

Advocating for Children's Rights

*A classroom resource that raises awareness of children's rights.
This resource can be used as a companion to
the WE Are Silent fundraising initiative.*

Grades 4 to 6
American Edition

AN INITIATIVE OF



Dear Educator,

Welcome to the WE Movement. We are so glad you've joined us in our mission to inspire, educate and empower students to find their place in the world. With 16,000 schools and groups thriving in WE Schools, we are delivering impressive results in academic engagement, life skills and civic engagement. Through the WE Schools process of experiential service-learning, students will become engaged in local and global issues through collaboration and independent reflection.

In 1989, the United Nations established the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which outlines the fundamental rights and freedoms that all children around the world are entitled to. All the countries that have ratified this agreement made a commitment to uphold the rights of their children and youth. However, even though this commitment has been made, many children around the world are still being denied access to things like education, clean water, nutritious food and adequate health care.

This classroom resource is designed to help your students become informed about children's rights issues and to provide them with the skills and tools they need to become advocates for other children, locally or globally, who are being denied their rights. Your students will be empowered to use the power of their voice to speak out in support of young people around the world. Or your students can choose to participate in the WE Are Silent campaign and take a vow of silence to raise awareness within their school or local community about these issues for those who don't have a voice.

This is an exciting time to be an educator. Together, we have the power to reignite the fundamental purpose of education: moving students to want to learn and preparing them with the life skills to better the world and forge their own paths to success.

Thank you for having the heart and the passion to bring the WE Schools program into your class. We are honored and encouraged to work with such a dedicated and enthusiastic group.

We are stronger together,



Craig and Marc Kielburger
Co-Founders, WE



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Essential Question: What is experiential service-learning and how can I incorporate it into my classroom instruction with WE Schools curriculum resources?

WE Schools

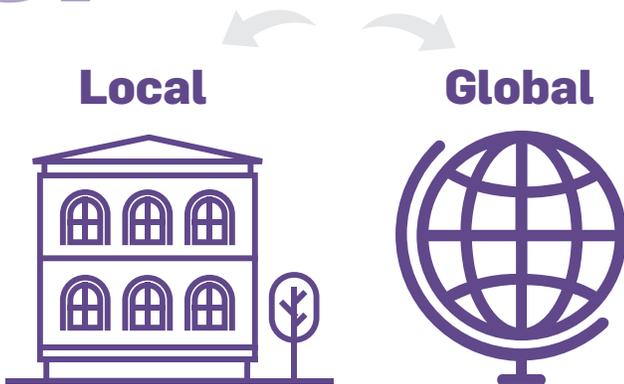
WE Schools is a unique, step-by-step program that challenges young people to identify the local and global issues that spark their passion and empowers them with the tools to take action. Educators and students work together to learn about the world and to take action to create meaningful change. Delivered in 16,000 schools and groups across North America and the UK, the program provides educators and students with curriculum, educational resources and a full calendar of campaign ideas.

What Is Experiential Learning?

Experiential service-learning is based on a structured academic foundation that goes beyond volunteering and community service. It's a practice that engages teachers and students with their communities in a structured way and allows students to meet their learning objectives while addressing their community's needs.

The Four Steps of WE Schools

- 1. Investigate and Learn**
Students explore topics related to a real-world challenge or opportunity.
- 2. Action Plan**
Students develop a plan to implement their service-learning project, including one **local** and one **global** action.
- 3. Take Action**
Students implement their action plan.
- 4. Report and Celebrate**
Students present the results of their service-learning initiatives.



Setting Students Up For Success: In School, the Workplace and Life

WE Schools Introduction: [WE.org/we-at-school/we-schools/](https://www.we.org/we-at-school/we-schools/)

Living WE: Is about improving our lives and our world by reaching out to others. It involves focusing less on “me” and more on “we”—our communities, our country and our world.

Social Emotional Learning: The WE Learning Framework is grounded in social emotional learning principles, helping students develop the skills to manage their emotions, resolve conflicts and make responsible decisions.

