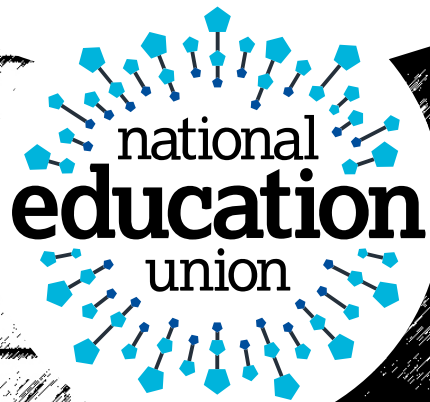


BOYCOTT THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

*boycott supported by NEU
and Fossil Free Science Museum Coalition*



TEACH THE FUTURE

Guidance for Educators Using Resource Pack

This resource pack has been assembled by a **coalition of organisations supporting the campaign to Boycott the Science Museum**, including the London Mining Network, Culture Unstained, South Asia Solidarity Group and the Education Climate Coalition.

It is being released in the run-up to **COP 31 in Antalya, Turkiye**, for educators to engage with critical issues relating to the climate emergency—from corporate greenwashing to military supply chains that enable genocide—with young people in the classroom or beyond.

The intention is to support educators to facilitate challenging discussions about the climate and ecological crises and their proliferating impacts worldwide—holding the complex emotions of grief, distress, and anxiety—while also empowering young people to consider how they can make a material difference alongside the communities worldwide who are already struggling for a more sustainable and peaceful future.

The resource pack has a **pedagogical focus on oracy**, which empowers students in becoming effective speakers and listeners, and to better understand themselves, each other, and the world around them in the process.

This pack can be used as a **two-lesson sequence in the Science, Geography, or Citizenship/PSHE curriculum across Key Stages 3-5**. The first lesson covers the causes of climate change, themes of common but differentiated responsibilities, and corporate sponsorship of cultural institutions. The second lesson is oriented around the Stakeholder Pack and Harkness Discussion.

We hope this resource pack is useful and welcome any feedback on how you have used it!

1. **Describe:** What can you see?

4. **Develop:**
What are the impacts of what's happening on people and the planet?



2. **Explore:** How does the image make you feel?

3. **Enquire:** What questions do you have about this image?

Drought, heatwaves, wildfires, deaths: The toll of UK's extreme summer

Climate change is making extremes such as heat and drought more intense and more likely.

Emily Beament

Thursday 30 July 2026 12:39 BST

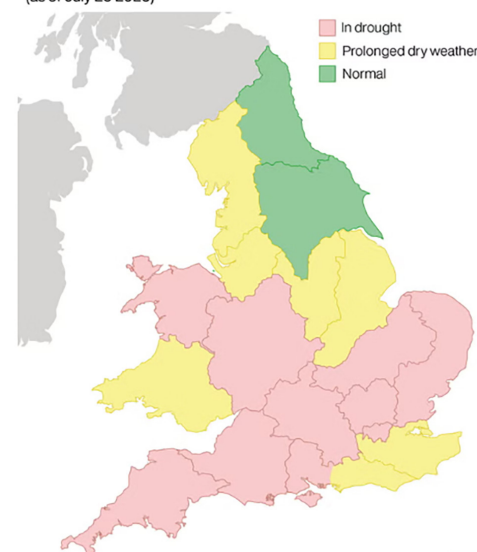


Extreme heat

'National scandal': extreme heat linked to 40,000 deaths in England between 1988 and 2025

Drought status in England & Wales

(as of July 29 2026)



Climate Collapse Has Plunged UK Food Production Into Crisis

Farmers fear they won't be able to plant crops next year.

by Harriet Williamson
25 August 2026



Estimated heat-related deaths during the 2026
May and June heatwaves in England and Wales



42%

of estimated heat deaths due to human-induced climate change



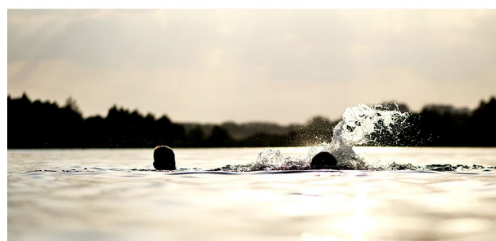
2,736 total estimated heat-related deaths

Headlines from the UK summer 2026

Child drownings spike during heatwaves – and it's a serious climate justice issue

5 June 2026

Children Conversation Environment Expert comment



More than two-thirds of England now in drought



Wildfires in Britain hit record levels after homes burn in intense heat

By Temilade Adelaja and Ben Makori

August 14, 2026 1:41 PM GMT+1 · Updated August 14, 2026



UK wildfires hit record levels in July as drought and heatwave spark warnings

Holly Evans

Tuesday 11 August 2026 15:16 BST



Death toll from devastating floods in Nepal and China surpasses 1,000

Rescue efforts continue to focus on hydropower sites, where hundreds of workers are believed to be trapped.

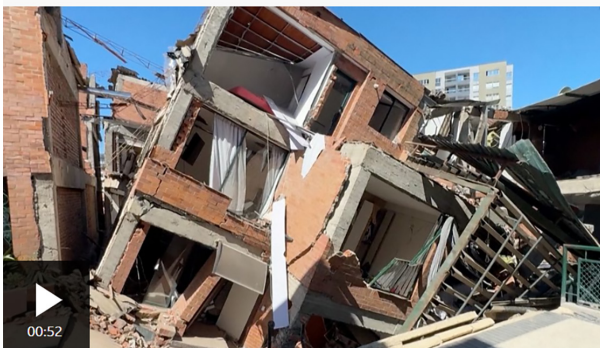
Save

Share

Add Al Jazeera on Google



At least 169 killed in Colombia's largest earthquake in years



Extreme heat

At least 35,000 excess deaths recorded in Europe's back-to-back heatwaves

At least 12 dead as wildfires sweep through northern Algeria



Headlines from around the world summer 2026



Nepal-Tibet flood disaster

Climate crisis could be destabilising mountain areas like Nepal, experts warn

Unusual heat this year may have melted ice and thawed bonds that hold glaciers in place - leading to catastrophe

