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ACTIVIZING LESSON SCENARIO

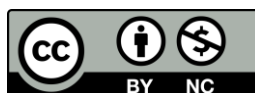
developed under the Project

"Virtual and activating teaching method - real educational effects"

The project is financed by the European Union under the
programme Erasmus+

TOPIC:

Refugees are among us





Objectives of the classes:

Sensitizing young people to the situation of refugees.

TARGET GROUP: Students of primary schools.

WORKING METHODS: Brainstorming, group work, individual work, discussion.

DURATION: 1 teaching hour.

TEACHING RESOURCES: Multimedia projector, computer, film, flipchart, colored markers.

COURSE OF CLASSES:

Introduction.

People with a different beauty, skin color and clothes associated with a different culture often arouse fear in us. We move away from such people in the queue, bus, tram. We quickly pass them or cross the street to avoid meeting them. They create an unhealthy sensation in small towns.

Time 5 min.

1. View refugee photos.

2. Ask the students: "Who is a refugee?" and write the word on the board. Divide students into groups. Ask them to write down their associations with the word refugee on the cards. Instruct students to take turns reading the associations aloud. Give the selected student a printed text of the Geneva Convention containing the definition of the term "refugee" in accordance with Art. 1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention and ask them to read the definition aloud.

Time 10 min.

3. The task "Refugee in Polish/Czech/Slovak realities" based on press materials.

Divide the participants into 4 groups. Then distribute to the groups photocopies of the text of the articles presenting the situation of refugees. Two groups work on one text and the other two work on another. Students should pay attention to:

- conditions in which refugees live,
- attitude of society,
- cultural and language barrier,
- asylum procedure etc.

Students mark key sentences with a colored marker. After 10 minutes of students' work, ask students to present the marked excerpts from newspaper articles. All Write down the insights that come up during the discussion on the board. When discussing specific topics, clarify definitions.

Time 15 min.



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4. Ask each student to tell about one thing they learned during the class that aroused curiosity, shocked, helped to understand the discussed problem.



Time 15 min.

Attachment Nr 1 [Opowieści imigrantów. Może spróbujmy za słowem "uchodźca" zobaczyć człowieka? \[REPORTAŻ\] - zdjęcie nr 1 \(wyborcza.pl\)](#)

Attachment Nr 2 [Opowieści imigrantów. Może spróbujmy za słowem "uchodźca" zobaczyć człowieka? \[REPORTAŻ\] - zdjęcie nr 2 \(wyborcza.pl\)](#)

Zmienia życie. Otwiera umysły.



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Attachment Nr 3

**Texts for group work. Stories of immigrants. Maybe we should try to see a person behind the word
"refugee"? [REPORTAGE]**

Agata Diduszko-Zyglewska

30 lipca 2017 | 08:00



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Zmienia życie. Otwiera umysły.



My children don't remember any other life. Poland is their homeland. With a heavy heart, I watch my son support the Polish football team, as he sings the national anthem at school assembly, because one day they may order us to leave

Text 1.

It was impossible to live in Chechnya anymore

Basia - her real name will remain between us, as will all the details of her story - like many people from Chechnya one day she had to start running away. She took as much of her life's achievements as you can pack in two hours. Her journey to Warsaw, with forced stops along the way, lasted a year. During this time, she did not see her children, who were driving on a different road. They were passed on to each other by various good people. Telling this is not easy. Words sometimes get stuck in Basia's constricted throat. Listening to it is not easy either, because this story is like every mother's bad dream come true.

When Basia, laden with bags, finally entered the Polish apartment where the children were waiting for her, her several-year-old daughter was first speechless and then asked in disbelief: "Mom, are we going to live together?" She couldn't remember ever being like this.

Basia, her husband and children have been living in Warsaw for several years. They are still on hold, because it is still unknown whether Poland will grant them refugee status. They occupy a small studio on the outskirts of the city. The children go to a Polish school. - Teachers are helpful and nice. The children speak Polish fluently, without an accent. They have friends, he says. "They don't remember any other life. Poland is their homeland. With a heavy heart, I watch my son support the Polish football team, sing the anthem at school assembly, because one day there may be a refusal. I know that many Poles think that we come here for economic reasons. Please write that Chechnya is a beautiful, fertile country, that nothing is missing there. As a teenager, I saw bombs flying over the city from the balcony, but we didn't think about leaving, because this is our country. I had a home and a good job. I don't have either one here. But I just couldn't live there anymore. I left because every day I was afraid for my children's lives.

Text 2.

Returning to the Congo is death for me

Jean-Philippe Masemo Muladika thanks for the coffee, but would like some warm milk. He has a nice smile and a lush green sweatshirt. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, he was the head of the Network for Sustainable Development of the Congo. Activists helped people learn specific professions and enter the labor market, they provided legal advice. When President Joseph Kabila, who has ruled the country since 2001, illegally changed the provisions of the constitution because according to the current ones he could not run for office for the third time, thousands of people took to the streets. Dozens of people were killed, many journalists and demonstrators were put behind bars, among them Jean-Philippe.

