




World Politics Simulations

Simulations as a Useful Teaching Tool

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- ❖ Why read about a historical event when you can re-create it?
 - ❖ Why learn passively about political and media characters when you can step into their shoes?
 - ❖ Why struggle to understand world politics complexities when you can take part in them?

Learn with a fun, interactive and innovative tool!

Go for it – Start Using Simulations!



Simulation

- ❖ A political *system*
- ❖ Set up *intentionally*
- ❖ To *replicate* fiction or nonfiction situations
- ❖ Involves at least *two participants*
- ❖ Individuals or teams,
- ❖ Representing states, nonstate actors, international organizations, or media organs
- ❖ Interacting according to a given *scenario*
- ❖ Within a present *time frame*
- ❖ And specific *rules* for activity

Simulation Types

Simulations are classified by *Players* and *Environment*.

❖ Players

Human – students, professionals and practitioners

Machine – robot interactions structured by pre-preinstalled formula/software

❖ Environment

Physical – concrete location, classroom/lab

Virtual – abstract, non-nontangible milieu

Simulation Types

❖ *Face-to-Face*

Human participants
Physical environment

❖ *Cyber*

Human participants
Virtual environment

❖ *Hybrid*

Two rounds or more
Face-to-face, on campus
Cyber, on the web

Simulation Typology

	Environment		
Players	Physical	Virtual	Physical & Virtual
Human	Face-to-Face	Cyber	Hybrid: Face-to-Face & Cyber
Machine	Software	Cyber Software to Software	
Human & Machine	Human & Software	Cyber Human & Software	Complex

Simulation Variations

- ❖ Course subject
Empirical, theoretical, area studies, methodology
- ❖ Course duration
Single lesson, semester, year
- ❖ Class
Size and academic level
- ❖ Simulation scenario
Historical, contemporary, fictional



Are Simulations a Useful Teaching Tools?



Study Differently: Cognitive Simulation Utility

- ❖ **Apply, explore, and understand**
paradigms, theories, and complexity
underlying processes and causal mechanisms
- ❖ **Change abstract to tangible**
international relations, political studies, history, media
concepts and theories come to life
- ❖ **Enter a social science lab to learn more about**
decision-making, negotiations, journalism as subjects
practical training
research
- ❖ **Increase levels of study**
active learning process




Practice & Develop Skills: Behavioral Simulation Utility

- ❖ Critical thinking and analytical skills
- ❖ Laboratory for practical training and research on decision making, negotiations, journalism and other topics
- ❖ Information management and retention
- ❖ Peer-based collaborative teamwork
- ❖ Civic culture and rhetoric skills




Feel & Enjoy: Affective Simulation Utility

- ❖ Diversity of cultural, ethical and religious issues, value judgments, prejudice and subjective points of view
- ❖ Sympathy, empathy, identification and attitude modifications
- ❖ Creativity and improvisation to make learning emotional, intensive and fun



Traditional learning
vs.
Hybrid learning with simulations



The Hybrid Learning Cycle



Ben-Yehuda, Levin-Banchik, and Naveh. 2015. p. 11

Passive Learning Replaced

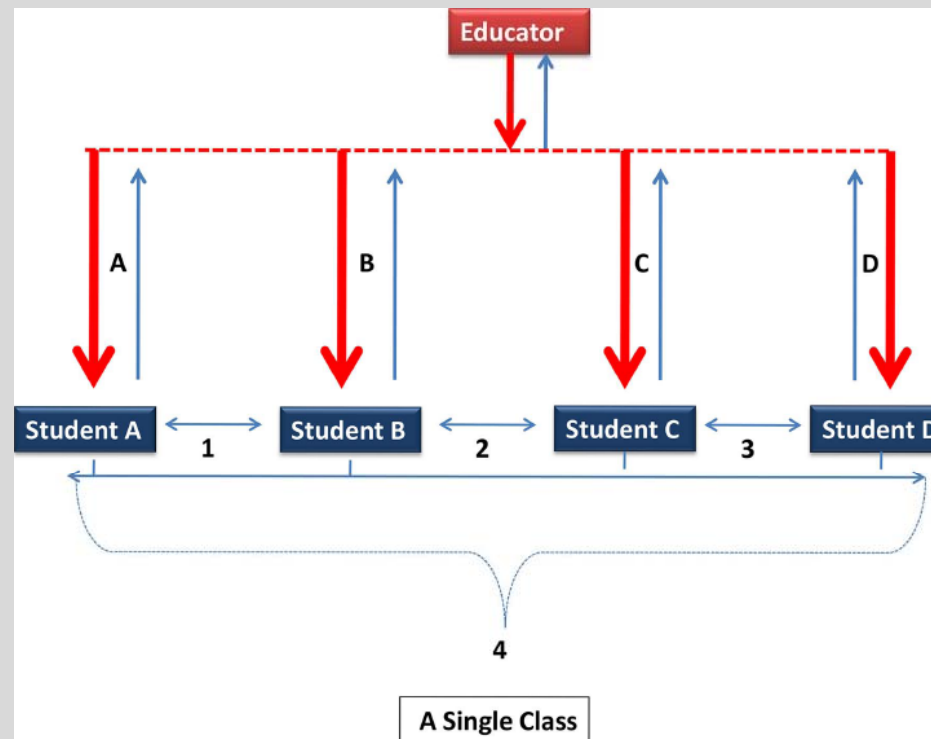
Traditional learning

- ❖ Knowledge is transferred by the educator to the students
- ❖ Students are generally passive followers

Hybrid learning with simulations

- ❖ Knowledge is transferred
 - educator to the students
 - students to peers
 - students to educator
- ❖ Students partake in an active learning process

The Transformed Learning Structure



Restructuring of the learning configuration:

From a traditional top-down one illustrated by the bold **red** arrows alone, to a more complex one, shown by the addition of multiple light **blue** arrows

Solitary Learning Transformed

Traditional learning

- ❖ The learning process is prefixed
- ❖ Assignments as solitary tasks: reading texts, and written essays

Hybrid learning with simulations

- ❖ Active participation of each student
- ❖ Interactions between students and educator
- ❖ Interactions among peer students
- ❖ Assignments shaped by educator with individual initiatives as opportunities for creativity and cooperation

Traditional Resources Expanded

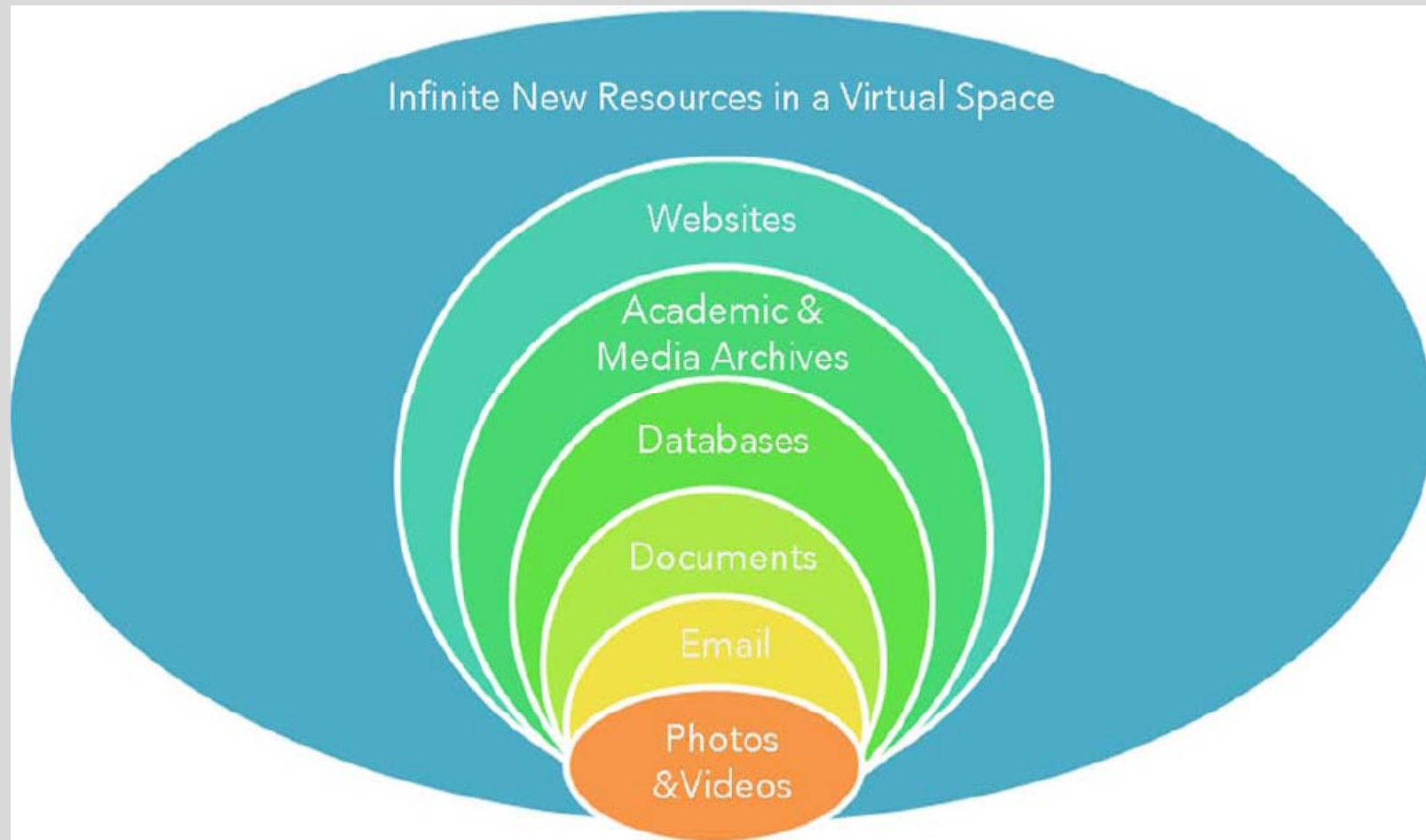
Traditional learning

- ❖ Academic content and textbooks, mostly available at the library
- ❖ Sharing resources and debating them is limited

Hybrid learning with simulations

- ❖ Unlimited resources: traditional and cyber, such as photos, videos, and documents, available online with easy access
- ❖ Sharing resources online makes discussions on their contribution and quality easy and common

Hybrid Learning Resources



Ben-Yehuda, Levin-Banchik, and Naveh. 2015. p. 9



Curriculum Redesigned

Traditional learning


- ❖ Students are bound to a pre-determined narrative
- ❖ Materials and data are provided by educator

Hybrid learning with simulations

- ❖ Students can “alter” history, as they step into decision-makers shoes
- ❖ Students create their own database for research




Questions for Discussion

- ❖ Who would you like to represent and why?
 - ❖ Would you agree to represent an enemy?
 - ❖ Should we replicate reality?
 - ❖ Is it possible to replicate reality?
 - ❖ What are your expectations from the simulation?
- 



Key Concepts

- ❖ Simulation
 - ❖ Players
 - ❖ Environment
 - ❖ Face-to-face simulation
 - ❖ Cyber simulation
 - ❖ Hybrid simulation
 - ❖ Traditional learning
 - ❖ Hybrid learning cycle and resources
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Relevant Figures and Tables

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- ❖ Table 3.1. *Simulation Typology*, page 31

Available online at book's website under classroom resources