How climate change worsens heatwaves, droughts, wildfires and floods



Natural disasters and extreme weather

This article is more than 9 years old

How climate change triggers earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanoes

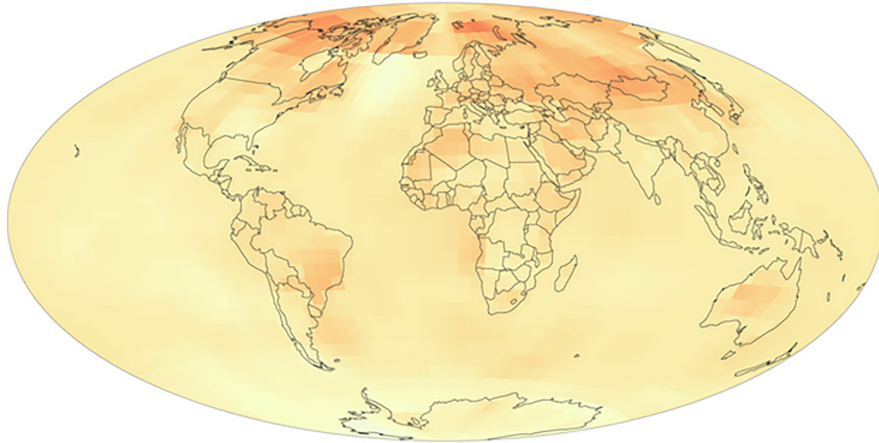
Global warming may not only be causing more destructive hurricanes, it could also be shaking the ground beneath our feet

Exploratory Talk!

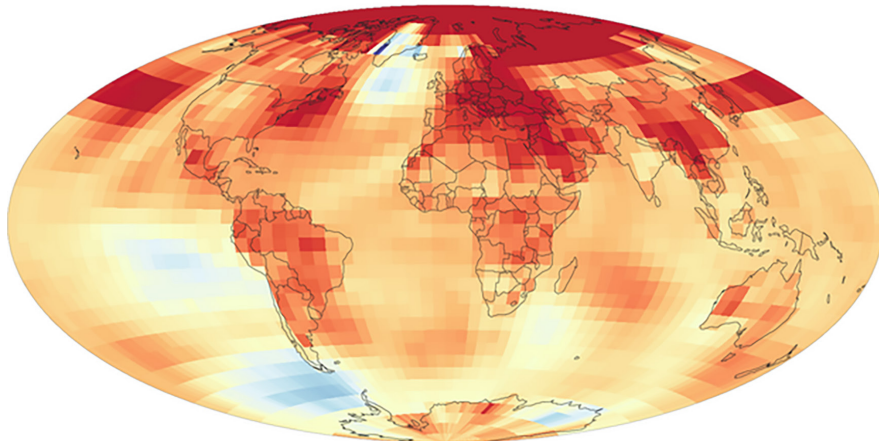
Why is this happening?

Warming over past 30 years is much faster than long-term trend

1901-2024



1994-2024



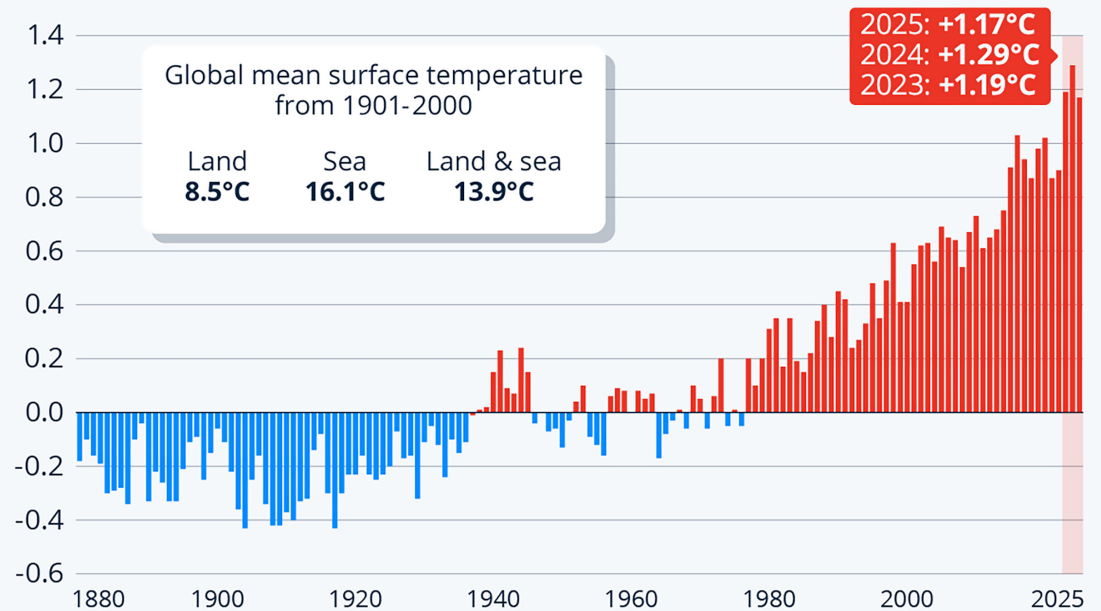
Change in temperature ($^{\circ}\text{F}/\text{decade}$)



NOAA Climate.gov
Data: NCEI

The Last Three Years Were the Warmest in Recorded History

Global land and ocean surface temperature anomalies in degrees Celsius compared to the 1901-2000 average



