



WHAT IS GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP?

Suggested time: 1 hour

What's important in this lesson: that you gain an understanding of what is involved in being a Global Citizen.

Complete these steps:

1. Complete the Student Handout: WHAT IS GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP?

Hand in the following to your teacher:

1. Once you have completed the handout, check your results with your teacher and record that you have completed the WHAT IS GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP lesson in the Course Checklist with the appropriate information.

Questions for the teacher:



WHAT IS GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP?

Read pages 180-191 in your textbook *Citizenship: Issues and Action* in order to answer the following questions.

1. Welcome to the _____. Not only are you a citizen of your _____, _____, _____ but you are also a _____. Communities – whether they are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, or _____ have always passed onto the _____ what it means to be a _____ _____. Now we need to extend our ideas of responsible citizenship to include the _____. We are all connected and interdependent citizens with global _____ and _____. No matter where we live, we share the _____ and its _____. What happens in one part of the _____ affects _____.

2. Define Global Village:

3. Copy out the top **three** characteristics of a Global Citizen according to Oxfam's Definition of Global Citizen.

4. Define Human Rights:

5. Define Legal Rights:



6. Read the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights – (Abbreviated)**. Identify which Article has been violated in each of the following scenarios:

(Note: more than one Article may be violated at the same time)

- a. A Black person in South Africa is not allowed to vote.
- b. The Chinese government punishes a couple for having a second child.
- c. A Brazilian child is denied a school education because his family can't afford to pay for books.
- d. The Burmese military overthrows a democratically elected government.
- e. A Native Canadian is forced to attend a residential school where she is forbidden to speak her tribal language and is sexually and physically abused.
- f. Dora, who lives in Cuba, is not allowed to visit her sick mother in Canada.
- g. Students in the Philippines are told by the police that they are not allowed to form clubs to debate current political events.
- h. People fleeing armed violence in Haiti are refused admission to the U.S. as refugees.
- i. Women in Afghanistan are not allowed to attend school or hold jobs.
- j. During WWII, Japanese Canadians are forced from their homes and held in internment camps in Alberta.

7. Fill in the blanks:

The United Nations _____ is an _____ that promotes _____ and _____ .

Chief among its concerns are the protection of _____ , the elimination of _____ and _____ , and the development of economic and _____ stability in the countries struggling to recover from _____ .

The UN was established on _____ , as a response to the _____ violations of _____ .

_____ countries originally _____ the UN.

Since then, membership has grown to include _____ countries. The UN _____ is the document that stated the UN's _____ and



outlines the structure of the organization. When a _____ becomes a member of the UN, it agrees to _____ the obligations of the UN Charter. The UN is not a _____. Instead, it is an _____ that allows for _____ and _____ among _____. By doing so, it enables countries to pool their _____ in dealing with _____ such as _____ and _____ around the globe. The UN consists of several main branches. The _____ is the meeting place for all member countries. The _____ negotiates _____, evaluates areas of _____ and advises member countries on how to proceed regarding _____. Canadian _____ often participate in _____ organized by the UN. The _____ co-ordinates _____ and _____ aid. The _____ advises the UN on legal issues and resolves _____ between countries to do so. The UN _____ provides administrative guidance to the organization as a whole.

8. Name the top **three** most important rights a child should have according to the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.



Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Abbreviated)

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| Article 1 – Right to Equality | Article 16 – Right to Marriage and Family |
| Article 2 – Freedom from Discrimination | Article 17 – Right to Own Property |
| Article 3 – Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security | Article 18 – Freedom of Belief and Religion |
| Article 4 – Freedom from Slavery | Article 19 – Freedom of Opinion |
| Article 5 – Freedom from Torture and Degrading Treatment | Article 20 – Right of Peaceful Assembly and Association |
| Article 6 – Right to Recognition as a Person before the law | Article 21 – Right to Participate in Government and Free Elections |
| Article 7 – Right to Equality before the Law | Article 22 – Right to Social Security |
| Article 8 – Right to Remedy by Competent Tribunal | Article 23 – Right to Desirable Work and to Join Trade Unions |
| Article 9 – Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest And Exile | Article 24 – Right to Rest Leisure |
| Article 10 – Right to Fair Public Hearing | Article 25 – Right to Adequate Living Standard |
| Article 11 – Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty | Article 26 – Right to Education |
| Article 12 – Freedom from Interference With Privacy, Family, Home And Correspondence | Article 27 – Right to Participate in the in the Cultural Life of Community |
| Article 13 – Right to Free Movement in And out of the Country | Article 28 – Right to a Social Order that Articulates this Document |
| Article 14 – Right to Asylum in other Countries from Persecution | Article 29 – Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development |
| Article 15 – Right to a Nationality and the Freedom to Change It | Article 30 – Freedom from State or Personal Interference in the above Rights |