

## EVENT DESCRIPTION SHEET

(To be filled in and uploaded as deliverable in the Portal Grant Management System, at the due date foreseen in the system.)

 Please provide one sheet per event (one event = one workpackage = one lump sum.)

PROJECT	
<b>Project name and acronym:</b>	[In the name of human rights. Teaching/learning materials dealing with resistance against National Socialism in Europe using the example of France and Germany 1933-1945] — [RESIST]
<b>Participant:</b>	OFFICE NATIONAL DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS ET VICTIMES DE GUERRE - Mémorial National de la prison de Montluc
<b>PIC number:</b>	887996492

EVENT DESCRIPTION	
<b>Event number:</b>	6.1
<b>Event name:</b>	RESIST MULTIPLIER EVENT IN LYON
<b>Type:</b>	Workshop
<b>In situ/online:</b>	in-situ
<b>Location:</b>	Mémorial National de la prison de Montluc
<b>Date(s):</b>	A: 09.02.2024, B: 18.03.2024 C: 20.03.2024 D: 27.03.2024
<b>Website(s) (if any):</b>	
Participants	
Female:	A: 1 B: 0 C: 16 D: 5
Male:	A: 1 B: 5 C: 17 D: 7
Non-binary:	
From country 1 [Germany]:	0

From country 2 [France]:	A: 2 B: 5 C: 33 D: 12		
From country 3 [---]:			
...			
Total number of participants:	52	From total number of countries:	1
<b>Description</b>			
<i>Provide a short description of the event and its activities.</i>			
<p>Here, too, the aim was to reach as many different target groups as possible, so that different target group-orientated activities took place.</p> <p>The first activity took place on February 9, 2024, at the Prison Montluc memorial in Lyon. Contrary to the higher number of registrations, unfortunately only two people from the University of Lyon 2 were present at this activity. The two participants were nevertheless very interested in the event and the project, so that a lively and intensive exchange between the project team and the interested parties could take place. During the activity, the project results and the didactic approach were presented at the beginning. This approach and the possible uses of the materials in practice were illustrated in an application example. In the subsequent discussion, the innovative approach and the multimedia design of the digital offer were praised by the participants. The participants took away many suggestions and ideas for use in different teaching/learning settings, which they would like to use and disseminate in their everyday working lives.</p> <p>The second activity took place with teachers from Lyon Corbas prison. First of all, the materials and the didactic approach were presented. Afterwards, the participants were invited to test the material. Examples were selected from the modules presented in the handout. Prison and imprisonment are central to some of the resistance biographies. The teachers were therefore convinced that the materials could be used in the heterogeneous learning groups at the prison due to content-related proximity but especially because of the simple language and visual clarity.</p> <p>A third activity was organised with a group of pupils and teachers from the Collège Gilbert Dru in Lyon. The group are pupils who have volunteered to work on a project on resistance in Germany and France, which is to be presented to the public. The project materials fit in very well with the pupils' work and can be disseminated further through their involvement. The materials and didactic building blocks were presented to the pupils and teachers in order to emphasise the strengths of the biographical learning approach. The lesser-known resistance fighters were of particular interest to the participants, as they hardly feature in typical school history books or in the national culture of remembrance. This allowed the diversity of the resistance to be emphasised.</p> <p>A fourth activity was organised with a senior class from the Saint-Genis-Laval secondary school. This is a very committed group of pupils who are ambassadors of the memory of the Shoah (ambassadeurs de la Mémoire de la Shoah) and frequently take part in remembrance events. Thanks to their large network as ambassadors, the participants were important multipliers for disseminating the project and its results. At the time of the activity, the group was particularly concerned with the resistance fighters who were massacred in Saint-Genis-Laval on 20 August 1944. Jeannine Sontag, who died on that day and can also be found in the biographies of the project, was of particular interest to the group when the project was presented. The other materials were also very highly rated.</p>			

HISTORY OF CHANGES		
VERSION	PUBLICATION DATE	CHANGE
1.0	30.04.2024	Initial version (new MFF).