The walls that separate the world

Lesson 1

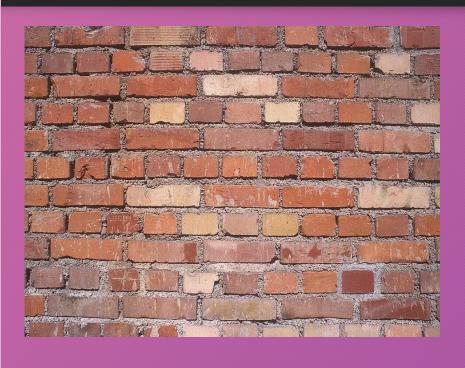
The aim of this lesson is to raise responsible young people who will keep an open mind on religions, traditions, cultures of other peoples, and are going to be capable of valuing freedom, respecting human dignity and individuality. We would like our students to be responsible for the modern world who will know that building the walls is not the best way of conflict solution.

We also want our students to know which places of the world the biggest conflicts occur.

The walls that separate the world

Students will get to know about completed or under construction walls which are build all over the world as a result of different polictical or emigration decissions. They will try to see how life could differ on both sides of the walls. They will also try to find out the possitive aspects of the wall construction.

Step 1: Students can see the picture of wall, the brick and try to guess what the lesson is about.







Step 2: Students try to answer the questions:

Why do people build the walls/gates?
Where are they? Do they really share/ seperate people

Step 3: Students are informed about the present situation with wall building in the modern world

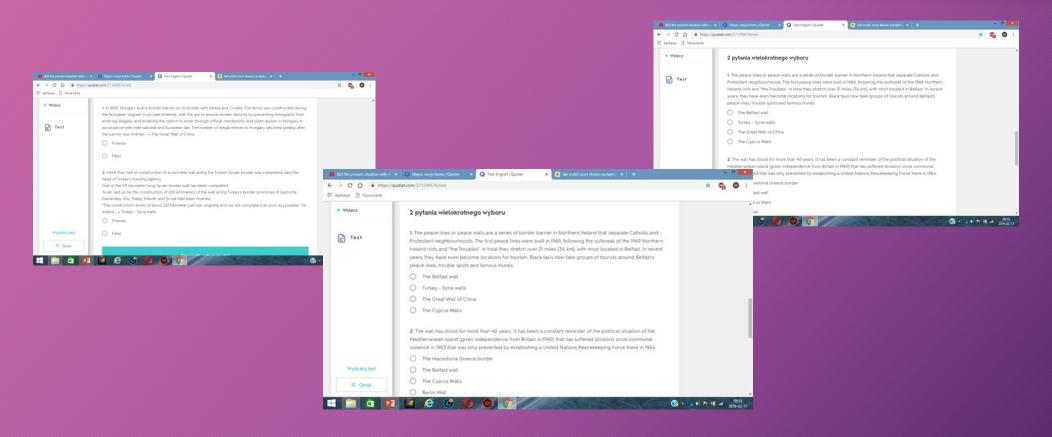


step 4: Students try to work with a short quizabout the wall constructions in the world

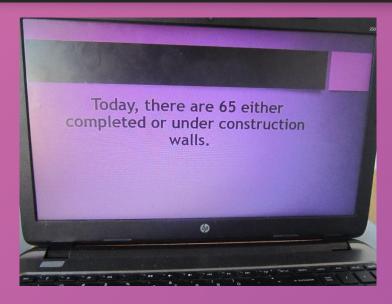
The ICT tool: quizlet.com



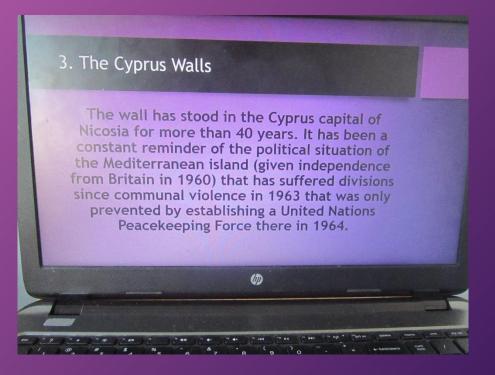
Their task is to match the name of the wall construction to its proper definitione or to choose the correct answer true/false