Global Mindset: The ability to operate comfortably across borders, cultures and languages is invaluable. WE Schools programming promotes global mindedness and cultural competency amongst student populations during their formative years.

Active Citizenship: Students act on their growing knowledge by connecting with others in their communities, thereby generating interest, further research and engagement in local and national causes.

Reflection is a key component of our experiential service-learning model. Our reflection activities direct students' attention to new interpretations of events and provide a lens through which service can be studied and interpreted.

Our Learning Skills Legend



Argument formation



Information literacy



Leadership skills



Organization



Action planning



Research and writing



Critical thinking



Reflection

Advocating for Children's Rights Overview

In 1989, the United Nations established the Convention on the Rights of the Child that sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children around the world. However, in many countries, these rights are consistently denied and the voices of children and youth are silenced. This classroom resource is designed to help students become aware of the stories and experiences of children and youth whose rights have been denied. It will also empower students to become advocates for the rights of children and youth around the world. After participating in this resource, students will be ready to take action in the WE Schools WE Are Silent fundraising initiative.

Rationale

This classroom resource will help students develop a strong understanding of children's rights, as outlined by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). To achieve this, students will begin by developing an awareness of cultures and communities that are different from their own. Then students will learn to distinguish between needs and wants, and discover how basic needs are the foundation of the rights that all children around the world are entitled to.

It's important to note that, as of 2017, the United States of America has not ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (source: [United Nations Treaty Collection treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en](https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en)).

Assessing the Learning

You know your students best—their learning styles and preferences, skill levels and knowledge. You are also in the best position to anticipate the habits of mind that will make this classroom resource successful. We are mindful that students may be at different reading levels, including English Language Learners (ELL), and may have learning differences. In response, the Educator Notes throughout the resource make suggestions for differentiation along with extension and enrichment ideas that can be used.

Teaching strategies include graphic organizers, Four Corners, Gallery Walk and Graffiti.

Assessment strategies include entry and exit slips, observations, discussions and presentations.

This resource includes suggestions for a variety of books, videos and other resources designed to engage student interest and deepen understanding. Before beginning, visit your Teacher-Librarian, local library or school district resource center to get access to the resources listed in the Appendices.

► Explore other resources and current campaign offerings at [WE.org](https://www.weshoolsweare.org)

Subject(s): Social Studies, English Language Arts

Grade Level:

Grades 4 to 6

WE Learning Framework Skills:



Essential Questions:

- ▶ Are the rights of all children and youth equal?
- ▶ What does it mean to be an advocate?

Word Bank

Deny—To refuse to grant.

Human Rights—A legal or moral entitlement believed to belong to every person.

Need—Something that is necessary, a necessity.

Right—A moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.

Uphold—To maintain, confirm or support.

Want—Something that is desired.

Sources:

Merriam-Webster www.merriam-webster.com

Oxford Dictionaries www.oxforddictionaries.com

Materials and Resources

- Chart paper or craft paper
- Computers or tablets with Internet access
- Paper and writing utensils
- Appendix 1: Classroom Observation Forms
- Appendix 2: Resource List
- Blackline Master 1: The Convention on the Rights of the Child

Lesson 1:

Identifying Needs and Wants



Suggested Time:

40 minutes

Common Core State Standards:

- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.4.1 - Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 4 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1 - Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.1 - Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.1 - Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.6.1 - Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.6.1 - Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

Learning Goals:

Students will:

- Understand the difference between a need and a want

Investigate and Learn

Educator's Note: To help students understand the complex topic of children's rights, it's important to begin by examining basic human needs and the difference between needs and wants. Once students understand this, they will be able to use that knowledge to build an understanding of children's rights and why these rights must be upheld for all children.

1. Before students arrive, prepare for the first activity by placing a strip of tape along the center of the floor. Label one side of the tape with the word *Need* and the other side with the word *Want*.
2. Read *Those Shoes* by Maribeth Boelts (June 9, 2009, Candlewick) to introduce students to the concept of needs and wants.

3.

Recommended Assessment For Learning: After reading, explain to students they will demonstrate what they know about needs and wants by playing a game. Identify an item from the following list and ask students to consider whether the item is something they need or something they might want. Then ask students to move to the side of the tape on the floor that corresponds with their opinion.

