

Unit title: Being part of the wider world

Year 3 Lesson 1: My Community

- To understand how we belong to a group/s and a community.
- To expect people to respect you and in turn respect others including people in positions of authority.

Key vocabulary

Community

Diversity

Respect/respectful

Ethnic/ethnicity

British

Authority

Employed/unemployed

What is a community?

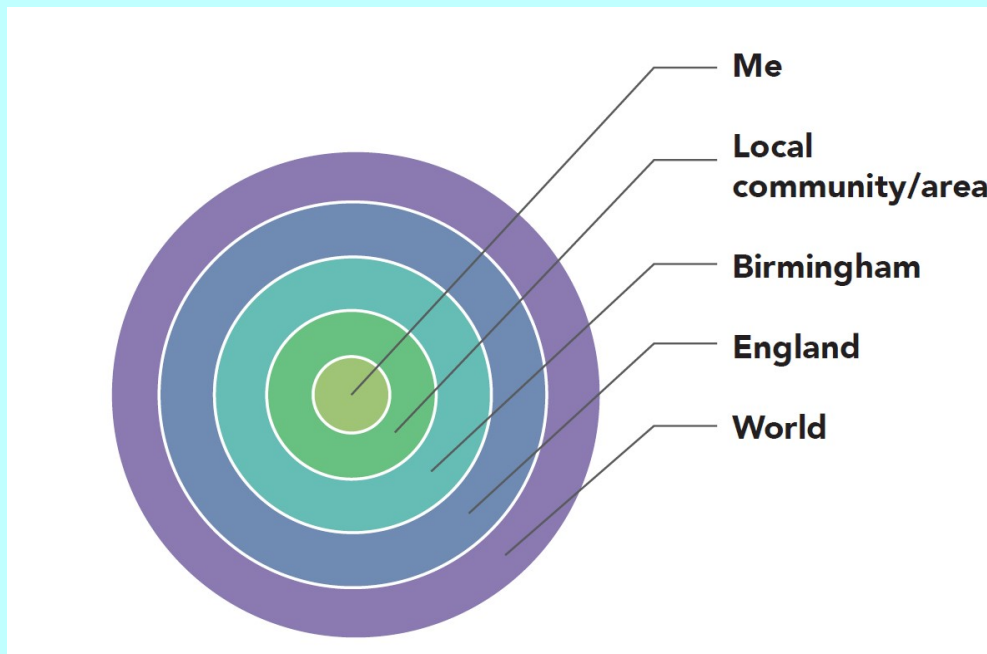
Dictionary definition: a group of people who live together in one place.

What is the wider society?

Dictionary definition: A collective group of people living in close proximity.

Activity: A4 paper

In groups, on a sheet of paper write 'me' in the centre and the people who are in your community around the outside (use concentric circles) .



How are the people in the different parts of the circle different?

Discuss and appreciate the range of diversity, including age, religion, ethnicity, people with/without children, type of home they live in, unemployed and employed, identified in the UK.



Places of Worship in Birmingham



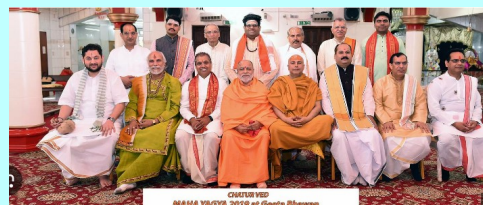
Birmingham Cathedral



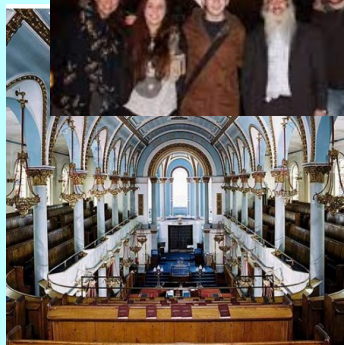
Central Mosque



Net Perry Common
Pentecostal Church



Hindu temple in Birmingham



Singers Hill Synagogue

Food shops in Birmingham



Clothing worn in Birmingham



People in Birmingham





Local Walk

What can we say about diversity in our local community?

- All these people are ethnically diverse and British
- We are different but equal
- Who are people in positions of authority? Why should we respect them? e.g. in your home, school & community
- Who should you respect and how?
- Why and how should we respect ourselves and others?

Debrief

Discuss how children’s rights link with this.

A summary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

unicef UNITED KINGDOM

Article 1 **Definition of the child**
Every child has the right to all the rights in the Convention.

Article 2 **Without discrimination**
The Convention applies to everyone, whatever their ethnicity, gender, religion, disability, whatever they think or say, whatever how or where they were born.

Article 3 **Best interests of the child**
The best interests of the child must be a top priority in all things that affect children.

Article 4 **Protection of rights**
Governments must do all they can to make sure every child can enjoy their rights.

Article 5 **Parental guidance**
Governments must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents and ensure that they can guide their children as they grow up, so that they enjoy their rights properly.

Article 6 **Survival and development**
Every child has the right to life. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children survive and develop to their full potential.

Article 7 **Identity, name, nationality, care**
Every child has the right to a name and nationality, as well as the right to know and, as far as possible, to be cared for by their parents.

Article 8 **Preservation of identity**
Governments must respect and protect every child's right to know their family and parents, including their birth status, if a child has been separated from their family. Governments must do all they can to protect and assist the child to re-establish their identity.

Article 9 **Separation from parents**
Children must not be separated from their parents unless it is in their best interests. If a child is separated from their parents, governments must do all they can to ensure that the child can be reunited with their parents, unless this might harm the child.