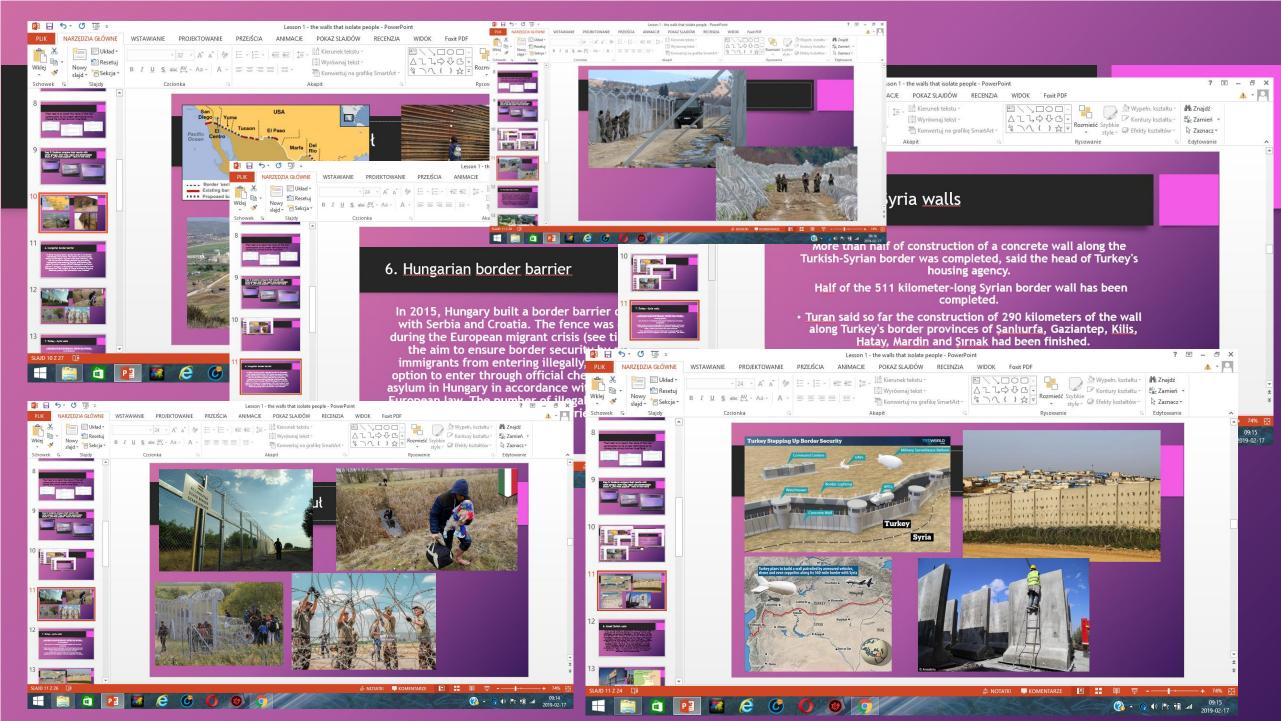


Step 5: Students compare their results with other groups; later they watch the presentation about 9 "the most popular" walls in the world



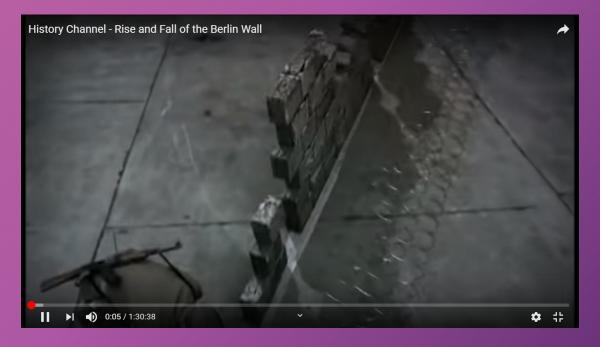






 Step 6: Students talk about life on both sides of the wall; they watch part of the film about Berlin wall

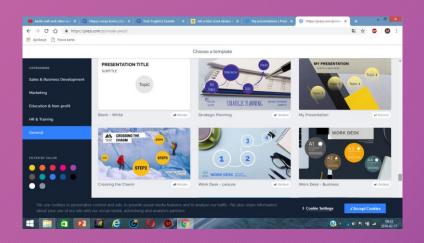
Walls - the human tradegy?



