Codebook for `normalised_responses`

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Data files. The dataset is distributed in two formats: `normalised_responses.RDS` (R native) and `normalised_responses.xlsx` (Excel). Variable names and coding are identical across formats.

Metadata and context These variables describe the school, class, and respondent context and support filtering, grouping, and multi-level models.

Table 1: Codebook — Metadata

Variable	Type	Description	Coding
`school_id`	factor	School identifier (anonymized)	S01, S02, ...
`school_level`	factor	School level (vocational, gymnasium, etc.)	categorical
`school_type`	factor	School type (public, church, private)	categorical
`region`	factor	Czech region of the school	categorical
`class_label`	factor	Class identifier	e.g., 1, 2, 9A, septima
`class_id`	factor	Unique class identifier (school + class)	e.g., S01.1, S01.2, S02.9A
`gender`	factor	Student gender (recoded)	M = male; F = female; O = other
`history_grade`	integer	Last reported history grade	1–5

Historical knowledge (KN) Items KN1–KN6 are multiple-choice knowledge questions scored via exact-text matching. Each is coded 0 (incorrect) or 1 (correct).

Table 2: Codebook — Knowledge

Variable	Type	Description	Coding
`KN1–KN6`	integer	Knowledge items on events of 1918–1929	0 = incorrect, 1 = correct

Historical Perspective-Taking (HPT) The HPT instrument assesses how well explanations align with Hannes's perspective in the 1930 vignette. Items are organised into three

reasoning modes: POP (populist), ROA (role-of-agent), and CONT (context).

Note on scoring: Raw POP items represent *presentism* (historically flawed reasoning). These are reversed so that higher scores always indicate *better* historical perspective-taking.

Table 3: Codebook — HPT Items & Composites

Variable	Type	Description	Coding
Item-level Data			
POP1–POP3	integer	Raw populist items (Presentism).	1–4 (High = **Worse** HPT)
POP1_rev...	integer	**Reverse-coded** POP items.	1–4 (High = **Better** HPT)
ROA1–ROA3	integer	Role-of-agent items.	1–4 (High = Better HPT)
CONT1–CONT3	integer	Contextual reasoning items.	1–4 (High = Better HPT)
Aggregates & Composites			
HPT_POP_raw	numeric	Mean of raw POP items (Presentism scale).	1–4
HPT_POP_rev	numeric	Mean of reversed POP items.	1–4
HPT_CONT	numeric	Mean of CONT items.	1–4
HPT_ROA	numeric	Mean of ROA items.	1–4
HPT_CTX6	numeric	**Primary Composite**: Mean of HPT_POP_rev and HPT_CONT.	1–4 (Standard HPT metric)
HPT_TOT9	numeric	**Total Score**: Mean of all 3 subscales (POP rev, CONT, ROA).	1–4

FR-LF mini (Right-wing authoritarian attitudes) Two short subscales: RD (endorsement of a strict leader / one-party rule) and NS (statements normalising or relativising Nazi crimes). Items use a standard 1–5 Likert scale.

Table 4: Codebook — FR-LF mini

Variable	Type	Description	Coding
RD1–RD3	integer	Right-wing dictatorship acceptance	1–5 (Likert)
NS1–NS3	integer	Nazi-sympathy / relativization statements	1–5 (Likert)

KSA-3 (Authoritarianism) An established 9-item authoritarianism short scale with three three-item facets: A (authoritarian aggression), U (submission/obedience), and K (conventionalism). All items use a 1–5 Likert response.

Table 5: Codebook — KSA-3

Variable	Type	Description	Coding
A1–A3	integer	Authoritarian aggression subscale	1–5 (Likert)

Variable	Type	Description	Coding
U1-U3	integer	Submission / obedience subscale	1–5 (Likert)
K1-K3	integer	Conventionalism subscale	1–5 (Likert)

SDR-5 (Social desirability) A brief social desirability scale. SDR2–SDR4 are already reversed in the dataset (1↔5). Items can be summed or averaged depending on analytic needs.

Table 6: Codebook — SDR-5

Variable	Type	Description	Coding
SDR1	integer	Social desirability item 1	1–5 (Likert)
SDR2	integer	Social desirability item 2 (reversed)	1–5 (reversed Likert)
SDR3	integer	Social desirability item 3 (reversed)	1–5 (reversed Likert)
SDR4	integer	Social desirability item 4 (reversed)	1–5 (reversed Likert)
SDR5	integer	Social desirability item 5	1–5 (Likert)