

School has never been modern

SHAW, Rebecca <<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6835-6044>> and RAY, Jo

Available from Sheffield Hallam University Research Archive (SHURA) at:

<https://shura.shu.ac.uk/29544/>

This document is the Presentation

Citation:

SHAW, Rebecca and RAY, Jo (2021). School has never been modern. In: Childhood and Time: The IX Conference on Childhood Studies, Virtual, 10-12 May 2021. Journal of Childhood Studies. (Unpublished) [Conference or Workshop Item]

Copyright and re-use policy

See <http://shura.shu.ac.uk/information.html>

A hand is holding a clear plastic container, possibly a beaker or a small jar, in the foreground. The background is a cluttered storage area with shelves. On the left, there are blue storage bins with labels "55 Rocks and Minerals" and "56 Rocks and Minerals". On the right, there are shelves with various items, including a red bottle of "Double Bubble" bubble solution, several white bottles of "Everyday" shaving foam, and some cardboard boxes. The overall scene suggests a school laboratory or a storage room for science equipment.

school has never been modern

Becky Shaw

B.Shaw@shu.ac.uk

Jo Ray

J.Ray@mmu.ac.uk

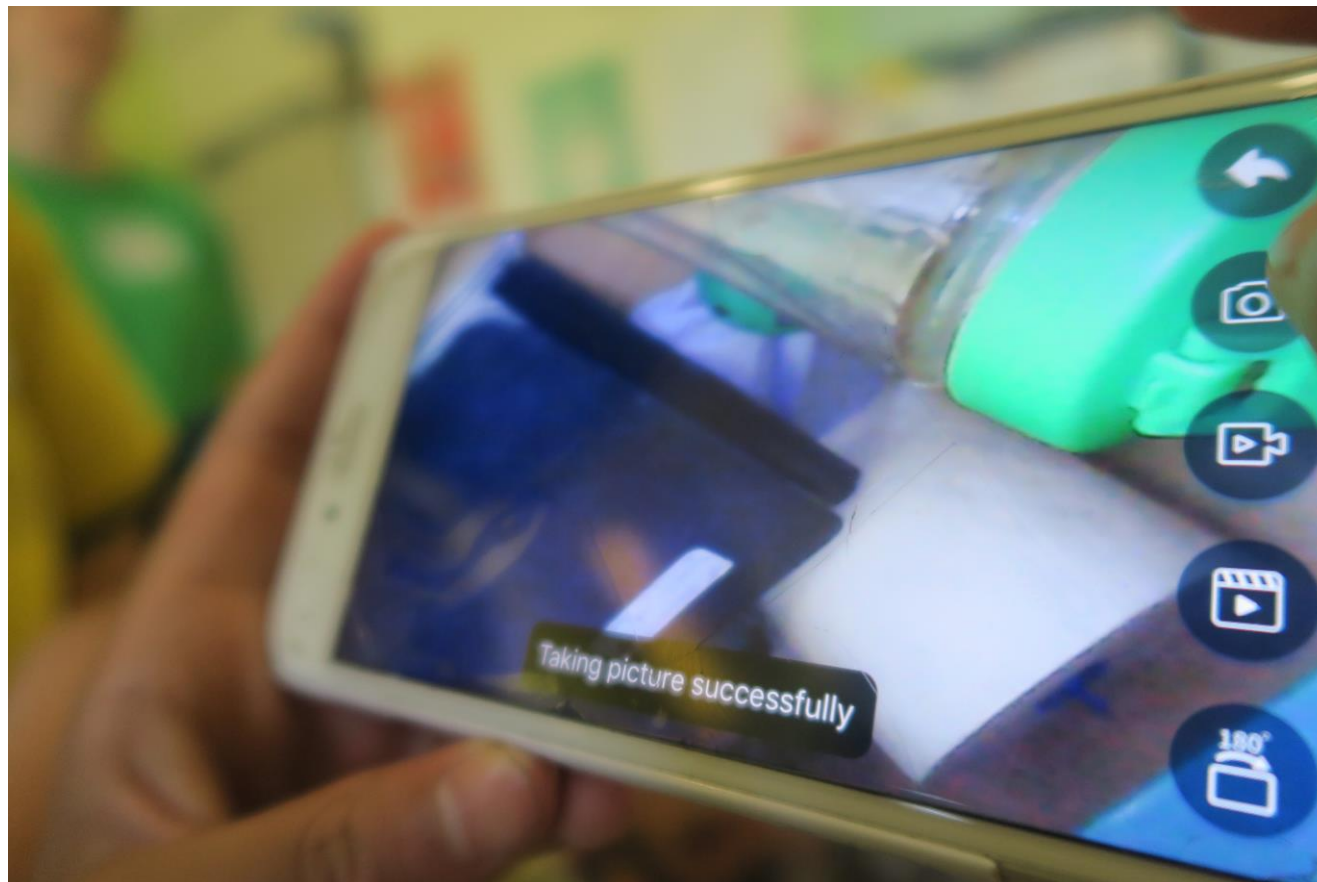
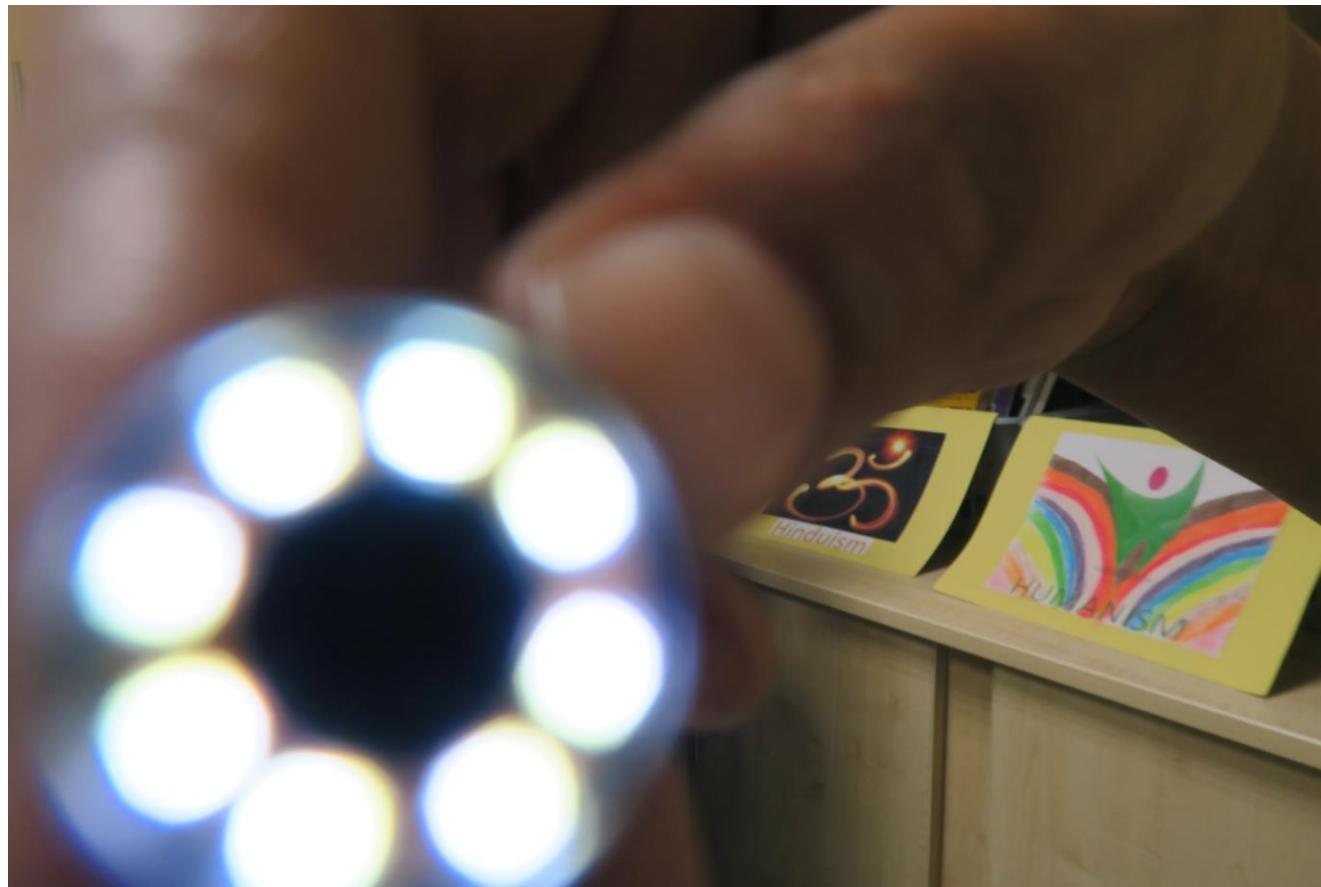
My part of 'Odd'