Step 7 Students prepare prezi presentation "Walls - the human tradegy", presenting people's opinions, their life on the both sides of the wall

The ICT tool:





Some information from students' presentations:



A boy on the Mexican side of the border, in Anapra,
Ciudad Juárez, came up to talk to writer Cecilia Balli as
she reported on the border fence. "When I first drove by it on the way to my uncle's house,

"When I first drove by it on the way to my uncle's house, it shocked me. It's desolate land. To me, it's very beautiful land. I'm from here. I'm very rooted here, and all of a sudden I see this 18-foot steel fence. It looked like a scar, like a cut that'd just been sutured."

Some information from students' presentations: No home, no family/friends contact

No home, no family/friends contact:

- Antonis Antoniou was only five years old during the invasion, but vividly remembers the fear he felt I remember the sound of the airplanes and bombs. The fear, the pain and cries of women and children running to save their life
- I remember people crying over their relatives' graves. My family was forced out of their land just because they were Greek-Cypriots. I spent my early years in tents, old houses and refugee camps. We had no food and we had to stand in line for UN aid.
- We had a family, a life a house and one morning we woke up hungry and scared in some olive tree field. All that because we had the bad-luck to be born Greek-Cypriots.

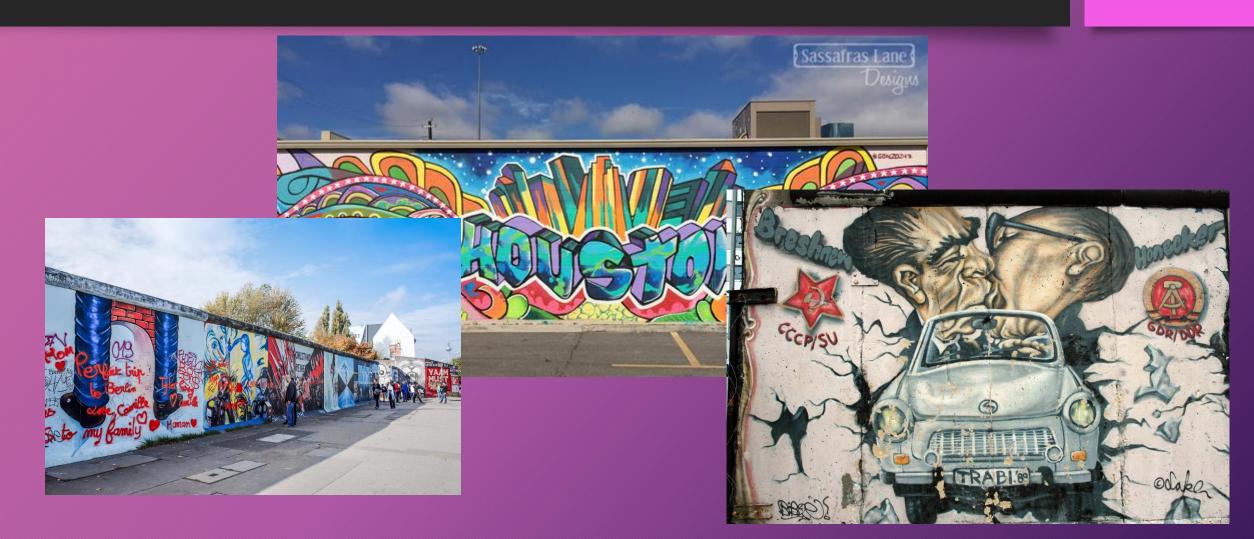
Step 7: Students try to find out if there are any positive aspects of "walls"

Walls - the place of art and tourism





Walls - the place where art graffiti is created



Step 8: Students try to design their own grafitti which aim is: to promote peaceful world without the walls

The ICT tool: Canva.com

