

MY RIGHT TO BE ME

You have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

You have the right to belong to a country and have a nationality.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Articles 6 and 15

You have the right to have your birth legally registered.

Government should respect your right to a name, a nationality and family ties.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, Articles 7 and 8

★ LEARNING POINTS

1. Each person has a right to have her or his birth legally registered.
2. Each person has a right to a name and a nationality.
3. Everyone has a right to be recognized as a person before the law.

Teacher Preparation: Before class, fill a container with rocks (or sea glass or shells – whatever is most common). Have students take a rock as they arrive and put it in a pocket or someplace non-distracting.

WELCOME (5 minutes)

Rap, “No One Just Exactly Like You”

Words at the end of the lesson.

REVIEW (using the Talking Stick)

Who would like to tell us about or show us the word and the pictures they drew to express how they feel about the word?

Questions

- How do you think he or she feels about the word he or she wrote? Look at the colors and textures, items included in the drawing.
- If you wrote this word, how would your drawings look the same?
- If you wrote this word, how would your drawings look different?

INTRODUCTION (5 minutes)

Activity: Differences and Similarities

Have students take out their rock and look at it. Then look at their neighbor’s rock.

Questions

- How are the two rocks different?
- How are the rocks like people in our class?
- How are we the same?
- How are we different?
- How do our experiences change us?

DISCUSSION (10 minutes)

Rap, “No One Just Exactly Like You”

Instructions at the end of the lesson.

*Show the **Recognition mini-poster** found at the end of the lesson.*

- Would someone read **Article 6** for us?
- Would someone else read **Article 7**?

Question

- So that we can be recognized or accepted by the law, what 3 things do we need that are different from everyone else?
 1. Our date of birth
 2. Our name
 3. Our nationality

CONCLUSION (10 minutes)

Where can this information can be found?

In most countries when a baby is born, this information is written down and kept in a government office: the baby’s name, his or her parents, and the things we’ve just talked about.

When YOU were born, your parents or the doctor probably filled out 2 documents:

1. A **REGISTRATION FORM** that stays with the government (Write on the board.)
2. A **BIRTH CERTIFICATE** that stays with your parents. (Write on the board.)

We’ll talk about them next time.

Read Article 6 again all together.

CHALLENGE

1. Look at your family members and write down how they are the same.
2. Write down how each one is different.

Remember your Notes and Reflections.



Article 6

You have a right to recognition everywhere as a person according to the law.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 15

You have the right to belong to a country and have a nationality.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 8

Government should respect your right to a name, a nationality and family ties.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child

NO ONE JUST EXACTLY LIKE YOU

Char Nelson

There is no one just exactly like you.
Like Who?
Like you, that's who.

There is no one just exactly like you!
You may have brown eyes
Just exactly like your mother's,
But there's no one just exactly like you.
Like who?
Like you, that's who!

You may have a smile
That looks just like your neighbor's,
But there's no one just exactly like you.
Like who?
Like you, that's who!

You may have a twin
Who looks just like a copy,
But there's no one just exactly like you.
Like who?
Like you, that's who!

No matter how tall,
No matter how small,
There is no one just exactly like you!

- Allow children to make up new verses and add motions if they wish.
- The rap can also be used as a jump rope chant.



THE RIGHT TO

**RECOGNITION
AS A
PERSON
BEFORE
THE
LAW**



UDHR 6