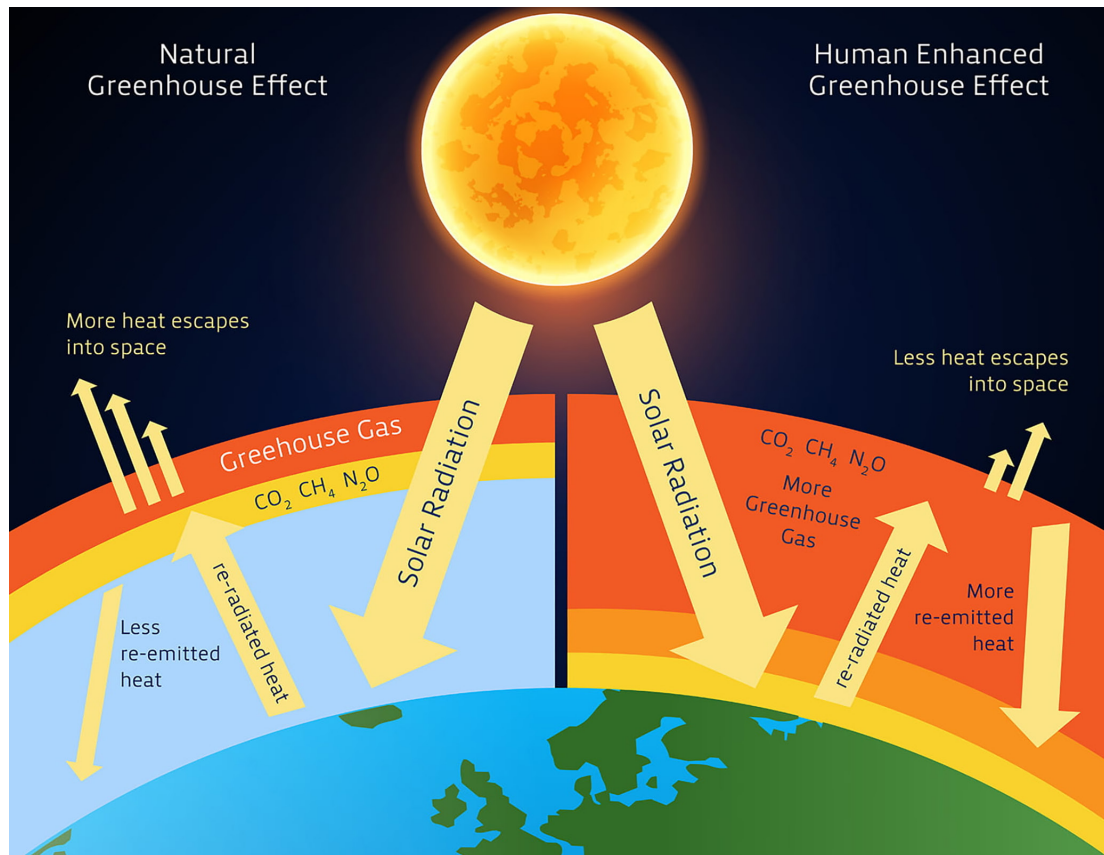
Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information



statista

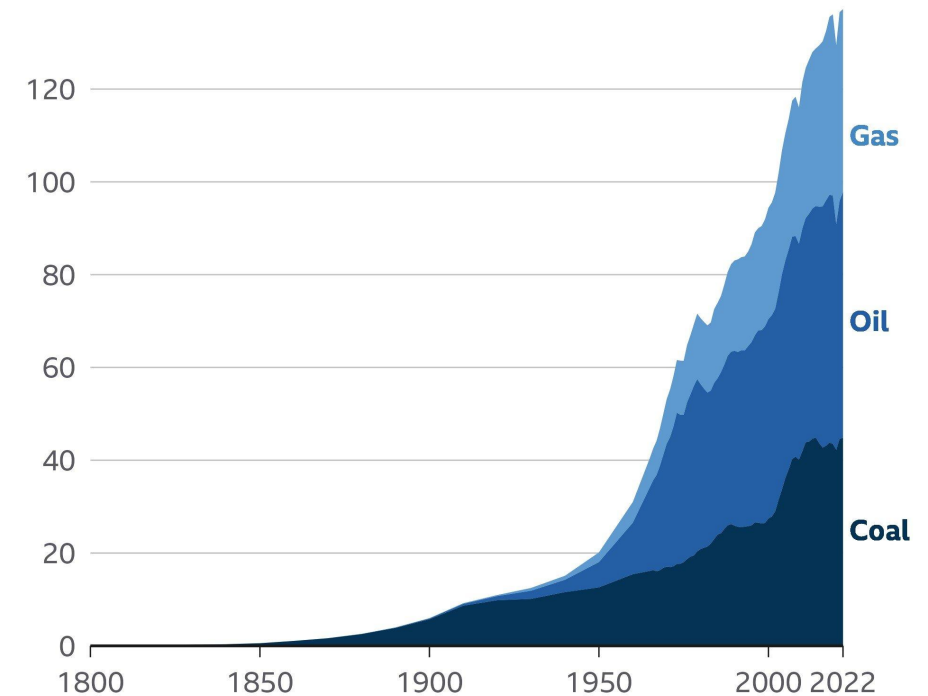
Find the Link!

What is the connection between these two images?



Rise in fossil fuel use

Global primary energy consumption, thousand terawatt hours



Source: Our World in Data, from Vaclav Smil (2017); Energy Institute (2023) **B B C**

A link between _____ and _____ is.....
 One way _____ affects _____ is.....