Water	Bicycle	Food
Running Shoes	Medicine	Television
Toys	Laptop/Tablet/Video game	Pets

Educator's Note:

- For English Language Learners or students who require visual support, consider using images to accompany the items on the list.
- Students may also use cards, with *need* on one side and *want* on the other, at their desks, if space is a consideration.
- Items on the list may be altered to reflect the interests and experiences of the students in the classroom.
- The focus of this activity is for students to reach a consensus and discover the definitions of need and want. After the activity, post the definitions of need and want in the classroom to use as reference.

4.

Recommended Assessment As Learning: Ask students to explain their choices. If any students find it difficult to make a choice or to explain their choice, ask: What would happen if you didn't have this item? Does everyone have this item? Continue with each item on the list to help students come to an understanding of the difference between things they need versus things they might want.

5.

Recommended Assessment Of Learning: Encourage students to think about what might happen to a person who doesn't have access to something they really need. Ask students to write their reflections on an exit slip. This is an opportunity to assess students' understanding of the difference between needs and wants before moving on to explore food as a basic human need.



Extension: Ask students to write a story about wants and needs that can help other children understand the difference. Share the story with students from other classes or create a digital copy of the book that can be shared with parents, on the school website or on other social media platforms.

Lesson 2:

Examining the Rights of the Child



Suggested Time:

40 minutes

Common Core State Standards:

- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1 - Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.4.1 - Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 4 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4.1 - Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.1 - Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.1 - Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.5.1 - Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.6.1 - Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.6.1 - Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.6.1 - Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

Learning Goals:

Students will:

- Understand how children's rights connect to basic needs
- Identify the rights that children around the world are entitled to

Educator's Note: The following activity will introduce students to human rights and the UNCRC. It is not necessary for young students to explore all 54 articles of the UNCRC. For this lesson, focus on the following five rights:

- The right to education.
- The right to safety and protection.
- The right to play and rest.
- The right to safe water and nutritious food.
- The right not to be discriminated against for any reason.

For more information on the entire UNCRC, or if students are ready to explore more than the five rights listed above, refer to "The Convention on the Rights of the Child in Child Friendly Language," www.unicef.ca/sites/default/files/imce_uploads/UTILITY%20NAV/TEACHERS/DOCS/GC/CRCPosterEN_FA.pdf.

- 1. Recommended Assessment For Learning:** On an entry slip, ask students to use words and images to create a list of things they need, based on what they learned about needs and wants. Ask students to share their ideas with the class. Collect these entry slips and record student responses on one of the forms from **Appendix 1: Classroom Observation Forms** to determine where students are in their understanding of needs before introducing human rights. Alternatively, use sticky notes as entry slips to make it easier to collect student responses.
 - 2.** Explain that the things we need to be happy and healthy can also be called our *human rights*. A human right is something that everyone should have access to it. Post the definition of human rights in the classroom to use for reference.
 - 3.** Explain to students that an organization called the United Nations has created a list of those human rights called The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). They have also created a list of rights specifically for children called the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, or the UNCRC. We refer to these as children's rights.
- Educator's Note:** If students do not have previous knowledge of the United Nations consider watching "How Does the United Nations Work?" www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qolafzc0k74 (1:55) to briefly explore the history and function of the organization.
- 4.** Introduce students to children's rights using one of the following books or one of the resources from **Appendix 2: Resource List**.
 - *For Every Child: The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in Words and Pictures*, by Unicef and Caroline Castle, Random House UK, 2000.
 - *I Have the Right to be a Child*, by Alain Serres, Groundwood Books, 2012.
 - *Our Rights: How Kids are Changing the World*, by Janet Wilson, Second Story Press, 2013.

5. While reading the book, prompt students to identify what is helping the children in the story to be happy and healthy.

6. **Recommended Assessment As Learning:** Make a list of student ideas on a piece of chart paper or on the front board using the sentence prompt: All children have the right to... Focus specifically on the five rights identified earlier. Encourage students to connect children's rights to their basic needs by asking, Are these things the children need or want? How do you know? Are these similar to any of the needs you identified? Refer to the definitions of *need* and *want* if students need further clarification.