To explore the relationship between children and the building, atmospheres, landscapes, structures and odours of school, and between each other, and adults.

To explore how 'difference' is constructed in our environment, and how it is experienced.

To experience the meniscus where the child and the school environment 'touch'. - a substance where 'how you feel' is made.

Note: while thinking about space we we nearly always thinking about time too- the 'cut' between one moment and the next, the indistinction of past, present and future, and the difficulty of recognising the contemporary.



Finding oddness:

Sensing instruments:
 stethoscopes,
 camera with endoscope,
 prisms,
 magnifying lenses,
 coloured gels,
 mirrors
 tuning forks

were used to contend with the school space

Why these tools and instruments?

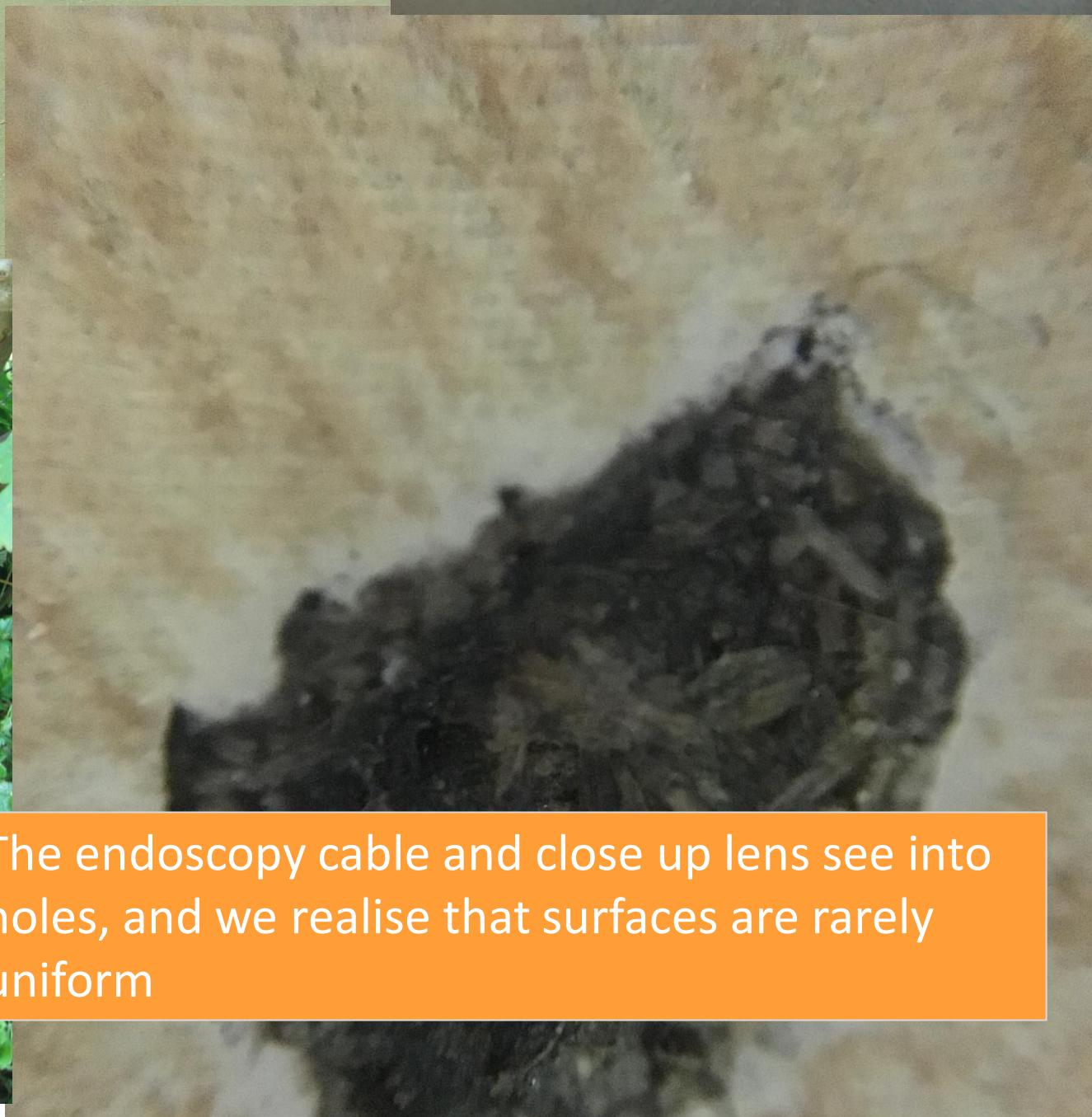
- To help us break up the 'common-sense' edges, times and names of objects so we see it (and perhaps each other) afresh.
- To understand the environment as a lively surface and a shared time: a place where we make contact, 'touch'.
- The instruments may show 'unseen' aspects of the environment- qualities beyond names or category
- **They don't 'reveal the hidden thoughts of children'** but they construct a new way to interact, and to understand the world as **something that is made by interaction**: In 'Material Thinking' Paul Carter writes that artworks are 'articulated'- jointed or joined together- in a variety of ways –they give a way of understanding the way the world is joined and constructed.
- They give us a reason to move differently and perform in different structures, times and relationships.
- The instruments aren't neutral- what we see with them is indicated by their technology.
- The priority isn't whether the pictures are good or bad- but how taking the picture lets us understand space and time differently.



Mirrors and shadows break up the surface- putting 'us' in our environment and combining times



crystalline images: “a bit of time in the pure state” (Deleuze 2008)



The endoscopy cable and close up lens see into holes, and we realise that surfaces are rarely uniform



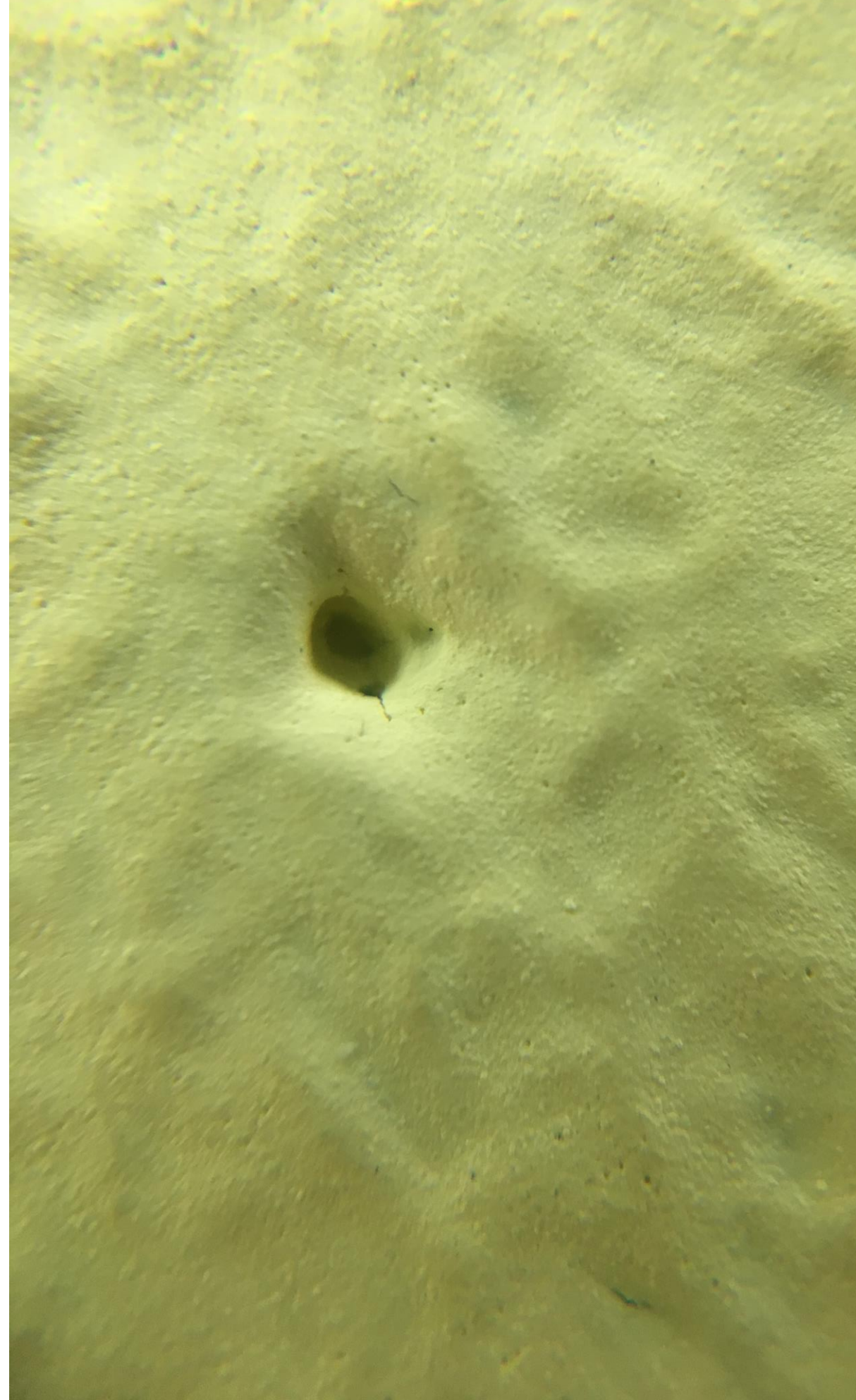
In one area stones push upwards and climbing frames sink down- things are not so static as we think