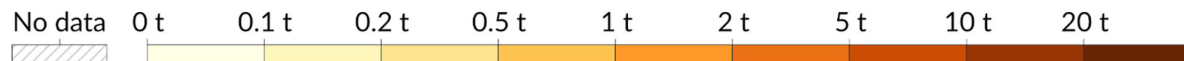
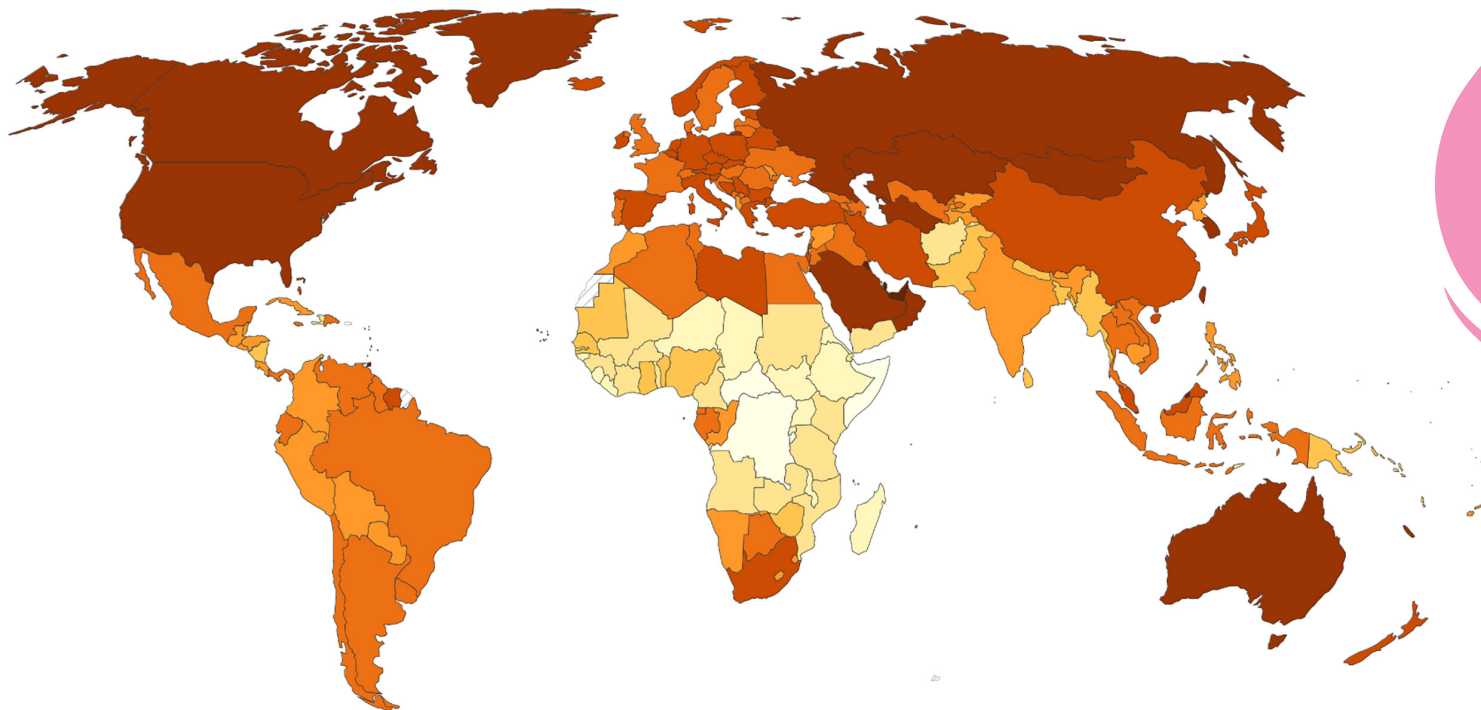
**Are all humans
equally responsible
for climate change?**

**Are humans all
equally affected by
climate change?**

Per capita CO₂ emissions, 2022

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels and industry. Land-use change is not included.

Our World
in Data



What do
you wonder?

What
do you
notice?

Ranking Talk!

Who is most responsible for climate change?

A: Humans

B: Governments

C: Corporations

D: Billionaires

E: Workers

F: Indigenous people

G: United Kingdom

H: India

Be prepared to **JUSTIFY....**

☐

We think the most responsible is ... because...

☐

You actually would see more/less responsibility with _____ because...

☐

We believe that the least responsible is because...

Challenge!

What are the connections between these different stakeholders?
How does this affect their responsibility for climate change?

Key Word!

Stakeholder: any person, group or organisation that can affect, or be affected by, a project or process e.g. climate change.

Ranking Talk!

What are the most effective ways to respond to climate change?

- A: Educate the public**
- B: Stop using fossil fuels**
- C: Reduce deforestation**
- D: Invest in renewable energy**
- E: Reduce individual consumption of energy and other resources**
- F: Reduce industrial consumption of energy and other resources e.g. military**
- G: Another idea?**

Be prepared to **JUSTIFY....**

- ☐ We think the most important is ... because...
- ☐ You actually would see greater effectiveness with _____ because...
- ☐ We believe that the least important is because...

What should the role of the Science Museum be at a time of climate and ecological crisis?

- Founded in 1857 and becoming an independent entity in 1909.
- One of London's major tourist attractions, with 2.64 million visitors in 2025, including up to 500,000 annual visits from schools and educational groups.
- Aims to 'inspire visitors' with 'stories of incredible scientific achievement.'



"Climate change is the most urgent challenge facing our world, with severe and irreversible impacts promised if we don't slow the global heating caused by human activity."

**SCIENCE
MUSEUM**

Vocabulary Instruction

Sponsor

(noun: sponsorship):

a person or organisation that pays for or otherwise contributes to the costs involved in a project, activity, or institution in return for advertising or influence.

Example:

Arsenal and Emirates have agreed a five-year extension to their long-running sponsorship agreement, believed to be worth up to £70 million a season.



Application Task:

Why might the Science Museum need to find sponsors?

Why might a company want to sponsor the Science Museum?

A poster for an exhibition at The British Museum. The top half features a circular image of an ancient Assyrian relief showing a king on horseback, holding a bow and arrow. The text 'The British Museum' is written vertically on the right. Below the image, the text reads: 'The BP exhibition I am Ashurbanipal king of the world, king of Assyria'. The BP logo is next to 'Supported by BP'. The dates '8 November 2018 – 24 February 2019' and 'Members/under 16s free' are listed. A 'Book now' button is in the bottom left. At the bottom, it says 'Logistics partner IAG Cargo' and 'Royal Ashurbanipal Project of the British Museum, London, New York, Los Angeles, 2018-2019'.

**Meet the Science
Museum sponsors.....**

adani

bp



**Have you heard of
these companies
before?**

What do they do?

