



LESSON PLAN ONE

Lesson Plan One

Teacher's Name: Jessica Sifers

Lesson Title: A Class Divided Vocabulary Worksheet

Grade: 7th Grade

Lesson Date: 4/3/2014

Estimated Time for Lesson: 80 minutes (or two class periods)

1. What is the lesson objective?

Students will learn the meaning of the words *stereotype*, *propaganda*, *prejudice*, and *discrimination*. They will demonstrate this by writing two examples (one from the video and one from real life) of the meaning of each vocabulary word using complete sentences.

2. Anticipatory Set:

Inform students that we will be reading a page from their Anne Frank workbook out-loud as a class and then watching a short video about discrimination called "A Class Divided".

3. Teaching Process, Guided Practice & Monitoring:

Day 1: At the beginning of class I will pass out worksheets for each student to complete and turn in. I will then have the students open their Anne Frank workbooks to page 21 and draw sticks for students to read the article to the class. As we come across a vocabulary word, I will explain what this word means and have students write the definition on their worksheets. I will check in during the lesson to make sure the class understands. After we finish reading the article we watch "A Class Divided" and I will inform the students to take notes of examples of each of the vocabulary words.

Day 2: At the beginning of class I will tell the students to get out their worksheets from the day before. I will then quickly review what we learned the previous day and check in to make sure all students are caught up. We will then watch the remainder of the video and continue taking notes on the worksheet.

4. Closure:

After the video has ended, I will have a class discussion about the video. We will talk about what stood out to them and check for understanding. We will then go over the worksheet together and discuss examples that students thought of while taking notes. I will then give a few additional examples and check to make sure everyone has filled out their worksheet. Have students turn in worksheets for accountability. Worksheets will be returned the following day to be used as a study guide.

Real Stereotypes

Real stereotypes are not funny. They are harmful and hurtful. They keep us from seeing people as individuals. Stereotypes are especially dangerous when they determine how people act toward one another.

In the 1930s in Germany, the Nazis used stereotypes of Jews to turn other Germans against them. Posters with hateful stereotypes of Jewish people—showing exaggerated features such as big noses and greedy expressions—were common.

Frustrated by losing World War I and by the economic problems they then faced during the Great Depression, many Germans needed someone to blame. The Nazis picked up on this. To take the public's attention off them, even before they came to power in 1933, the Nazis blamed Germany's problems on "international Jewry." Jews everywhere, not just in Germany, were blamed for the economic conditions, even for losing the war.

Germany had a totalitarian government in which all sources of information were controlled. But even if that hadn't been true, Germans needed someone to blame. They were easily persuaded to make Jewish people scapegoats for their problems.

Scapegoating, or attributing blame, works because it gives people a focus for their frustrations and their anger and gives them a reason for their prejudices.

Scapegoating doesn't have to be based on fact for it to work. Neither does prejudice. Many

Germans and people in other countries were prejudiced against Jews for all kinds of reasons that didn't make sense. **Prejudice** is strong feelings that can be difficult to change. People who hate a certain group often have never actually met a member of that group.

Discrimination is prejudice in action. Discrimination is a way to exclude or abuse people for reasons that make no sense—usually because of their race, religion, nationality, or anything else that sets them apart. Discrimination requires action on the part of the person who discriminates. That's why it is easier to identify someone who discriminates than someone who is prejudiced.



A prewar poster on a German street portrayed a nasty stereotype of Jewish people.

① "simplified ideas of groups of people based on little/no information"

② "The state holds total authority over the society & seeks to control all aspects of public & private life"

"To blame others"

③ "judging others before you know them"

what can be based on? Scapegoating Propaganda

Read → **Stereotype: Popular belief about types of people; simplified ideas of groups based on a little/no information.**

Example? A *stereotype* is an exaggerated belief, image or distorted truth about a person or group — a generalization that allows for little or no individual differences or social variation. Stereotypes are based on images in mass media, or reputations passed on by parents, peers and other members of society. Stereotypes can be positive or negative.

Scapegoat—To blame others.

Read → **Prejudice: Pre-judging of others.**

Example? A *prejudice* is an opinion, prejudgment or attitude about a group or its individual members.

Prejudices are often accompanied by ignorance, fear or hatred.

Read → **Discrimination is prejudice in ACTION.**

Example? Discriminatory behavior, ranging from slights to hate crimes, often begins with negative stereotypes and prejudices. Discrimination excludes and abuses people based on race, religion, nationality, etc.

Genocide—The killing of an entire race of people.

Read, Read Example? **Anti-Semitism- Anti-Jewish feelings and actions.**

Integrity : The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.

A Class Divided

Directions: Please fill in the blanks below using complete sentences.

Example: Integrity

Definition: *Integrity is the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.*

Example from video: *Jane Elliott demonstrated integrity by standing up for what she believed in. She spent many years teaching children and adults that judging people by the color of their skin is wrong.*

Example from real life: San Francisco Giants relief pitcher, Jeremy Affeldt, showed integrity when he returned \$500,000 upon discovering a contract error.

Stereotype	PROPAGANDA
Definition:	Definition:
Example from video:	Example from video:
Example from real life:	Example from real life:
PREJUDICE	Discrimination
Definition:	Definition:
Example from video:	Example from video:
Example from real life:	Example from real life:

Name: _____

Period: 1

Score: _____

A Class Divided

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Stereotype	PROPAGANDA
Definition: Popular belief about types of people.	Definition: Deliberate spreading of mis information.
Example from video: Blue eyes are superior to Brown eyes.	Example from video: She (the teacher) told the kids that Brown eyes are forgetful, and slow.
Example from real life: Saying blonde-people are stupid.	Example from real life: Having 100 movies or books say "Best movie 2014"
PREJUDICE	Discrimination
Definition: pre-judging of others.	Definition: Prejudice in action
Example from video: Saying Blue eyed people are superior to brown eyed people.	Example from video: The children started to label each other and started to separate from one group into two groups.
Example from real life: Telling african americans are bad people.	Example from real life: Separating boys and girls for sports because boys are "better" or "more athletic".

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