7. Explain to students that the rights they listed on the chart paper or the front board are the rights that all children should have, no matter where they live, what language they speak or what religion they practice.

8. **Recommended Assessment Of Learning:** Ask students to choose one of the rights from the list and write a reflective paragraph about how they have access to that right in their own life. For example: students may choose the right to nutritious food and write about how they eat a healthy breakfast, lunch and dinner each day.

Lesson 3:

When Children's Rights Are Denied



Suggested Time:

40 minutes

Common Core State Standards:

- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.4.1 - Refer to details and examples in a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.4.1 - Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 4 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4.1 - Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.5.1 - Quote accurately from a text when explaining what the text says explicitly and when drawing inferences from the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.1 - Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 5 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.5.1 - Write opinion pieces on topics or texts, supporting a point of view with reasons and information.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.6.1 - Cite textual evidence to support analysis of what the text says explicitly as well as inferences drawn from the text.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.6.1 - Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacher-led) with diverse partners on grade 6 topics, texts, and issues, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.6.1 - Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant evidence.

Learning Goals:

Students will:

- Recognize differences between their lives and the lives of other children
- Understand how children's rights can be denied

1. **Recommended Assessment For Learning:** To review students' understanding of children's rights from the previous lesson, play a brief game of charades. Ask one student to select a right from the list from Lesson 2 and act it out while the other students try to identify it.

2. Explain to students that even though individuals, governments and other organizations agree that all children should have these rights, sometimes these rights are denied.
3. Read students one or more of the books recommended below or from **Appendix 2: Resource List** to demonstrate to students how the rights of children around the world can be denied.
 - *Josias, Hold the Book*, by Jennifer Elvgren, Boyds Mills Press, 2011.
 - *Nasreen's Secret School: A True Story from Afghanistan*, by Jeanette Winter, Beach Lane Books, 2009.
 - *The Water Princess*, by Susan Verde and Georgie Badiel, G.P. Putnam's Sons Books for Young Readers, 2016.
 - *The Carpet Boy's Gift*, by Pegi Deitz Shea, Tilbury House, 2006.

Educator's Note: Students may need support using respectful and inclusive language when discussing the lives and stories of others. For example: students may see a character in the story eating something they don't recognize and say "Gross!" It's important to reinforce that sometimes unfamiliar things can seem strange, however, they may be a common part of another culture and should be respected. Encourage students to ask questions to learn more about things that are unfamiliar to them.

As students begin to explore the lives of children around the world they may feel strong emotions about what they are learning. For example: student may be upset to learn that some children are afraid to leave their house because their neighborhoods aren't safe, or they may be angry that some children work and can't play or go to school. It's important to allow sufficient time for discussion and debriefing as a group or individually.

4. After reading, divide students into pairs or small groups and ask them to discuss the following questions to identify similarities and differences between the main character's story and their own experiences. Display the questions on the board to support students as they discuss.
 - Where does the main character live? How is it similar to or different from where you live?
 - Does the main character eat any of the same foods as you or participate in any of the same activities as you?
 - Is there something the main character needs that they don't have? Is this the same for you? (E.g., clean water, time to rest, safety and protection.)
 - Is there something the main character needs to do but is not able to? Is this the same for you? (E.g., can the main character go to school? Can they play soccer with their friends?)

5. **Recommended Assessment As Learning:** While students are discussing the questions, circulate and use one of the forms from **Appendix 1: Classroom Observation Forms** to document your observations of how students recognize and respond to similarities and differences between themselves and the main characters. Can students recognize how some children do not have access to the things they need? Are students beginning to understand that, even though their rights are upheld, the rights of many children are denied?

6. Give each pair or group a piece of chart paper with a Venn diagram on it. Ask students to use the chart to organize the similarities and differences they can identify between their lives and the life of the main character in the story. Consider where the main character lives, what they eat, what they wear, if they go to school and if they participate in leisure activities.