**Why might they
sponsor the
Science Museum?**

Meet the Science Museum sponsors

BP (British Petroleum) is a fossil fuel company headquartered in London with operations in over 60 countries around the world. It made a profit of \$7.5bn in 2025, while its profits have doubled on the previous year, as the war against Iran increased oil prices.

BP partnered with the Museum for quarter of a century, most recently sponsoring the STEM programme for students' and teachers' education. There is evidence of BP having direct influence over the production of learning materials via the Science Museum Group.

In 2025, BP announced that it is increasing its fossil fuel investment by 20%, while reducing investments in renewable energy.

BP was awarded the licence to the Leviathan gas field just offshore of Gaza, Palestine in October 2023 and owns the BTC gas line that supplies more than 30% of Israel's oil.

BP is also implicated in the occupation of West Papua, as its Tangguh facility provides Indonesia with 35% of its gas supply.

bp



Meet the Science Museum sponsors

- The Adani Group is an Indian multinational conglomerate which includes sea and airport management, electricity generation and transmission, mining, natural gas, food, weapons, and infrastructure.
- Adani sponsors the Science Museum's Energy Revolution gallery, known as the Adani Green Energy Gallery.
- Adani is the world's largest private coal producer, still increasing its production of coal and constructing new coal-fired power stations. In doing so, Adani is accused of multiple violations of human rights, including of Indigenous peoples in India and Australia, as well as environmental crimes.
- Adani's CEO, alongside six other Adani executives, was indicted in the USA for bribery and misleading investors. Charges against the CEO were controversially dropped in August 2026.
- Adani is a weapons manufacturer, in partnership with Elbit and Israeli Weapons Industry making drones, AI firing systems, and weapons being used in Gaza.

adani

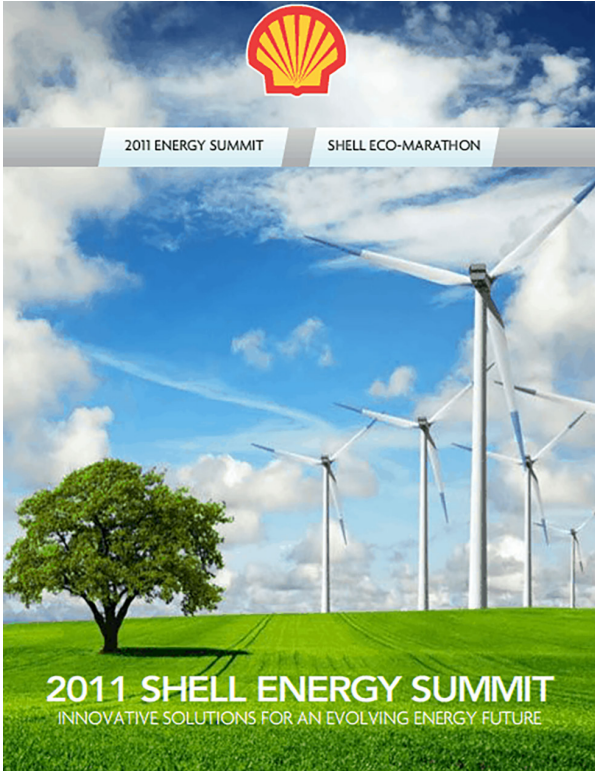


Vocabulary Instruction

Example:

Application Task:

Study the two images on the right. Why could these be examples of greenwashing? Which one do you think is a better example of greenwashing? Why?



Opinion Scale!

Should the Science Museum accept sponsorship from fossil fuel and arms companies?

Yes

Yes, it needs all the funding it can get and these companies can be part of the solution!



No

No, it should never accept funds from companies responsible for war and climate change!

Probing Pairs

A

You are going to speak for 60 seconds justifying where you would place your X on the opinion scale.

B

You are going to 'Probe' your partner's thinking so they continue to explain and develop their answer.

B Develop Your Partners Thinking

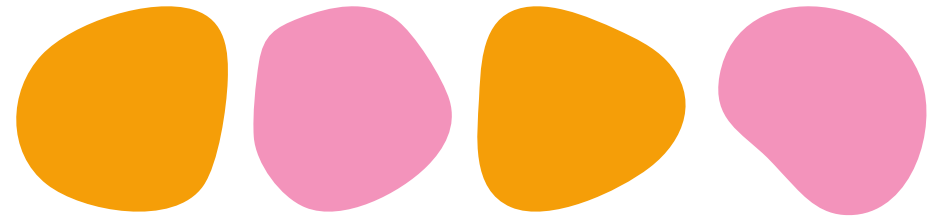
Tell me more about...? Can you add to...?
Why do you think...? How might it...?
What sort of...? I wonder if...?

Harkness Discussion!

Should the Science Museum accept sponsorship from fossil fuel and arms companies?

This lesson is going to be a Harkness Discussion, a student-led, conversational learning method, with a twist!

In groups, you will be representing a particular stakeholder relevant to this debate.



There are two further roles:

Chair:

this person facilitates the discussion by choosing who to speak, ensuring a balance of views are heard. They can also move the conversation forward with new discussion questions.

Silent summariser:

this person observes the discussion and takes notes of key points of disagreement and agreement. They will then summarise the discussion at the end, including any consensus.

Stakeholders

You will be receive a stakeholder pack and have 15 minutes to read it, discuss the questions, and prepare an opening statement (60 seconds)

Fossil fuel companies

Museum workers

**Affected communities
(Aboriginal, Adivasi and Palestinian)**

Young people

Taxpayers

Scientists

Stakeholder Pack!

Fossil Fuel Companies

Companies receive many benefits from sponsorship, including a “social license” to continue extracting and burning fossil fuels or selling weapons due to the positive image their sponsorship may generate among the wider public. For example, BP stated that the goal of sponsorship is to “secure public support and advocacy from partners, to mitigate risks, and advance business interests.”

