

# Lesson 8A - My Right to Be Me

## Right to Legal Recognition

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, Article 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, Article 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 or whatever is most common). Have students take a rock as they arrive and put it in a pocket or someplace non-distracting.

### 1. WELCOME (5 minutes)

Rap, “No One Just Exactly Like You” (page 47)

### 2. REVIEW (Use the Talking Stick)

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

#### Questions

- How do you think he or she feels about the word he/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?

### 3. 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?

### 4. DEVELOPMENT (10 minutes)

Activity: Rap, “No One Just Exactly Like You” (page 47).

Show the **Legal Recognition mini poster** (page 48).

- Would someone read **Articles 6 and 15** for us (page 47).
- Would someone else read **Articles 7 and 8**?

#### 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 Name
  2. Our Date of Birth
  3. Our Nationality

### 5. 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, date of birth, place of birth.

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 Articles 6 and 15** again all together (page 47).

### 6. CHALLENGE

- Look at your family members and write down or draw how they are the same.
- Write down or draw how each one is different.



Remember **Facilitator Notes and Reflections** (page 68).

**Article 6**

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

**Article 15**

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

*The Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

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**Article 7**

You have the right to have your birth legally registered.

**Article 8**

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

*The Convention on the Rights of the Child*

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**Activity: Rap “No One Just Exactly Like You”**

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!



- If desired, the children can clap or tap on their desks in rhythm with the words.
- 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 Legal Recognition

UDHR 6 and 15, and CRC 7 and 8

# Lesson 8B - My Right to Be Me

## Right to Legal Recognition

You have the right to have your birth legally registered, and be recognized as a person before the law. Government should respect your right to a name, a nationality and family connections.

*The Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 7 and 8*

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

*The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 6 and 15*



### Learning Points

Everyone has the right to be recognized as a person before the law, and to have their birth and nationality legally registered.

**Display the Class Rules and mini posters.**

### 1. WELCOME (5 minutes)

Rap, “No One Just Exactly Like You” (page 47)

### 2. REVIEW

Let’s play “Picture This” where you draw 1 of the 3 unique things you wrote down or drew about a friend or family member. Who wants to share first?

(Courage, kindness, curly hair, sense of humor, friendly, etc.)

Have a student draw and everyone else guess.

### 3. INTRODUCTION (5 minutes)

Show the **Legal Recognition mini poster** (page 48).

- **Ask 2 students to read Articles 7 and 8 from the Convention on the Rights of the Child** (page 50).
- Looking at the mini poster, what distinguishes the child in this picture as a person, different from all other people in the world?



*Wait for the students to answer. Sometimes it takes a little longer.*

- His name, birth date, the place where he was born, and the names of his parents.
- Where could someone find this information about YOU? *(In most countries, this information is usually written down and kept in a government office.)*
- Do you know where such an office is in your country? *(If not, ask an adult who might know.)*

### 4. DEVELOPMENT (10 minutes)

#### Activity: Sample Birth Registration Form

Show the sample form on page 50

Have the students fill in the sample form or write in their notebooks as much information as they know about themselves.

#### Questions

- Is your name written down and recorded in a government office? (Wait for answers.) *If it is, then you’re recognized everywhere as a person born in your country, with legal rights.*
- Why is it important to have your name and birth information written down and saved in a government office? (Wait for answers.) *That is the way that you are recognized as a person before the law.*

**Read Article 7 and 8 together** (page 50).

### 5. CONCLUSION (10 minutes)

- What should you do if for some reason your birth was not registered with the government?
- **Remember:** With every right, you have a responsibility not only for yourself but for others as well. You should make sure that you are registered. Remind your friends to do the same. Talk to your parents and apply for a registration of your birth if necessary.

### 6. CHALLENGE

Let’s do 3 things this week:

- Share the information on the **sample birth registration form** with your family.
- Ask your family if your birth has been registered. Ask them for help if necessary.
- Bring back the information in your notebook, or copy the information about your Registration Form into your notebook.

## Lesson 8B - My Right To Be Me

### Article 7

You have the right to have your birth legally registered.

### Article 8

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

*The Convention on the Rights of the Child*

### Sample Birth REGISTRATION Form

<b>Child</b>	1. Child's Name (Given, Middle, Surname)	2. Time of Birth	3. Sex	4. Date of Birth (day/month/year)
	5. Where the child was born (Village, Town or City)		6. State, District or Province / Country	
<b>Mother</b>	7. Mother's current legal name (Given, Middle, Surname)		8. Date of Birth (day/month/year)	
	9. Mother's Name prior to first marriage (Given, Middle, Surname)			
	10. Mother's Birthplace (Village, Town or City / State, District, or Province / Country)			
<b>Father</b>	11. Father's Name (Given, Middle, Surname)		12. Date of Birth (day/month/year)	
	13. Father's Birthplace (Village, Town or City / State, District, or Province / Country)			



Remember to fill in your brief **Facilitator Notes and Reflections** (page 68).