7. **Recommended Assessment As Learning:** Invite each group to present their Venn diagram to the class. Encourage students to connect the basic needs the main character does not have access to with the rights of the main character is being denied. Focus specifically on the five rights listed in Lesson 2.

8. **Recommended Assessment Of Learning:** Write the following questions on the front board. Provide students with an exit slip. Ask them to respond to all of the Red Questions and then choose one of the Blue Questions to answer. This is an opportunity to assess students' understanding of children's rights and the impact it can have when they are denied.

Red Questions

- How is the life of the main character different from yours? Give at least one example to support your answer.
- In what way can a child be denied their rights? Give at least one example to support your answer.

Blue Questions

- Is it fair that some children's rights are denied? Explain.
- What would you do if one of your rights was being denied? Are there people in your life who could help you?
- Does the character in the story have anyone to help them or speak up for them? What could you do to support the rights of the main character?

Lesson 4:

Supporting Children's Rights



Suggested Time:

120 minutes (over three classes)

Common Core State Standards:

- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4.4 - Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.4.4 - Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.4.4 - Report on a topic or text, tell a story, or recount an experience in an organized manner, using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.5.4 - Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development and organization are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.5.5 - With guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.5.4 - Report on a topic or text or present an opinion, sequencing ideas logically and using appropriate facts and relevant, descriptive details to support main ideas or themes; speak clearly at an understandable pace.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.6.4 - Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.W.6.5 - With some guidance and support from peers and adults, develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach.
- CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.SL.6.4 - Present claims and findings, sequencing ideas logically and using pertinent descriptions, facts, and details to accentuate main ideas or themes; use appropriate eye contact, adequate volume, and clear pronunciation.

Learning Goals:

Students will:

- Create an action plan to raise awareness for children's rights
- Build presentation skills by raising awareness for children's rights

Action Plan

1. Explain to students that now, with an understanding of children's rights and knowledge about the lives and experiences of children around the world, they can help others become aware as well.
2. Show students a variety of posters that raise awareness for children's rights such as:
 - UNCRC Rights Poster Gallery, www.childrensadvocate.mb.ca/concerned-youth/unc-rights-poster-gallery
 - POSTER: Make Children's Right to Protection a Priority! www.resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/library/poster-make-childrens-right-protection-priority
 - Rights for Every Child, www.unicef.org/rightsite/files/rightsforeverychild.pdf
3. Discuss:
 - What does it mean to raise awareness?
 - How are pictures and images important for raising awareness?
 - How can we use pictures and images to help the staff and students in our school learn about children's rights?
4. In pairs or small groups, invite students to create an action plan for how they will use media texts or visual art to raise awareness for children's rights within the school. Students can choose to focus on one specific right or on the story of one child they have learned about. Encourage them to consider the following questions: What are the most important things they want the audience to understand? What pictures and images could be used to share their information? How can they make the display accessible for everyone?

5. **Recommended Assessment As Learning:** Before students begin creating their work, build a list of criteria for what makes a successful awareness-raising campaign. The criteria should include items such as clear images, understandable language and a well-organized presentation.

Explain to students that because they will share their work with an audience, it's also important to build criteria for what makes an effective presentation. Ask students to brainstorm the strategies they can use to make sure their audience will understand what they are sharing. Encourage students to consider voice level and speed, eye contact and body language.

6. Give students time to prepare their presentation. Allow them to choose which format they would like to use (e.g., a mural, a set of posters, a bulletin board display, a diorama or another 3D model or digital installation).



Extension: Students who wish to understand more about children's rights may choose to research and raise awareness for rights beyond the five focused on in this resource.

Take Action

7. **Recommended Assessment Of Learning:** Ask students to prepare to share their presentation by first presenting to each other in the class. Using one of the forms from **Appendix 1: Classroom Observation Forms**, assess students' understanding of children's rights and how they are upheld or denied and how well students use presentation skills to successfully communicate information.
8. Set up the media texts or works of art in the classroom, or create display stations in the library or in another space in the school. Invite parents, staff and students from other classes to tour the displays and hear the students' presentations. As an alternative, record the students' presentations and share them with parents online or by email.