Prestigious museums like the Science Museum are globally renowned. Sponsorship provides companies like Adani a “global profiling opportunity to reach an audience of millions”, according to the director of the Science Museum. It provides these companies with a way to meet world leaders from countries where they would like to extract more fossil fuels or sell arms.

Fossil fuel and arms companies are experiencing a recruitment crisis with fewer young people seeking to work for them every year due to their associations with climate change and war. Sponsorship helps these companies to advertise their careers to young people so they receive new streams of workers.

BP is proud to have partnered with the Science Museum since 2018 to “improve and coordinate informal science learning across the country,” reaching more than a million young people. The BP founded the Academy of Science Engagement to help develop the “next generation of scientists and engineers.”

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Do you think your stakeholder is in favour of the sponsorship or against it?
- 2 What are their most convincing arguments for or against?
- 3 What counter-arguments might the other stakeholders have to yours? How could you respond?

Adani has sponsored the Green Energy Gallery at the Science Museum since March 2024. The gallery explores “how the world can generate and use energy more sustainably.” More than 10,000 students have explored the gallery as part of educational visits. The exhibition aims to “inspire a million minds and ignite conversations about sustainability and innovation.”

bp



adani

Stakeholder Pack!

Aboriginal Communities in Australia

The Wangan and Jagalingou Family Council have never given their consent to Adani's huge Carmichael coal mine on their territories. When the mine is operational, Adani's coal trains will run through Juru, Jaanga and Birri county, threatening sacred sites, including rock art and burial sites.

Coal mining on Aboriginal land would impact plants and animals, pollute and drain 12.5 billion litres of groundwater a year, and threaten the sacred Doongmabulla Springs system, a large underground water system that helps keep the dry land alive.

Over its projected 60 year lifetime, Carmichael mine is expected to export 2.3 billion tons of coal and produce 4.7 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions.

The Wangan and Jagalingou people have been "Standing our ground" with a blockade and protest camp lasting more than 1,300 days, demonstrating their connection to the land. They have faced forcible evictions by the police. The mine has also increased division in the community, due to competing narratives around mining opportunities and harms.

"This is the only source of water in our country that is eternal and continues to live and give life. So it's essential to us to protect this place—because it is our dreaming, it's our past, it's our present, and it's our future... Where my land is, there's a mine trying to destroy my country. That country is the roadmap to my history and knowledge about who I am and my ancestors. We come from the water. Without the water, we're all dead. Without land, we've got nothing"

Adrian Burragubba, Wangan man and Aboriginal land-rights activist

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Do you think your stakeholder is in favour of the sponsorship or against it?
- 2 What are their most convincing arguments for or against?
- 3 What counter-arguments might the other stakeholders have to yours? How could you respond?

Did you know? The **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, adopted in 2007, requires "states to obtain free, prior and informed consent before undertaking projects that affect rights to land, including mining."



Stakeholder Pack!

Adivasi Communities in India

Adani's coal mines and power stations threaten the ancestral homelands of Indigenous Adivasi people, including Godda, Jharkhand, where Adani are displacing thousands of Adivasi people to build a new coal station. The Hasdeo forest contains an estimated 5 billion tons of coal, while the construction of mines would destroy at least 1,900 hectares of forest land.

Adani Green's renewable projects, including the Tamil Nadu solar project and Rajasthan solar expansion have dispossessed communities of land and threaten native wildlife habitats.

In the Hasdeo forest—also home to rare plants and endangered animals like bears and elephants—tribal villagers have opposed Adani's proposed coal mine for over a decade, forming the Committee for the Struggle to Save the Hasdeo Forest (HABBS). Local people resisting the occupation of their land have had their land stolen, crops destroyed, and been beaten by police. Surveillance and militarisation of the forest and tribal communities has increased.

The mine has also increased divisions within the community, as a minority are in favour of mining development as Adani promises to set up a school and train locals in preparation for thousands of employment opportunities.

"This isn't just a fight for Hasdeo. We are fighting for this country and for the world, which is staring at the dangers of climate change and environmental degradation" Umeshwar Singh Armo, HABBS member

"These forests are where our deities live; we don't worship idols. Mining will destroy our ancient traditions and way of life," Ramlal Karyam, Adivasi protester who walked 300 kilometers to the state capital to demand a halt to mining activity in 2021

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Do you think your stakeholder is in favour of the sponsorship or against it?
- 2 What are their most convincing arguments for or against?
- 3 What counter-arguments might the other stakeholders have to yours? How could you respond?

Did you know? The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted in 2007, requires "states to obtain free, prior and informed consent before undertaking projects that affect rights to land, including mining."



Stakeholder Pack!

The Palestinian People

In 2018, Adani established a partnership with Israel's largest weapons company Elbit Systems to manufacture the lethal Hermes 900 drones. Elbit makes 85% of the drones used by the Israeli military. The Hermes drone was first deployed in the 50-day attack on Gaza in 2014, during which they were used to murder four Palestinian children from the Bakr family, aged between 9 and 11, as they played football on the beach. Elbit markets these drones as "battle-tested."

In 2018 Adani also announced a joint venture with Israel Weapon Industries to manufacture rifles and guns. This business has been expanded to include artificial intelligence controlled weapons. Israel has described its attack on Gaza in 2021 as "the world's first AI war." Since then, AI has been used to identify, select and execute targets on a mass and rapid scale, including Elbit's Legion-X system.

The UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory concluded that Israel had committed genocide against the Palestinians. The intense scale and systematic nature of Israeli military operations has resulted in unprecedented death, injury and trauma. The deliberate targeting of Palestinian children was reiterated as a key element of genocidal intent: at least 20,000 have been killed and more than 44,000 injured since October 2023.

"What I found particularly disturbing was that a bomb would drop, maybe on a crowded, tented area and then the drones would come down. The drones would come down and pick off civilians—children. We were operating on children who would say: 'I was lying on the ground after a bomb had dropped and this quadcopter came down and hovered over me and shot me.' That's clearly a deliberate act and it was a persistent act—persistent targeting of civilians day after day." Professor Nizam Mamode, a 62-year old British surgeon who worked at Nasser hospital in Gaza

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Do you think your stakeholder is in favour of the sponsorship or against it?
- 2 What are their most convincing arguments for or against?
- 3 What counter-arguments might the other stakeholders have to yours? How could you respond?

