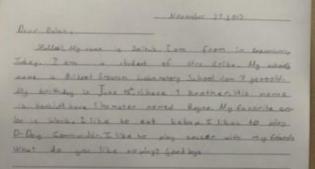
do not have a pet Do you have a

pet I be to not page What is gain

fraction food? I like to play teams with

my sister. What do you like to play?







Distriber 21, 2013

Dear Malt,

slalla I slaw are you'rly name or Fuckor. I are from Emura Turkey, My school is called either Expuser laboratory whool I am pyears ald. My sindoy is prember 15. I have I brother the name in Nebmel Mit My preords calor is red. I like to got moreover I this to play accer with my friends. Minat do you like to play?

Turker

December 3, 2013 Furkin,

Hi! I am good How one you? I am from Moise, Tours, My school is called Alpha Modernes School I like to play seems and majort ball, I am I persoll Novami

Dur Adda

Held However you? My come is An
Sockey - My school is collected likest.
School of on 10 more also My him

10th of house I broker and I will

Hold Her come is Escared how
however to color is white I like a

get and how however I like to play

Spirade What how like to play

Spirade What how like to p



Dear Azra.

Short car as Auto T a Short and Mane as the Take took dogs with

The iceberg concept of culture



Primarily in awareness

~

Fine arts Literature

Drama Classical music Popular music

Folk-dancing Games Cooking Dress



Notions of modesty Conception of beauty Ideals governing child raising Rules of descent Cosmology Relationship to animals Patterns of superior/subordinate relations Definition of sin Courtship practices Conception of justice Incentives to work Notions of leadership Tempo of work Patterns of group decision-making Conception of cleanliness Attitudes to the dependent Theory of disease Approaches to problem solving Conception of status mobility Eye behaviour Roles in relation to status by age, sex, class, occupation, kinship, etc. Definition of insanity Nature of frienship Conception of "self" Patterns of visual perception Body language Facial expressions Notions about logic and validity Patterns of handling emotions Conversational patterns in various social contexts

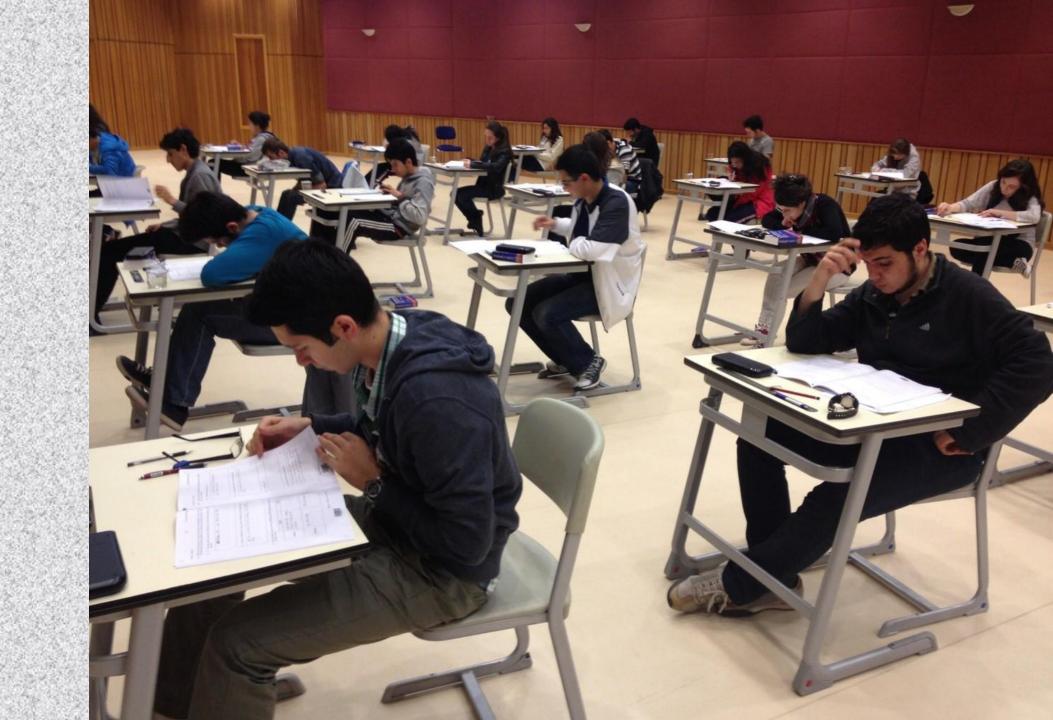
Conception of past and future

Ordering of time Preference for competition or co-operation Social interaction rate Notions of adolescence Arrangement of physical space Etc.

