Even in objects with hard, distinct surfaces, the way we differentiate one from the other is challenged by the action of time- change is happening continuously.



**Stethoscope- allowing for encounter
with the space and its surfaces, alone**





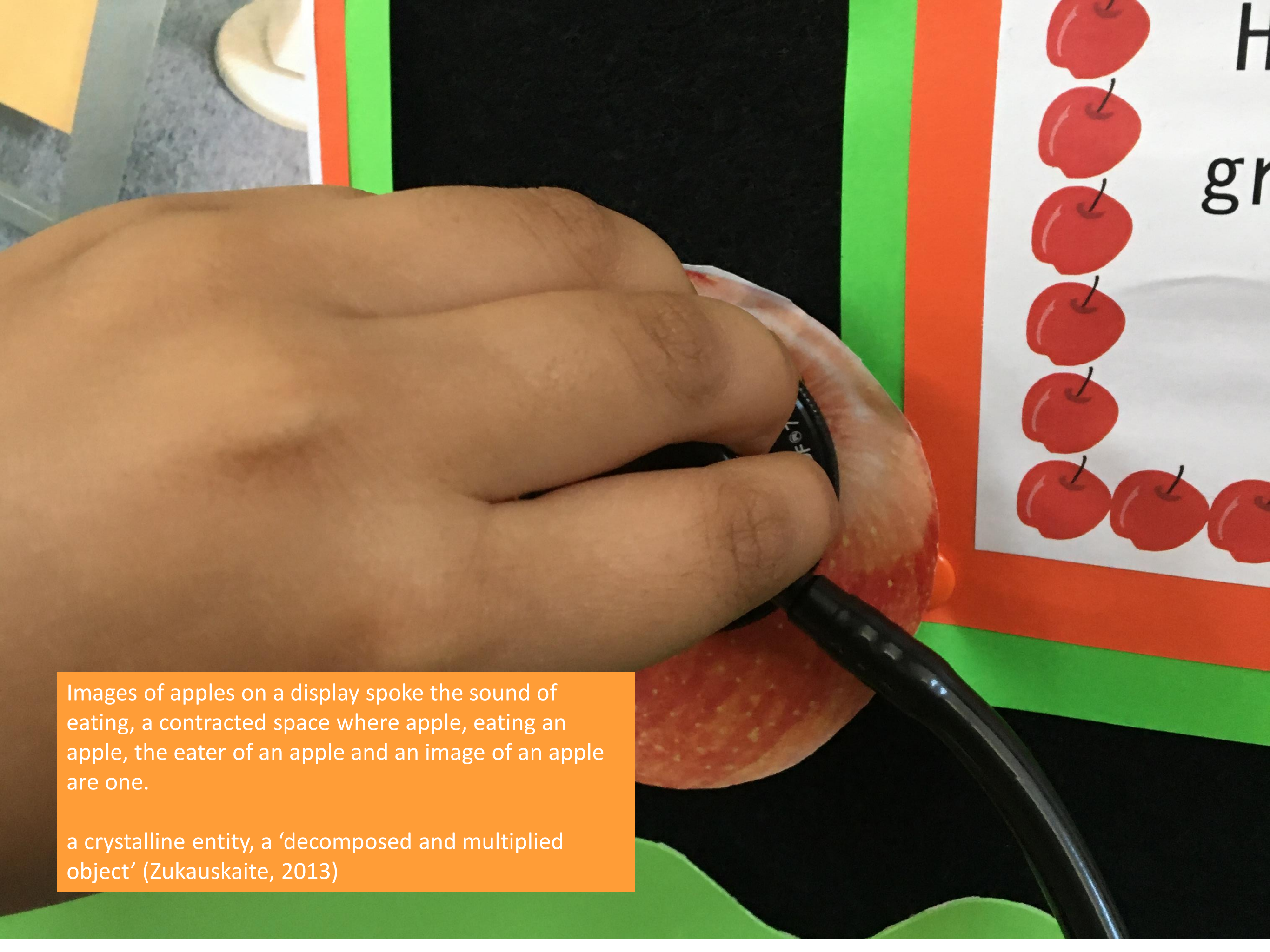
Objects that speak

Objects that make unexpected sounds: these alter space and 'open up' time

a cupboard '*wushed*' like the sea because on the floor was a book about boats

Tables shouted, '*pens*' and '*leave me alone*'