"Nobody knew what they were going to do with us," he says. - After five months in the prison, the guards changed. One day, one of the new commanders was visiting our cell and, seeing me, exclaimed: "Jean-Philippe, what are you doing here?!" It turned out to be the man we once defended in a dispute with an oligarch. He arranged my escape. I was transferred to Nigeria, I am an evangelical so I asked for help in the church. The pastor knew



someone in Poland and that's how I ended up here. I was afraid of this cold northern country. I was afraid of racism. Meanwhile, Poland took care of me. I have a work permit. As long as I'm in during the procedure of granting the refugee status, the state gives me PLN 750 a month, thanks to which I do not have to worry about a roof over my head. People here are really not used to black people. Sometimes, even for several days in a row, I don't see anyone black here!

Jean-Philippe was initially placed in a closed refugee center, now he shares an apartment with two other people who are also waiting for a decision on their refugee status. He works in an ice factory near Warsaw. - It's a good job. When I pass cafes on the streets of Warsaw, I think: "I'm the one who makes the ice that clinks in the glasses with drinks," he says. – In Congo, I left my family, two small children who now live with their grandmother. We sometimes contact via WhatsApp, but not regularly, because they do not have access to the Internet on a daily basis. I don't know if I'll ever be able to come back. Now that means death.

And he adds: - I want to tell your readers that there are many emigrants from Poland living in the Congo. Leon Lubicz was even our prime minister and head of the senate.

Text 3.

You don't like the authorities, you have to disappear

I meet Irena Sevtsova and Fatima Gazdieva at the swimming pool. Thanks to the "Ocalenie" Foundation, which helps people applying for refugee status in Poland, they can swim here for an hour for free twice a week. This is a good way to reduce the feeling of alienation and a substitute for ordinary life. Multicolored, multilingual, bustling groups of women and girls pass by as we sit on a bench in front of the pool.

Fatima comes from Nalchik, a small town in the Kabardian-Balkar Republic in the Caucasus. She was a teacher all her life. At some point, she began writing articles for newspapers. They were so disliked by the people in power that Fatima had to leave Russia.

Irena nods as she listens to this story, because as a Ukrainian she too experienced the power of Russian authoritarianism. In her hometown, she worked as a choir conductor, composer and pianist. The progressive disintegration of the state forced her to leave the country.

I look at these educated, strong women and I can't help thinking that not only for them, but also for us, it would be better if they worked here as a teacher and conductor than as cleaners. And that's all they can do.

They also think about it often. "I know that for many years the fate of Polish refugees in the West was similar," says Irena. – Whatever your qualifications and experience, the label of refugee or emigrant strips you of them and you end up at the bottom of the social ladder. I was hoping that since there is no language barrier in my profession, I would have a chance to find a job related to music. I can teach piano. But I don't know anyone here. I don't know how to overcome this barrier.

Text 4.

Escape from no man's land



Wiktoria Granina from Donetsk talks about the same thing. When this energetic, filigree blonde sits across from me at the table, pulls out a notebook and asks me the first question, I understand that she may have pissed off corrupt politicians. She is one of those journalists who do not let go of the trail once caught. When bombs began to fall on Donetsk, Granina ended up in a center for displaced persons near Kiev. After a month, she asked the manager what happened to all the gifts from the West to its residents, which disappear after a few hours. That same evening, it turned out that she did not have a valid referral for staying at the center and she was put out the gate.

The next year she spent a year and a half. It was a boarding house previously owned by former President Yanukovich, and now taken over by "militants", armed young men who had already left the volunteer army but did not want to return home. – In the boarding house, designed for 130 people, lived at its peak almost 400 people from Crimea and Donbass, mainly women with children. Unfortunately, "nobody's" real estate has become a tasty morsel for the oligarchs. Every week, "militants" knocked on the door in the service of another willing to take over the inheritance - says Wiktoria. "One of the oligarchs, the electricity supplier in the area, finally got the idea that taking away the lights and the ability to cook would drive the refugees away, and he turned off the electricity. The city authorities remained indifferent. For a year and a half I wrote open letters and petitions about the center to all politicians and officials and I had no one to ask for help. That's why I asked for asylum in Poland.

She went through the center, then rented a room with a family, passed her Polish exam, and now she is taking an English course. – There are unpleasant incidents when I speak Russian in public. Once, at the ferry on the beach, a woman pushed me out of the queue, saying: "First Poles, then Russians!". But I will not return to Ukraine anyway – he emphasizes. "I have come a long way, I have learned two languages. If Poland doesn't want me, I'll go on.

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5. Migration matters #rethinkmigration
6. Kdo jsou uprchlíci, migranti, žadatelé o azyl? - YouTube

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