HOW DO WE MEASURE INTERNATIONAL MINDEDNESS AT BELS?







3 STAGES

- > identify
- **≻**elaborate
- > structure





4 CORE STRENGTHS

- > Bedrock
- **≻**Schema
- ➤ Social Cognizance
- **Fellowships**



BEDROCK

How the school believes, practices, validates and reviews its international-mindedness and multi-culturalism.

ROUTES:

- 1. commitment to define global culturalism and identify its ideals
- 2. engagement in the building of global citizenship through the development of one's own cultural identity
- **3.** alignment of school-wide resources with fundamental values and beliefs
- **4.** evidence of respectful and sensitive attitudes toward persons different from oneself
- **5.** academic diversity of the faculty and staff
- **6.** values and benefits of the vision are understood and accepted by all constituents
- 7. informed decision-making and planning to confront racial, ethnic and religious discrimination

A

ROUTES: Evidence that illustrates progression on the path towards global culturalism.

Step One: Identify – Brainstorm what is present or thought to be present in the school's perceptions, processes and programs (Triple Ps).

Step Two: Elaborate – Collect what evidence currently exists and fill in the gaps of missing practices and definitions to document and assimilate them.

Step Three: Structure – Construct new frameworks to delineate and support the school's perceptions, processes and programs (Triple Ps).

BELS definition of "Internationally Minded".

"An internationally minded person is open-minded about the common humanity of all people and accepts and respects other cultures and beliefs. The internationally minded person takes action through discussion and collaboration to help build a better and peaceful world."

SCHEMA

The extent to which the curriculum and ethos reflect the school's directional beliefs as demonstrated throughout the organization.

ROUTES:

- involvement of local and multi-cultural elements
- development and delivery of complementary programs
- evaluation of programs for change and/or adjustment
- acknowledgement of other histories and cultures
- incorporation of cultural and social opportunities
- discussions about global issues, critical and creative problem solving for the creation of a more peaceful and better world
- cross-cultural links to other subjects
- multi-cultural literacy programs articulated vertically and horizontally
- co-curricular activities that support international programs



ROUTES: Evidence that illustrates progression on the path towards global culturalism.

BELS definition of "Internationally Minded".

"An internationally minded person is open-minded about the common humanity of all people and accepts and respects other cultures and beliefs. The internationally minded person takes action through discussion and collaboration to help build a better and peaceful world."

DIRECTIONS: Choose at least 3 of these 'routes' and answer the questions or give examples. If you have time, you may do more than three. When you answer these questions, also mention the subject in which you give an example (e.g. IB Biology, IGCSE English literature, etc.).

- In what courses are local and multi-cultural elements included?
- In what 'extra' programs is there evidence of local and multi-cultural elements?
- How are courses evaluated and adjusted to reflect teaching global culturalism?
- In what courses do BELS students study other cultures and other histories?
- In what courses are there social and cultural opportunities about others?
- How are global issues discussed and problem-solved for a better world?
- Give examples of cross-cultural links across different subjects.
- Give examples of multi-cultural programs either across grade levels or across subjects within one grade level.
- What co-curricular activities are available to students that support international programs.

SOCIAL COGNIZANCE

How the school actively demonstrates its commitment to promoting a world view from the perspectives of others.