Did you know? 10 countries have joined South Africa's formal case to the International Court of Justice that Israel is committing genocide against the Palestinian people. The International Criminal Court has issued arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu and defence minister Gallant for war crimes and crimes against humanity.



Stakeholder Pack!

Museum Workers

The Science Museum has approximately 1,000 employees in total worldwide, with the largest number working in finance and operations. As there are a range of jobs at the Science Museum, there are a range of salaries for workers depending on their role, experience and location. For example, a worker in visitor engagement may receive up to £28,000 a year, while senior managers could receive over £56,000. Museum staff need the museum for their livelihoods. But do they need the sponsorship?

Many workers join the Science Museum because they care about the museum's mission to 'inspire futures': they welcome over 650,000 school visits a year, in addition to 3.8 million overall visitors. Equally, many workers choose to work at the Museum because they believe in the urgency of addressing the largest challenges facing our planet today, including global heating and the climate and ecological crises. These visitor numbers have been affected by the growing opposition to the Science Museum sponsors, including the boycott supported by more than 400 teachers and the largest education trade union in the UK, the National Education Union.

The vast majority of workers do not have any say in who sponsors the museum. While it is important that the museum is funded appropriately in order for workers to keep their jobs and livelihoods, the Adani sponsorship accounts for less than 0.5% of the Museum's annual income.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Do you think your stakeholder is in favour of the sponsorship or against it?
- 2 What are their most convincing arguments for or against?
- 3 What counter-arguments might the other stakeholders have to yours? How could you respond?

Did you know? Many Science Museum staff have expressed that their wellbeing is impacted by its sponsorships. According to a survey, 64% of museum staff disagree with 'unethical' fossil fuel sponsorship.



Stakeholder Pack!

Young People

Scientists have updated their projections for the climate future, with the most plausible high-emissions scenario resulting in a 3.5C increase in temperatures by the end of the century and a potential rise of up to 4C by 2100. This would mean a radically altered, highly unstable planet characterised by extreme heat, severe food and water shortages, and massive flooding of coastal areas that would submerge land home to up to a billion people alive today.

The right to education is universal, but worldwide there are 273 million children and young people are not in school; this number has been rising for the last seven years. For many, cost remains a primary barrier to schooling. In the UK, primary and secondary school is free for all children. Access to and participation in culture, art and museums is also a fundamental human right, recognised under Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Young people will have to consider whether their right to information and culture is compromised by the Museum being sponsored by fossil fuel and weapons companies, or whether these sponsorships could open further opportunities for employment in industry with companies like BP or Adani.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Do you think your stakeholder is in favour of the sponsorship or against it?
- 2 What are their most convincing arguments for or against?
- 3 What counter-arguments might the other stakeholders have to yours? How could you respond?

Did you know? The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child states that children have explicit rights to freedom of expression (Article 13), peaceful assembly and association (Article 15), and the right to be heard and taken seriously on matters affecting them (Article 12). This means young people are legally entitled to join and organise political protests.

A survey revealed that nearly two-thirds of secondary school children are experiencing mental health symptoms associated with concern about the environment. A third of young people in Britain are 'scared', 'sad', or 'pessimistic' about climate change, with 28% feeling 'overwhelmed'. Research showed 7 out of 10 young people are worried about climate change and its effects. This is giving rise to 'eco-anxiety' among an increasing number of young people.



Stakeholder Pack!

Taxpayers

The Science Museum Group receives at least 60% of its funding as an annual grant from the UK government via the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. This means it is largely funded by taxpayers, while the sponsorships of fossil fuels and weapons companies make up a fraction of the Museum's overall funding. Taxpayer funding ensures the Museum remains free for all visitors.

Taxes pay for the vast majority of public goods in society—from schools and hospitals to roads, waste management, and cultural institutions like museums. In 2025-26 the Science Museum received £73.2 million in core funds from the UK government. The total taxpayer spending on public cultural services was £5.4 billion. For comparison, £62 billion of UK taxpayer money last year was spent on military equipment and operations; £125 billion was spent on education (averaging around £7,500 per child); and £257 billion on health spending.

There is no direct way for taxpayers to direct or decide how their money is spent by the government. There are a wide range of views on this topic, as different political parties communicate different tax and spending priorities during election cycles. However, taxpayers can make petitions to the UK government to influence spending priorities.

There are specific questions for taxpayers to consider in this debate, including whether public institutions should receive corporate sponsorship at all; whether the public should have a greater say in how their taxes are spent; or whether taxpayer money should be used to maintain a Museum that is advertising fossil fuel and weapons companies.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Do you think your stakeholder is in favour of the sponsorship or against it?
- 2 What are their most convincing arguments for or against?
- 3 What counter-arguments might the other stakeholders have to yours? How could you respond?

Did you know? Last year UK taxpayers paid a total of £937.8 billion taxes to the government. £330 billion came from income tax, £180.7 billion from VAT (consumer spending), and £93.1 billion from corporation tax. BP paid £1.2 billion in UK taxes on an annual revenue of \$192.5 billion and a profit of \$7.5 billion.



Stakeholder Pack!

Scientists

More than 99.9% of scientific papers agree that climate change is mainly caused by humans. This shows almost unanimous scientific consensus that human activities—including burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and war—are responsible for the devastating impacts climate change is already having around the world.

Many scientists are also concerned about the influence of fossil fuel companies on the Science Museum's teaching of science. BP sponsorship has directly gone towards an academy that runs more than 500 courses for more than 5,000 teachers, giving them direct oversight of the curriculum.

The fossil fuel industry knew about the dangers of climate change as early as 1954. Instead of taking action, they spent decades and hundreds of millions of pounds funding climate denial, deception and disinformation to prevent action being taken that would address climate change or reduce their profits.

