Lesson 8A - My Right to Be Me

Right to Legal Recognition

Article 6: You have the right to be accepted everywhere as a person before the law.
Article 15 (part 1): You have the right to belong to a country and have a nationality.
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Child Friendly Version), Article 6 and 15

Article 7: You have the right to have your birth legally registered, to have a name and nationality and to know and be cared for by your parents.
Article 8: Government should respect your right to a name, a nationality and family ties.
The Convention on the Rights of the Child (Child Friendly Version), Article 7 and 8

Learning Points
1. **Each person has a right to have their 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
Song, "Be Our Best" Verse 3 (page 36)

2. REVIEW
Tell us about or show us the word and the pictures you drew to express how you feel about the word.

Questions
- How do you think the student feels about the word? 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
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
Activity: "No One Just Exactly Like You" (page 47)

Show the **Legal Recognition mini poster** (page 48)
- Read **Articles 6 and 15** (page 47)
- Read **Articles 7 and 8.**

Question
- So that we can be recognized or accepted by the law, what four things do we need that are different from everyone else?
    1. Name
    2. Date of Birth
    3. Place of Birth or Nationality
    4. Parents' Names

5. CONCLUSION
Where can this information 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, date of birth, place of birth or nationality and parents' names.*

When you were born, your parents or the doctor probably filled out two documents:

1. **A registration form** that stays with the government.

2. **A birth certificate** that stays with your parents.

Read Article 6 again all together (page 47).

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

Article 6
You have the right to be accepted everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 15 (Part 1)
You have the right to belong to a country and have a nationality.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Child Friendly Version)

Article 7
You have the right to have your birth legally registered, to have a name and nationality and to know and be cared for by your parents.

Article 8
Government should respect your right to a name, a nationality and family ties.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (Child Friendly Version)

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 students can clap or tap on their desks in rhythm with the words.
- Allow students to make up new verses and add motions if they wish.
- The rap can also be used as a jump rope chant.



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The Right to Legal Recognition

UDHR 6 and 15, and CRC 7 and 8 (Child Friendly Version)

Lesson 8B - My Right to Be Me

Right to Legal Recognition

Article 6: You have the right to be accepted everywhere as a person before the law.
Article 15 (Part 1): You have the right to belong to a country and have a nationality.
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Child Friendly Version), Article 6 and 15

Article 7: You have the right to have your birth legally registered, to have a name and nationality and to know and be cared for by your parents.
Article 8: Government should respect your right to a name, a nationality and family ties.
The Convention on the Rights of the Child (Child Friendly Version), 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.**

1. WELCOME
Greet the students and ask them to sit in a circle.
Rap, "No One Just Exactly Like You" (page 47)

2. REVIEW
Please share what you discovered about how your family members are the same or different.

3. INTRODUCTION
There is **no one** exactly like you. We are each different from any other person in the world.

Point to the **Legal Recognition** mini poster (page 48).
Read UDHR Articles 6 and 15 (page 50)

- *The Universal Declaration of Human Rights* says we have a right to be accepted as a person and to have a nationality.

4. DEVELOPMENT
Question
How can you be accepted as a person?

Show the **sample birth certificate** (page 50).

The best way you get accepted as a person is to have a birth certificate. That tells people who you are.

Question
Where do we get a birth certificate?
(Wait for answers.)

Every time a baby is born, information about the baby is written down on a piece of paper and kept in a government office.

- You probably have a birth certificate that may look like this or it may be different.

Point out the lines for the name, birth date and place, and the mother's and father's names. Explain that some information might be the same, but no birth certificates will be **exactly** the same.

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

Activity: Lost in the Storm (page 51)

The country where you are born is also known as a **nation.** Can someone tell us what the word **nationality** means?
Nation or country where you were born.

Activity: What Is My Nationality? (page 51)

5. CONCLUSION
Read UDHR Articles 6 and 15 together (page 47).
Show the sample Birth Certificate again.

Question
Why is a birth certificate important?

6. CHALLENGE
- Find out if you have a birth certificate.
- Tell us what your nationality is the next time we are together.

Article 6

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

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Child Friendly Version)

Article 15 (Part 1)

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

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Child Friendly Version)



Activity: Lost In The Storm

Would someone like to pretend to be a boy or girl who gets lost during a storm? We will ask you some questions.

Wait for a student to volunteer. Then tell the story, inserting the student's name.

> This is our friend, **(student's name)**. She/ he traveled to another country with her/his parents. While they were walking down the street in a new city, suddenly a huge storm came up. People began running around looking for protection from the wind and heavy rain. In all the confusion, **(student's name)** and her/his parents got separated, and they couldn't find each other!

Ask the student: How did you feel, **(student's name)**? What did you do?

Ask the class: How can we help her/ him get back to his/her parents? What information might help?

Suggestions:

> What is your whole name?
> When were you born?
> Where were you born?
> What is your mother's name?
> What is your father's name?

Tell the student: Give this information to the people in charge of the city. They'll know how to help you find your parents.

Activity: What Is My Nationality?



A nationality is like a membership of a country, and it's an important part of your identity. It also means you have protection and benefits from the government and a language and culture that you share with other people.

If you were born in Vietnam, your nationality would be Vietnamese. If you were born in Ghana, your nationality would be Ghanaian.

- Ask four students to come to the front of the class. Whisper the name of a different country in the ear of each student. For example: Brazil, Japan, Italy, Canada.
- Stand behind the first student, and ask the student to say the name of their country for everyone to hear.
- Then ask the class what the student's nationality would be. Help the class if they don't know, or congratulate them if they do.
- Move to each of the other students in turn and do the same.

Thank the students and remind everyone that nationality is an important part of their identity.