ROUTES:

- 1. integration of international and inter-cultural understanding of global awareness and multi-culturalism
- 2. opportunities for first-hand cultural experiences
- 3. celebration of host and international heritage in meaningful and sensitive ways
- 4. engagement of students and parents
- 5. opportunities for international diplomacy and/or interaction
- 6. sensitivity to divergent needs and beliefs
- 7. global environmental awareness and responsibility modeled across the community
- 8. collaboration with people of other religions, cultures and life styles

ROUTES: Evidence that illustrates progression on the path towards global culturalism.

Step One: Identify – Brainstorm what is present or thought to be present in the school's perceptions, processes and programs.

Step Two: Elaborate – Collect what evidence currently exists and fill in the gaps of missing practices and definitions to document and assimilate them.

Step Three: Structure – Construct new frameworks to delineate and support the school's perceptions, processes and programs.

BELS definition of "Internationally Minded".

"An internationally minded person is open-minded about the common humanity of all people and accepts and respects other cultures and beliefs. The internationally minded person takes action through discussion and collaboration to help build a better and peaceful world."

FELLOWSHIPS

How the school supports an understanding of a shared humanity within and beyond the community that reflects peace, social justice and equity.

ROUTES:

- 1. cultural flexibility; student and teacher exchange; professional development; travel
- 2. orientation to international opportunities (universities, schools, organizations)
- 3. appreciation and understanding of diversity to promote a climate of mutual respect with institutions, organizations and associations
- **4.** creation of a collaborative culture of interdependence
- 5. involvement in multi-cultural and social opportunities available within the host country

ROUTES: Evidence that illustrates progression on the path towards global culturalism.

Step One: Identify – Brainstorm what is present or thought to be present in the school's perceptions, processes and programs (Triple Ps).

Step Two: Elaborate – Collect what evidence currently exists and fill in the gaps of missing practices and definitions to document and assimilate them.

Step Three: Structure – Construct new frameworks to delineate and support the school's perceptions, processes and programs (Triple Ps).

BELS definition of "Internationally Minded".

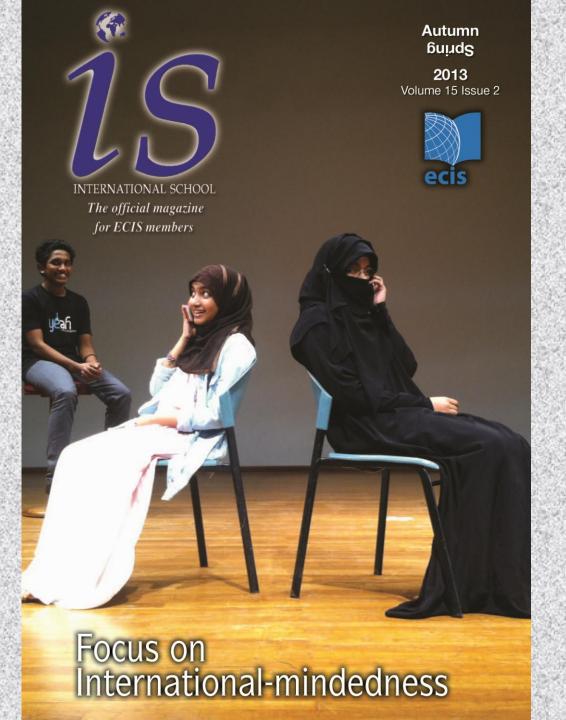
"An internationally minded person is open-minded about the common humanity of all people and accepts and respects other cultures and beliefs. The internationally minded person takes action through discussion and collaboration to help build a better and peaceful world."