Moving sap and crying children were heard from trees



Images of apples on a display spoke the sound of eating, a contracted space where apple, eating an apple, the eater of an apple and an image of an apple are one.

a crystalline entity, a 'decomposed and multiplied object' (Zukauskaite, 2013)



ji-'in and
the 'Bloody Marys'

“Living between worlds, crossing (out) taxonomic differences, tunneling through boundaries, [understanding] the material multiplicity of self, the way it is diffracted across spaces, times, realities, imaginaries”
(Barad, 2004: 175)

‘Hauntological’

Contemporary culture is haunted by the ‘lost futures’ of modernity, cancelled by postmodernity and neoliberalism.

Rather than representing an attempt to ‘revive the supernatural’, Fisher proposes that ‘hauntology’ can help describe ‘that which acts without (physically) existing’ and which prompts ‘reverberative events in the psyche’.

‘brings into play the question of time’, and more particularly, ‘broken time’.

(Williams, 2020)

Some photos in school...the literal presence of other times, other staff, other children- the near and distant past- but also different values being assembled that perhaps we sense but can’t name.





periodic table

ELEMENTS

THE STRUCTURE OF AN ATOM

Atoms are made of three particles: electrons, protons and neutrons. Electrons are negatively charged, protons are positively charged and neutrons are neutral. The protons and neutrons are packed together in the nucleus of the atom. Electrons revolve around the nucleus in shells or orbits. The number of protons in the nucleus is equal to the number of electrons in the atom. The mass of an atom is determined by the number of protons and neutrons in the nucleus. The chemical properties of an element are determined by the number of electrons in the outermost shell of the atom.

ATOMIC NUMBER

The atomic number of an element is the number of protons in the nucleus of its atom. It is denoted by the symbol Z . The atomic number of an element determines its position in the periodic table.

PERIODICITY

The periodicity of an element is the repetition of its chemical and physical properties at regular intervals. This is due to the periodic repetition of elements with similar electronic configurations.

GROUPS

The groups in the periodic table are the vertical columns of elements. There are 18 groups in total. Elements in the same group have similar chemical and physical properties.

PERIODS

The periods in the periodic table are the horizontal rows of elements. There are 7 periods in total. Elements in the same period have the same number of electron shells.

ATOMIC WEIGHT

The atomic weight of an element is the average mass of its atoms, taking into account the relative abundance of its isotopes. It is denoted by the symbol A_r .

MOLECULAR WEIGHT

The molecular weight of a compound is the sum of the atomic weights of all the atoms in a molecule. It is denoted by the symbol M_r .

IONIC WEIGHT

The ionic weight of an ion is the mass of the ion. It is denoted by the symbol M_i .

VALENCY

The valency of an element is the number of electrons it can lose, gain or share to form a chemical bond. It is denoted by the symbol V .

OXIDATION STATE

The oxidation state of an element is the charge it has when it is part of a compound. It is denoted by the symbol $O.S.$.

ATOMIC RADIUS

The atomic radius of an element is the distance from the nucleus to the outermost shell of the atom. It is denoted by the symbol r .

IONIC RADIUS

The ionic radius of an ion is the distance from the nucleus to the outermost shell of the ion. It is denoted by the symbol r_i .

ELECTRONEGATIVITY

The electronegativity of an element is a measure of its ability to attract electrons. It is denoted by the symbol $E.N.$.

IONIZATION ENERGY

The ionization energy of an element is the energy required to remove an electron from its atom. It is denoted by the symbol $I.E.$.

ELECTRONEGATIVITY SCALE

The electronegativity scale is a measure of the relative electronegativity of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $E.N.$.

IONIZATION ENERGY SCALE

The ionization energy scale is a measure of the relative ionization energy of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $I.E.$.

ATOMIC WEIGHT SCALE

The atomic weight scale is a measure of the relative atomic weight of elements. It is denoted by the symbol A_r .

MOLECULAR WEIGHT SCALE

The molecular weight scale is a measure of the relative molecular weight of compounds. It is denoted by the symbol M_r .

IONIC WEIGHT SCALE

The ionic weight scale is a measure of the relative ionic weight of ions. It is denoted by the symbol M_i .

VALENCY SCALE

The valency scale is a measure of the relative valency of elements. It is denoted by the symbol V .

OXIDATION STATE SCALE

The oxidation state scale is a measure of the relative oxidation state of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $O.S.$.

ATOMIC RADIUS SCALE

The atomic radius scale is a measure of the relative atomic radius of elements. It is denoted by the symbol r .

IONIC RADIUS SCALE

The ionic radius scale is a measure of the relative ionic radius of ions. It is denoted by the symbol r_i .

ELECTRONEGATIVITY SCALE

The electronegativity scale is a measure of the relative electronegativity of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $E.N.$.

IONIZATION ENERGY SCALE

The ionization energy scale is a measure of the relative ionization energy of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $I.E.$.