Reflect and Celebrate

9. As a class, reflect on students' learning and experiences from the Action Plan and Take Action sections.
10. **Recommended Assessment Of Learning:** In an individual reflective paragraph, ask students to respond to the following questions:
 - What were the most important things you have learned about children's rights?
 - How will your learning change your actions in the future? (E.g., what they read, what they watch, what they buy.)
 - Why is it important for you to speak up and raise awareness about children's rights?
11. Give students the opportunity to share and celebrate their learning experiences and the results of their actions with others. This can be done in person, by sharing with staff and student groups or the parent council, or it can be done online, through the school website or other social media platforms. Review your school or school district's Internet-use guidelines before engaging with social media.
12. Now that students have a deeper understanding of children's rights and the social justice issues that arise when children's rights are denied, they are ready to participate in the **WE Schools WE Are Silent fundraising initiative, www.WE.org/wearesilent**. Students can raise awareness of what it's like when a child is denied their rights and their voice goes unheard by taking a vow of silence. Students can also use this opportunity to fundraise to support the rights of children in WE Villages communities around the world.

Appendix 1: Classroom Observation Forms

Classroom Observation Form 1

Lesson/Activity:

Appendix 1: Classroom Observation Forms

Classroom Observation Form 2

Lesson/Activity:

Learning Outcomes Student Names			

Appendix 1: Classroom Observation Forms

Classroom Observation Form 3

Lesson/Activity:

Observations	Questions/Concerns	Next Steps

Appendix 2: Resource List

- *Brothers in Hope: The Story of the Lost Boys of Sudan*, by Mary Williams, Lee and Low Books, 2005
- *For Every Child: The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in Words and Pictures*, by Unicef and Caroline Castle, Random House UK, 2000
- *Four Feet, Two Sandals*, by Karen Lynn Williams and Khadra Mohammed, Eerdmans Books for Young Readers, 2007
- *I Have the Right to be a Child*, by Alain Serres, Greenwood Books, 2012
- *Josias, Hold the Book*, by Jennifer Elvgren, Boyds Mills Press, 2011
- *Lila and the Secret of Rain*, by David Conway, Frances Lincoln Children's Books, 2011
- *Nasreen's Secret School: A True Story from Afghanistan*, by Jeanette Winter, Beach Lane Books, 2009
- *Our Rights: How Kids Are Changing the World*, by Janet Wilson, Second Story Press, 2013
- *Secret of the Dance*, by Andrea Spalding, Orca Book Publishers, 2009
- *Shin-Chi's Canoe*, by Nicola Campbell and Kim Lafave, Greenwood Books, 2008
- *Stepping Stones: A Refugee Family's Journey*, by Margriet Ruurs, Orca Book Publishers, 2016
- *The Carpet Boy's Gift*, by Pegi Deitz Shea, Tilbury House, 2006
- *The Water Princess*, by Susan Verde and Georgie Badiel, G.P. Putnam's Sons Books for Young Readers, 2016
- *When I Was Eight*, by Christy Jordan-Fenton and Margaret Pokiak-Fenton, Annick Press, 2013

Blackline Master 1:

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

<p>Article 1</p> <p>Everyone under 18 has these rights.</p>	<p>Article 2</p> <p>All children have these rights, no matter who they are, where they live, what their parents do, what language they speak, what their religion is, whether they are a boy or girl, what their culture is, whether they have a disability, or whether they are rich or poor.</p>	<p>Article 3</p> <p>All adults should do what is best for you. When adults make decisions, they should think about how their decisions will affect children.</p>	<p>Article 4</p> <p>The government has a responsibility to make sure your rights are protected. They must help your family protect your rights and create an environment where you can grow and reach your potential.</p>
<p>Article 5</p> <p>Your family has the responsibility to help you learn to exercise your rights, and to ensure that your rights are protected.</p>	<p>Article 6</p> <p>You have the right to be alive.</p>	<p>Article 7</p> <p>You have the right to a name, and this should be officially recognized by the government. You have the right to a nationality (to belong to a country).</p>	<p>Article 8</p> <p>You have the right to an identity—an official record of who you are. No one should take this away from you.</p>
<p>Article 9</p> <p>You have the right to live with your parent(s), unless it is bad for you. You have the right to live with a family who cares for you.</p>	<p>Article 10</p> <p>If you live in a different country than your parents, you have the right to be together in the same place.</p>	<p>Article 11</p> <p>You have the right to be protected from kidnapping.</p>	<p>Article 12</p> <p>You have the right to give your opinion, and for adults to listen and take it seriously.</p>
<p>Article 13</p> <p>You have the right to find out things and share what you think with others, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way, unless it harms or offends other people.</p>	<p>Article 14</p> <p>You have the right to choose your own religion and beliefs. Your parents should help you decide what is right and wrong, and what is best for you.</p>	<p>Article 15</p> <p>You have the right to choose your own friends and join or set up groups, as long as it isn't harmful to others.</p>	<p>Article 16</p> <p>You have the right to privacy.</p>

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<p>Article 17</p> <p>You have the right to get information that is important to your well-being, from radio, newspaper, books, computers and other sources.</p>	<p>Article 18</p> <p>You have the right to be raised by your parent(s) if possible.</p>	<p>Article 19</p> <p>You have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, in body or mind.</p>	<p>Article 20</p> <p>You have the right to special care and help if you cannot live with your parents.</p>
<p>Article 21</p> <p>You have the right to care and protection if you are adopted or in foster care.</p>	<p>Article 22</p> <p>You have the right to special protection and help if you are a refugee, as well as all the rights in this Convention.</p>	<p>Article 23</p> <p>You have the right to special education and care if you have a disability, as well as all the rights in this Convention, so that you can live a full life.</p>	<p>Article 24</p> <p>You have the right to the best health care possible, safe water to drink, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well.</p>
<p>Article 25</p> <p>If you live in care or in other situations away from home, you have the right to have these living arrangements looked at regularly to see if they are the most appropriate.</p>	<p>Article 26</p> <p>You have the right to help from the government if you are poor or in need.</p>	<p>Article 27</p> <p>You have the right to food, clothing, a safe place to live and to have your basic needs met. You should not be disadvantaged so that you can't do many of the things other kids can do.</p>	<p>Article 28</p> <p>You have the right to a good quality education. You should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level you can.</p>
<p>Article 29</p> <p>Your education should help you use and develop your talents and abilities. It should also help you learn to live peacefully, protect the environment and respect other people.</p>	<p>Article 30</p> <p>You have the right to practice your own culture, language and religion. Minority and indigenous groups need special protection of this right.</p>	<p>Article 31</p> <p>You have the right to play and rest.</p>	<p>Article 32</p> <p>You have the right to protection from work that harms you, and is bad for your health and education. If you work, you have the right to be safe and paid fairly.</p>

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<p>Article 33</p> <p>You have the right to protection from harmful drugs and from the drug trade.</p>	<p>Article 34</p> <p>You have the right to be free from sexual abuse.</p>	<p>Article 35</p> <p>No one is allowed to kidnap or sell you.</p>	<p>Article 36</p> <p>You have the right to protection from any kind of exploitation (being taken advantage of).</p>
<p>Article 37</p> <p>No one is allowed to punish you in a cruel or harmful way.</p>	<p>Article 38</p> <p>You have the right to protection and freedom from war. Children under 15 cannot be forced to go into the army or take part in war.</p>	<p>Article 39</p> <p>You have the right to help if you've been hurt, neglected or badly treated.</p>	<p>Article 40</p> <p>You have the right to legal help and fair treatment in the justice system that respects your rights.</p>
<p>Article 41</p> <p>If the laws of your country provide better protection of your rights than the articles in this Convention, those laws should apply.</p>	<p>Article 42</p> <p>You have the right to know your rights! Adults should know about these rights and help you learn about them, too.</p>	<p>Article 43-54</p> <p>These articles explain how governments and international organizations like UNICEF will work to ensure children are protected with their rights.</p>	

Source: www.unicef.ca