4 CORE STRENGTHS

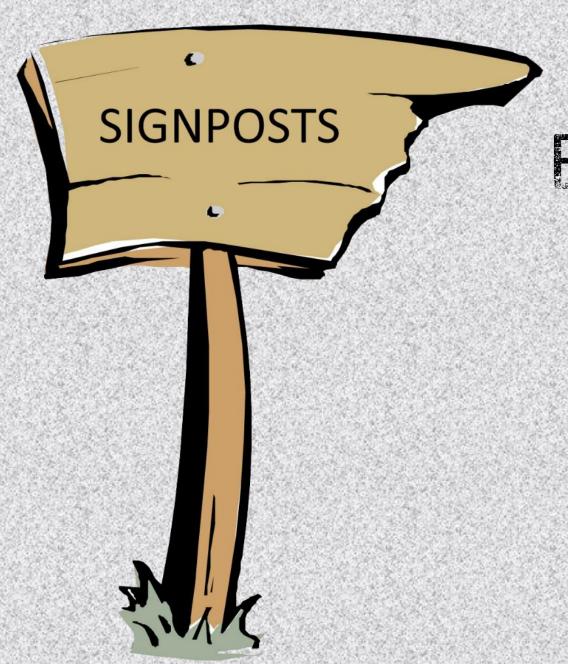
- > Bedrock
- **≻**Schema
- ➤ Social Cognizance
- **Fellowships**











BILKENT ERZURUM LABORATORY SCHOOL ROUTE











FIVE IMPLICATIONS

- Rather than question how internationally minded students are, ask what internationally minded students are capable of doing.
- An open-ended, multi-directional process of on-going reflection provides for clear-cut evidence of International Mindedness.
- International Mindedness needs to become embedded in the culture of the school.
- Global culturalism must be developed within both the daily curricular framework of the school and its ethos, and be demonstrable.
- A national school needs to develop strategies to actively address the concept of multi-culturalism.







References

Alvarez, M. International Mindedness: Moving from the Abstract to Implementation. In L.P.Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.91-124). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

Bailey, K., & Harwood, R. (2012). Evaluating and fostering international mindedness. International School,15(2),18-20. Retrieved from http://www.johncatt.com/downloads/pdf/magazines/ismag/is15_2/is15_2.pdf.

Bayliss, C. Sowing the Seeds of International Mindedness in the Early Years. In L.P.Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.51-62). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

Bell, M. Achieving International Mindedness. In L.P.Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp. 31-49). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

Boser, U. (2014). Teacher diversity revisited, a new state-by-state. Retrieved from http://cdn.american progress.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/TeacherDiversity.pdf.

Bristowe, R. (2013). What is the Global Dimension? In L. P. Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.63-78). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

Cushner, K. (2007). The role of experience in the making of internationally-minded teachers. Teacher Education Qurterly, 34(1).

Davy, I. (2013). Promoting international mindedness in our schools. Retrieved from http://www.ibo.org/iba/workshops/documents/DPC2LanguageALiterature.pdf.

Duwyn, D. Schools of the Future: Rooted Education for the Unrooted. In L. P. Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.205-214). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

Fannon, O. Growing Up in a Shrinking World. In L. P. Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.143-164). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

Hajisoteriou, C. (2013). Duty calls for interculturalism: how do teachers perceive the reform of intercultural education in Cyprus?. Teacher Development: An international journal of teachers' professional development, 17(1), 107-126.

Hall, E. The International View. In L.P.Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.125-142). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

The Handbook for evaluators. (2013). Version 8.1. Retrieved from https://caisa.neasc.org/downloads/Resources for Team Chairs.

Hansen, C.B. Achieving as an Urban School with a Global Vision: One School's Journey to Become Internationally Minded. International Journal of Learning, 18(1), 99-110.

Harwood, R., & Bailey, K. (2012). Defining and evaluating international-mindedness in a school context. International School Journals, 31(2), 77-86. Retrieved from http://www.ecis.org/uploaded/Documents/April_2012_ISJ.pdf.

Hayden, M. & Thompson, J. International Mindedness: Connecting Concepts to Practice. In L.P.Stagg(Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.85-204). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

International Baccalaureate Organization. (2014). Retrieved from http://www.ibo.org/.

Lockhart, C. Bringing International Mindedness into the Classroom. In L. P. Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.1-14). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

The Main guide to school evaluation and accreditation. (2013). School improvement through accreditation: journey to excellence in international education. 8th edition, Version 8.1,CIS/NEASC.

Retrieved from http://www.hillbrook.qld.edu.au/wp/wp content/uploads/2013/10/8.-School-Improvement-through-Accreditation-Journey-to-Excellence-in-International-Education-CIS-NEASC.pdf.