ATOMIC WEIGHT SCALE

The atomic weight scale is a measure of the relative atomic weight of elements. It is denoted by the symbol A_r .

MOLECULAR WEIGHT SCALE

The molecular weight scale is a measure of the relative molecular weight of compounds. It is denoted by the symbol M_r .

IONIC WEIGHT SCALE

The ionic weight scale is a measure of the relative ionic weight of ions. It is denoted by the symbol M_i .

VALENCY SCALE

The valency scale is a measure of the relative valency of elements. It is denoted by the symbol V .

OXIDATION STATE SCALE

The oxidation state scale is a measure of the relative oxidation state of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $O.S.$.

ATOMIC RADIUS SCALE

The atomic radius scale is a measure of the relative atomic radius of elements. It is denoted by the symbol r .

IONIC RADIUS SCALE

The ionic radius scale is a measure of the relative ionic radius of ions. It is denoted by the symbol r_i .

ELECTRONEGATIVITY SCALE

The electronegativity scale is a measure of the relative electronegativity of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $E.N.$.

IONIZATION ENERGY SCALE

The ionization energy scale is a measure of the relative ionization energy of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $I.E.$.

ATOMIC WEIGHT SCALE

The atomic weight scale is a measure of the relative atomic weight of elements. It is denoted by the symbol A_r .

MOLECULAR WEIGHT SCALE

The molecular weight scale is a measure of the relative molecular weight of compounds. It is denoted by the symbol M_r .

IONIC WEIGHT SCALE

The ionic weight scale is a measure of the relative ionic weight of ions. It is denoted by the symbol M_i .

VALENCY SCALE

The valency scale is a measure of the relative valency of elements. It is denoted by the symbol V .

OXIDATION STATE SCALE

The oxidation state scale is a measure of the relative oxidation state of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $O.S.$.

ATOMIC RADIUS SCALE

The atomic radius scale is a measure of the relative atomic radius of elements. It is denoted by the symbol r .

IONIC RADIUS SCALE

The ionic radius scale is a measure of the relative ionic radius of ions. It is denoted by the symbol r_i .

ELECTRONEGATIVITY SCALE

The electronegativity scale is a measure of the relative electronegativity of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $E.N.$.

IONIZATION ENERGY SCALE

The ionization energy scale is a measure of the relative ionization energy of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $I.E.$.

ATOMIC WEIGHT SCALE

The atomic weight scale is a measure of the relative atomic weight of elements. It is denoted by the symbol A_r .

MOLECULAR WEIGHT SCALE

The molecular weight scale is a measure of the relative molecular weight of compounds. It is denoted by the symbol M_r .

IONIC WEIGHT SCALE

The ionic weight scale is a measure of the relative ionic weight of ions. It is denoted by the symbol M_i .

VALENCY SCALE

The valency scale is a measure of the relative valency of elements. It is denoted by the symbol V .

OXIDATION STATE SCALE

The oxidation state scale is a measure of the relative oxidation state of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $O.S.$.

ATOMIC RADIUS SCALE

The atomic radius scale is a measure of the relative atomic radius of elements. It is denoted by the symbol r .

IONIC RADIUS SCALE

The ionic radius scale is a measure of the relative ionic radius of ions. It is denoted by the symbol r_i .

ELECTRONEGATIVITY SCALE

The electronegativity scale is a measure of the relative electronegativity of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $E.N.$.

IONIZATION ENERGY SCALE

The ionization energy scale is a measure of the relative ionization energy of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $I.E.$.

ATOMIC WEIGHT SCALE

The atomic weight scale is a measure of the relative atomic weight of elements. It is denoted by the symbol A_r .

MOLECULAR WEIGHT SCALE

The molecular weight scale is a measure of the relative molecular weight of compounds. It is denoted by the symbol M_r .

IONIC WEIGHT SCALE

The ionic weight scale is a measure of the relative ionic weight of ions. It is denoted by the symbol M_i .

VALENCY SCALE

The valency scale is a measure of the relative valency of elements. It is denoted by the symbol V .

OXIDATION STATE SCALE

The oxidation state scale is a measure of the relative oxidation state of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $O.S.$.

ATOMIC RADIUS SCALE

The atomic radius scale is a measure of the relative atomic radius of elements. It is denoted by the symbol r .

IONIC RADIUS SCALE

The ionic radius scale is a measure of the relative ionic radius of ions. It is denoted by the symbol r_i .

ELECTRONEGATIVITY SCALE

The electronegativity scale is a measure of the relative electronegativity of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $E.N.$.

IONIZATION ENERGY SCALE

The ionization energy scale is a measure of the relative ionization energy of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $I.E.$.

ATOMIC WEIGHT SCALE

The atomic weight scale is a measure of the relative atomic weight of elements. It is denoted by the symbol A_r .

MOLECULAR WEIGHT SCALE

The molecular weight scale is a measure of the relative molecular weight of compounds. It is denoted by the symbol M_r .

IONIC WEIGHT SCALE

The ionic weight scale is a measure of the relative ionic weight of ions. It is denoted by the symbol M_i .

VALENCY SCALE

The valency scale is a measure of the relative valency of elements. It is denoted by the symbol V .

OXIDATION STATE SCALE

The oxidation state scale is a measure of the relative oxidation state of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $O.S.$.

ATOMIC RADIUS SCALE

The atomic radius scale is a measure of the relative atomic radius of elements. It is denoted by the symbol r .

IONIC RADIUS SCALE

The ionic radius scale is a measure of the relative ionic radius of ions. It is denoted by the symbol r_i .