Human-induced global warming of at least 1.3°C has already led to changes in the climate system without parallel in human history. The planet is on the verge of dangerous tipping points in the climate system that could trigger feedback loops, which would lead to abrupt and irreversible changes to the climate system. The United Nations General Secretary has called this the 'road to climate hell.' All existing fossil fuel reserves need to stay in the ground if we are to avoid the most catastrophic forms of climate change.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (United Nations)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1 Do you think your stakeholder is in favour of the sponsorship or against it?
- 2 What are their most convincing arguments for or against?
- 3 What counter-arguments might the other stakeholders have to yours? How could you respond?

Did you know? Hundreds of Scientists signed a boycott pledge to say that they will not work with the Science Museum until it ends its fossil fuel sponsorships from companies like BP and Adani due to the role these companies play in accelerating climate change.



Harkness Criteria

To develop active learners,
who explore different perspectives
through talk to expand on their own ideas

In a nest, choose a
target for yourself
in today's debate!
We will then set a
group target.

I actively make positive contributions effectively following
a range of **protocols**.

I use an **open** and supportive **tone of voice** and **body language**.

I ask effective **clarifying questions** and invite others
to expand and reason their points through **probing questions**.

I **justify, reason** and **expand** on my own contributions.

I show my **listening** through the quality of my responses.

Harkness Discussion

Should the Science Museum accept sponsorship from fossil fuel and arms companies?

- Refer to the **key terms** (e.g. sponsorship, greenwashing)
 - Build on other people's **comments**
- Make **connections** between ideas and case studies
 - **Challenge** ideas respectfully
- Try to move the conversation **forward**
 - **Invite** others into the conversation

Consensus Circle

NO! The Science Museum should not accept sponsorship from fossil fuel and arms companies.

Boycott the Science Museum!
Refuse to visit the museum as a school until the Adani sponsorship is dropped.

Organise a protest with students and educators outside the Science Museum to show our opposition to Adani's sponsorship.

Write a letter to the Science Museum from our class explaining why we think they should drop the Adani sponsorship.

You must prioritise your 3 key strategies to go in the circle...

Make a petition for other classes, schools, and educators to sign to for the government to fund public institutions like museums more so they do not use sponsors like Adani.

Educate the rest of the school and community with an assembly about how companies like Adani use institutions like museums to greenwash their role in climate change and war.

Show solidarity with affected communities in India, Palestine and West Papua by ensuring their voices are heard and amplifying their demands.

Opinion Scale!

Should the Science Museum accept sponsorship from fossil fuel and arms companies?

Yes

Yes, it needs all the funding it can get and these companies can be part of the solution!



No

No, it should never accept funds from companies responsible for war and climate change!

APPLICATION TASK

- 1 Draw the scale in your books. Place an X on the scale to show where your opinion is.
- 2 Write a paragraph to justify your opinion.
- 3

I agree with the statement to a (limited, moderate, significant) extent because....

Success of Strategies

What has been done before and how effective was it?

The Science Museum ended its sponsorship with BP in August 2026 after persistent campaigning from students, teachers, scientists and the wider community.

What lessons can we learn from this in order to influence the Adani sponsorship too?

Education union calls on schools to boycott London's Science Museum over 'image-laundering' sponsorship deals

Groups representing scientists, teachers and culture workers held a protest outside the institution on Sunday over its deals with oil company BP and Adani Green Energy



Corporate sponsorship

● This article is more than 4 years old

Hundreds of teachers boycott Science Museum show over Adani sponsorship

Youth climate activists 'occupy' Science Museum all night over fossil fuel sponsorship

f X n Add as a preferred source on Google



Museums

London Science Museum cuts links with BP after decades of partnership

Campaigners say 'seismic shift' follows years of pressure to sever ties with oil and gas firm

BP and the British Museum!

BP may have been dropped by the Science Museum, the Royal Opera House, the national Portrait Gallery, and Tate galleries after public pressure, but they still maintain a controversial, 10-year and £50 million partnership with the **British Museum**, signed in December 2023. The Museum receives over 6 million visitors a year.

British Museum closes to visitors as Energy Embargo for Palestine group gathers outside

New protest group is critical of London museum's sponsorship by BP and seeks to make link with Gaza



📷 A banner held by members of the group read: 'Sponsored by BP = sponsored by colonial genocide.'
Photograph: Zuma Press/Alamy Live News

The British Museum

In the week that BP announced it was abandoning its climate targets in order to increase fossil fuel production, a spokesperson for the British Museum said that they need *"corporate and private donations from companies like BP to ensure that the magnificent collection stays on display to the public for centuries to come."*

Template letters to the Science Museum

Contact the Science Museum!

You can email at
info@sciencemuseumgroup.ac.uk

You can write at
Visitor Experience Manager,
Science Museum,
Exhibition Road,
London, SW7 2DD

You can call on 033 0058 0058

Dear Sir Ian Blatchford,

I am writing to you as a student from ____ about the Science Museum's sponsorship by Adani.

There are several reasons why I think this sponsorship is ____.

Firstly,...

Secondly,...

It is your responsibility to...

It is important that you...

Yours sincerely,



Petition template for the UK Government

A petition is a list of names of people who want a particular change to happen. It shows that a lot of people agree with each other, which helps put pressure on decision-makers.

There is useful guidance online in how to organise a petition as part of a community campaign, including key questions to ask before writing a petition before outlining each further stage from writing, collecting signatures, and submitting your petition:

You can organise a petition calling for action from the UK government which will be debated in Parliament if it reaches 100,000 signatures.



How to create an e-petition

You can call for action from the UK Government or UK Parliament by creating and submitting an e-petition.

These are online petitions created on petition.parliament.uk.

Once a petition is published, it is open for 6 months to gather signatures.

- If an e-petition receives 10,000 signatures, it will receive a response from the Government.
- If it receives 100,000 signatures it may be debated in Parliament.

www.resourcecentre.org.uk/information/organising-a-petition/

petition.parliament.uk/help