Marcotte, C., Desroches, J., & Poupart, I. (2007). Preparing internationally minded business graduates: The role of international mobility programs. International Journal of Intercultural Relations, 31(6), 655-668. doi: 0.1016/j.ijintrel.2007.05.002.

Mark, S. (2011, Jun9). What's "international" about an international school?. Retrieved from http://www.eteachblog.com/international-mindedness-is-a-frame-of mind%E2%80%A6/



References

Maxwell, B., Waddington, D. I., McDonough, K., Cormier, A. A., & Schwimmer, M. (2012), Interculturalism, multiculturalism, and the state funding and regulation of conservative religious schools. Educational Theory, 62(4), 427–447. doi: 10.1111/j.1741-5446.2012.00455.x.

Metli, A., Akış, D., & Altın, I. (2014). International mindedness at BELS: group presentation [PowerPoint slides].

Middle States Associating of Colleges and Schools Commissions on Elementary and Secondary Schools. (2014). An introduction to the global literacies program of distinction. Retrieved from http://www.msa-cess.org/Customized/ Uploads/ByDate/2014/ August_2014/ August_2

Morgado, I. Rediscovering International Mindedness Through the Humanities. In L.P.Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.15-30). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

Nette, J. (2006, October). Internationalism: a virtual reality? Paper presented at the 21st. IB Asia-Pacific Annual Regional Conference, Hanoi. Retrieved from http://www.ibo.org/ibap/conference/21stAnnualIBAPConference.cfm.

O'Dwyer, J., Aksit, N., & Sands, M. (2010). Expanding educational access in eastern Turkey: a new initiative. International Journal of Educational Development, 30, 193-203.

OXFAM. (2014). Retrieved from https://www.oxfam.org.au/campaigns/election/globalisa%20tion/globalisation.html

Pampanini, G., Adly, F., & Napier, D. (Eds.). (2010). Interculturalism, society and education. Rotter-dam, Boston: Sense Publishers.

Plotkin, W. (2013). International mindedness: Sounds good but what is it? In L. P. Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.1-14). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

Ranger, G. International Mindedness at the Institutional Level in India. In L.P.Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: Global perspectives for learners and educators (pp.165-184). Kent, England: Urban Publications.

Roberts, B. (2014). Are we on the right terms?. International School, 16(3), 28-30. Retrieved from http://www.johncatt.com/downloads/is16 3/offline /download.pdf.

Schein, E.H. (1992). Organizational culture and leadership. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Singh,M.,& Jing, O.(2014). 21st century international mindedness: An exploratory study of its conceptualisation and assessment. Retrieved from University of Western Sydney website: http://www.uws.edu.au/ data/assets/pdf file/0007/558529/21st Century International Mindedness.pdf

Skelton, M., Wigford, A., Harper, P., & Reeves, G. (2002). The World in the classroom: beyond food, festivals, and flags. Educational Leadership, 60(2), 52-55. Retrieved from http://www.ascd.org/ASCD/pdf/journals/ed_lead/el200210_skelton.pdf.

Stagg, L., & Young, D. (2013). International school: what does the future hold. In L. P. Stagg (Eds.), International mindedness: global perspectives for learners and educators. Rochester, United Kindom: Urbane Publications.

Swetz, J., & Swetz, M. (2014, May). Fostering globally-minded citizens in a national school through the curriculum and action. Paper presented at Bilkent University Graduate School of Education 11th International Conference, Erzurum, Turkey.

Wilcox, A. (2009). The emergence of 'internationally-minded' national schools in Australia. *International Schools Journal*, 29(1).

Wilkin, R. L. (2014). Finding ways to develop international mindedness in a Chinese public school. International School, 16(3), 26-27. Retrieved from http://www.johncatt.com/downloads/is16_3/offline /download.pdf

Yuksekogretim kurumlari teskilati kanununda degisiklik uapilmasina dair kanun. (2006). T. C. Resmi Gazete, 26218, 4 Temmuz 2006.



NOW YOU'RE IM TOO!



Melanie SWETZ

mswetz@bels.bilkent.edu.tr

James SWETZ

jswetz@bels.bilkent.edu.tr