ELECTRONEGATIVITY SCALE

The electronegativity scale is a measure of the relative electronegativity of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $E.N.$.

IONIZATION ENERGY SCALE

The ionization energy scale is a measure of the relative ionization energy of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $I.E.$.

ATOMIC WEIGHT SCALE

The atomic weight scale is a measure of the relative atomic weight of elements. It is denoted by the symbol A_r .

MOLECULAR WEIGHT SCALE

The molecular weight scale is a measure of the relative molecular weight of compounds. It is denoted by the symbol M_r .

IONIC WEIGHT SCALE

The ionic weight scale is a measure of the relative ionic weight of ions. It is denoted by the symbol M_i .

VALENCY SCALE

The valency scale is a measure of the relative valency of elements. It is denoted by the symbol V .

OXIDATION STATE SCALE

The oxidation state scale is a measure of the relative oxidation state of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $O.S.$.

ATOMIC RADIUS SCALE

The atomic radius scale is a measure of the relative atomic radius of elements. It is denoted by the symbol r .

IONIC RADIUS SCALE

The ionic radius scale is a measure of the relative ionic radius of ions. It is denoted by the symbol r_i .

ELECTRONEGATIVITY SCALE

The electronegativity scale is a measure of the relative electronegativity of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $E.N.$.

IONIZATION ENERGY SCALE

The ionization energy scale is a measure of the relative ionization energy of elements. It is denoted by the symbol $I.E.$.