Article 10 **Family reunification**
Governments must respect and protect every child's right to see their parents regularly, unless it is in their best interests. If a child is separated from their parents, governments must do all they can to ensure that the child can be reunited with their parents, unless this might harm the child.

Article 11 **Child trafficking**
Governments must do all they can to ensure that children are not being moved from one country to another, or being presented for marriage.

Article 12 **Freedom of expression**
Every child has the right to say what they think in all matters affecting them, and have their views taken seriously.

Article 13 **Freedom of thought, belief and religion**
Every child has the right to hold and share what they want, and also to practice their religion, as long as they are not bringing other people's beliefs into their rights. Governments must respect the rights of parents to give their children information about their rights.

Article 14 **Freedom of association**
Every child has the right to meet with other children and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not interfere with their rights.

Article 15 **Right to privacy**
Every child has the right to privacy. The law should protect the child's privacy, family and home life.

Article 16 **Access to information from mass media**
Every child has the right to receive information from the media. This should be information that children can understand. Governments must help protect children from violence that could harm them.

Article 17 **General responsibilities, state assistance**
Both parents and governments have a responsibility to bring up their child and should do all they can to ensure that the child has the help they need, especially if the child is disabled.

Article 18 **Protection from all forms of violence**
Governments must do all they can to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. If a child is in danger, governments must do all they can to protect them.

Article 19 **Children deprived of a family**
If a child cannot be cared for by their family, governments must do all they can to ensure that they are cared for properly by people who respect their rights, culture and language.

Article 20 **Adoption**
If a child is adopted, the best interests must be what is best for the child. Adoption must be accepted and not used as a way to avoid a child's rights. If a child is adopted, governments must help in giving to the child and their family the support they need.

Article 21 **Orphan children**
If a child is an orphan or needs help, governments must ensure that they are cared for properly by people who respect their rights.

Article 22 **Children with disabilities**
Children with disabilities have the right to live with their families and communities, and play in their own communities. Governments must do all they can to protect and assist the child to re-establish their identity.

Article 23 **Health and health services**
Every child has the right to the best possible health. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children have the best possible health, including access to health services, food and clean water, and good living conditions.

Article 24 **Review of treatment of child**
If a child has been moved away from home or care, adoption or other arrangements, the child has the right to a regular check of their treatment and the way they are cared for.

Article 25 **Special care**
Governments must provide extra care for children in need.

Article 26 **Adoptive standard of living**
Every child has the right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical, mental and social needs. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children have the best possible living conditions.

Article 27 **Right to education**
Every child has the right to an education. Primary education must be free. Secondary education must be available to every child. Every child has the right to receive an education. The law should protect the child's privacy, family and home life.

Article 28 **Quality of education**
Every child has the right to a quality education. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children have the best possible education, including access to health services, food and clean water, and good living conditions.

Article 29 **Children's education**
Every child has the right to learn and use the language, culture and traditions of their family, as well as to learn about the rights of the majority of the people in the country where they live.

Article 30 **Minority, play and culture**
Every child has the right to play and to take part in a wide range of cultural and artistic activities.

Article 31 **Child labour**
Governments must protect children from work that is dangerous or might harm their health or education.

Article 32 **Work without**
Governments must protect children from the use of illegal drugs, slavery or slavery-like practices.

Article 33 **Sexual exploitation**
Governments must protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Article 34 **Sexual abuse**
Governments must ensure that children are not abused or exploited.

Article 35 **Sexual exploitation**
Governments must protect children from all other forms of sexual exploitation.

Article 36 **Sexual abuse**
Governments must ensure that children are not abused or exploited.

Article 37 **Abandonment**
If a child is abandoned or suffers from abuse or neglect, governments must do all they can to ensure that the child is cared for properly by people who respect their rights.

Article 38 **Armed conflict**
Governments must do all they can to ensure that children are not recruited or used in armed conflict. If a child is recruited or used in armed conflict, governments must do all they can to ensure that the child is protected and that their rights are respected.

Article 39 **Rehabilitation of child victims**
Children who have been victims of armed conflict or other forms of violence must be given the best possible care, including access to health services, food and clean water, and good living conditions.

Article 40 **Justice for children**
If a child is accused of a crime, the law must be applied in a way that is fair and just. Governments must do all they can to ensure that children who are accused of a crime are given the best possible care, including access to health services, food and clean water, and good living conditions.

Article 41 **Impact for better standards**
If the level of a particular country's protection of children is lower than that of the Convention, the country must do all they can to ensure that children have the best possible protection.

Article 42 **Knowledge of rights**
Governments must ensure that children know their rights and how to exercise them.

Article 43 **Implementation**
The Convention has 54 articles in total. Articles 42-44 are about how adults and governments must work together to make sure all children get all their rights, including:

- Article 43** **Committee**
The UN General Assembly has set up a committee to monitor how governments are doing in their countries. The committee has 18 members, one from each of the 18 UN regions. The committee meets every two years and reports to the UN General Assembly. The committee also has a secretariat, which is the office that helps the committee do its work.
- Article 44** **Reports**
Governments must report to the committee every five years about how they are doing in their countries. The committee will then report to the UN General Assembly about how governments are doing in their countries.
- Article 45** **Cooperation**
Governments must cooperate with each other and with the committee to ensure that children have the best possible protection.




Learning Outcome:

Respectful relationships that in school and in wider society they can expect to be treated with respect by others, and that in turn they should show due respect to others, including those in positions of authority.

Unicef Articles

Article: 7,8,9,10,14,15,24,26