tranquility

float

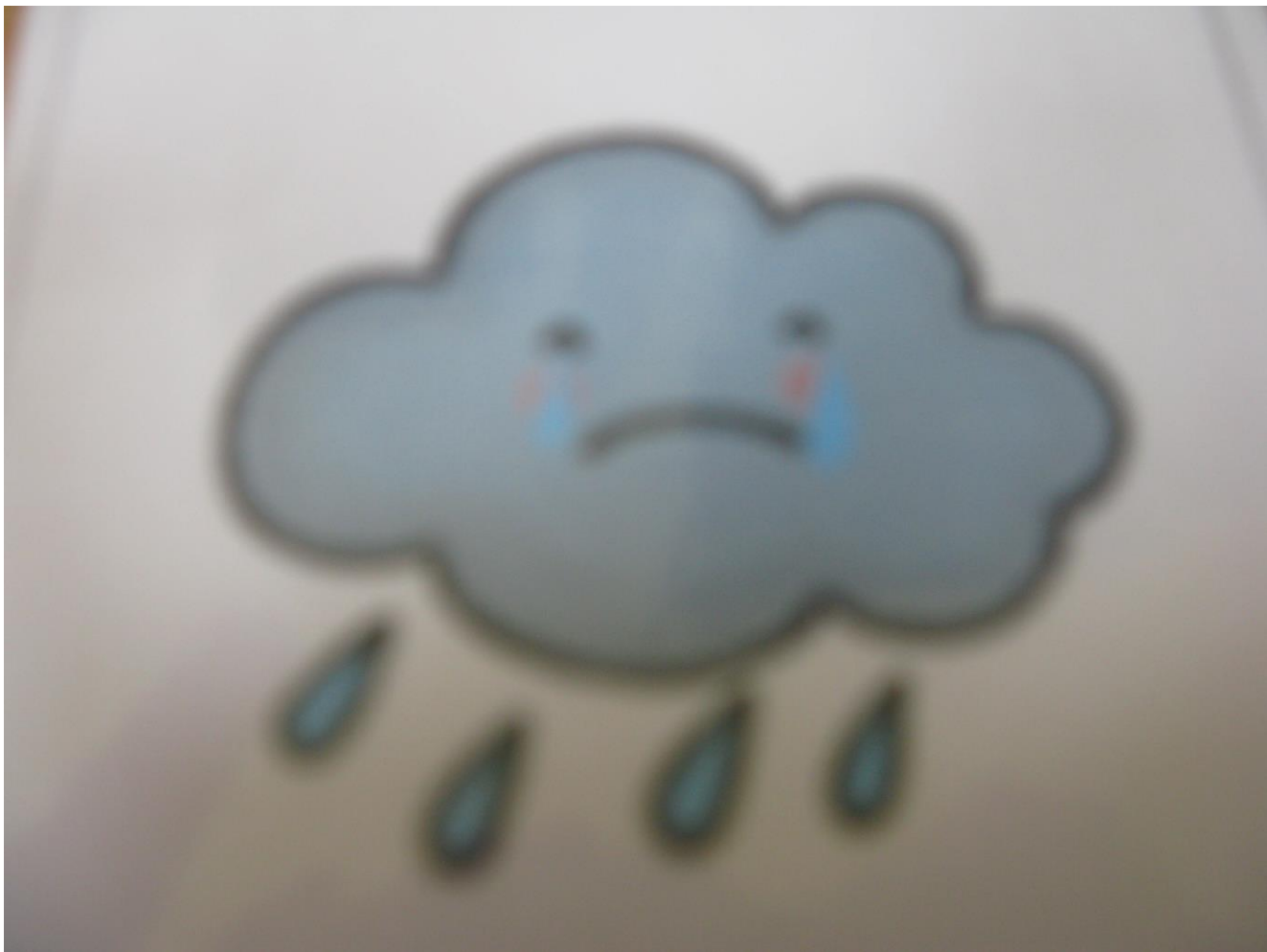
harmony

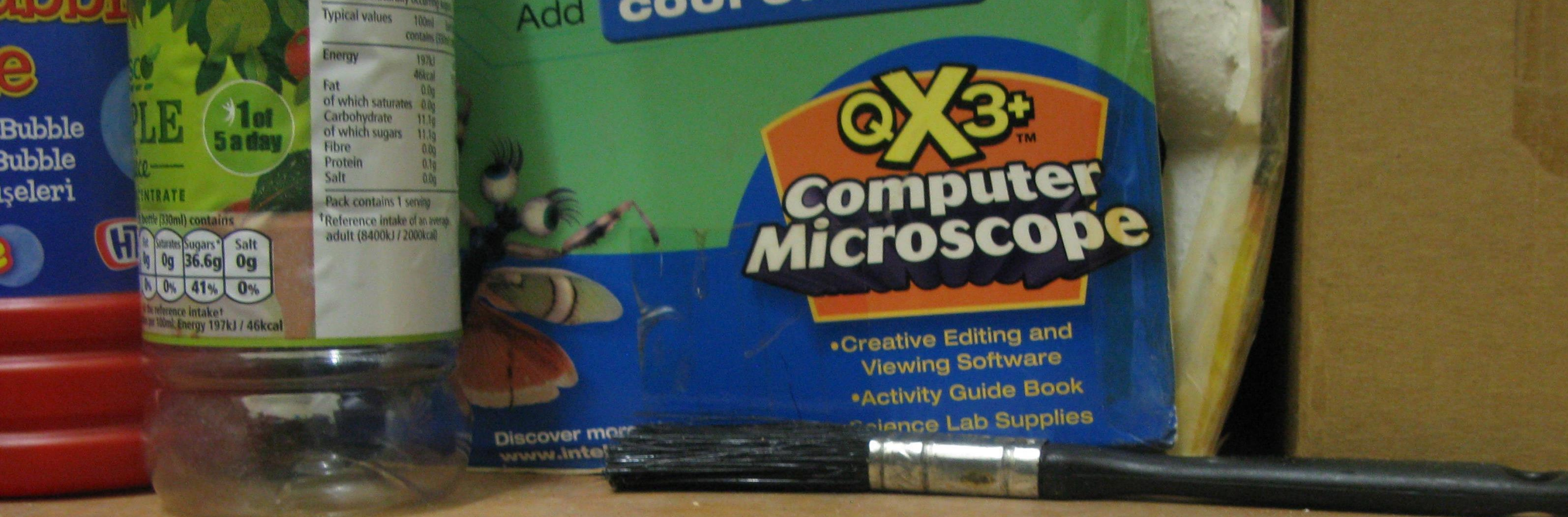


Tactic "Active"

PRUSSIAN BLUE

Haunted Typography





Typical values

Energy	197kJ
Fat	0.0g
of which saturates	0.0g
Carbohydrate	11.1g
of which sugars	11.1g
Fibre	0.0g
Protein	0.1g
Salt	0.0g

Pack contains 1 serving

*Reference intake of an average adult (8400kJ / 2000kcal)

Saturates	Sugars*	Salt
0g	36.6g	0g
0%	41%	0%

Per 100ml Energy 197kJ / 46kcal

The body

Earth / the w

NitriSoft

NITRILE

Nitrile
Examination
Gloves

Size XS 200

47

Filter papers, cotton wool,
rubber bands, safety matches & balloons

48

**Candles &
lollipops**



Other
hauntings:
the space
and time of
the domestic
and the
institution









What is needed is an understanding of temporality where the 'new' and the 'old' might co-exist, where one does not triumph by replacing or overcoming the other. Quantum superpositions and relatedly, quantum entanglements, open up possibilities for understanding how the 'new' and the 'old'- indeed, multiple temporalities- are diffractively threaded through each other, and are inseparable from one another'

Karen Barad 2018

So what?

We have been asking ourselves, about the the possible implications for a project like 'Odd'

....what is the significance of these affects and forces to the lived experience of children in school, now, and what might this reading of the school as a haunted home-from home offer us?

One speculation is whether there is something about a different kind of institutional critique that can arise through an affective register, and by attending to that which haunts us....

The Off-Modern, says Svetlana Boym (2008), allows us to 'touch-ever so tactfully – the exposed nerves of cultural and human potentiality, the maps of possible if often improbable developments' (Boym, 2017,p. 13).

The kind of critique possible through the Off- Modern is not one of straightforward judgement, but an opening up of more speculative, reflexive thinking that can be informed by multiple subjectivities, and the affective.

References

Barad, K., Clark, T., Colebrook, C., Kirby, V., Llewelyn, J., Marder, M., ... & Toadvine, T. (2018). *Eco-Deconstruction: Derrida and Environmental Philosophy*. Fordham Univ Press.

Carter, P (2005) *Material Thinking: The Theory and Practice of Creative Research*. Melbourne University Press,

Derrida, J (1994) *Spectres of Marx: The State of the Debt, the Work of Mourning and the New International*. Routledge Books.

Derrida, J (1994) *Spectres of Marx: The State of the Debt, the Work of Mourning and the New International*. Routledge Books.

Dinshaw, C. (2012). *How soon is now?: Medieval texts, amateur readers, and the queerness of time*. Duke University Press.

Fisher, M (2009) *Ghosts of my Life: writings on depression, hauntology and lost futures*. Zero Books

Murris, K., & Kohan, W. (2020). Troubling troubled school time: posthuman multiple temporalities. *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education*, 1-17.

Latour, B. *We Have Never Been Modern*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press 1991.

Williams , F (2020) *Tommies: A very British Haunt*. Somatasphere
<http://somatosphere.net/2020/tommies-british-hospital.html/>