



EU-READ&ART



Co-funded by
the European Union

EU citizenship education for adult learners

The EU, Its Function, And New Priorities Towards 2030

created by





The European Union flag, featuring twelve yellow stars in a circle on a blue background, is shown waving on a flagpole against a blue sky with light clouds.

Why is Europe important?
Why does Europe play an important
WHWH
role?

Why should Europe be taught?





To teach
Europe you
need to....



Love Europe



Teaching Europe

EU basics:

- **What EU is**
- **Its structure and its institutions**
- **History of EU**
- **Principles, Values**
- **Citizenship**
- **Symbols**
- **Priorities and actions**

NOW...let's see your knowledge!



QUIZ
TIME

PLAY
and
LEARN

What is the European Union?

The European Union (EU) is a unique economical and political union of 27 European countries. It is founded on treaties that have been approved voluntarily and democratically by all EU member countries. Under treaties, EU institutions can adopt legislation, which the member countries then implement.



The European Union is a partnership between European countries, known as **Member States**, which have decided to join forces to build a better future together.

27 countries

EU countries work closely together to make life better for all of their people while respecting each country's unique culture and traditions.



https://european-union.europa.eu/easy-read_en





[CLICK HERE](#)



There are also Candidate Members and Neighbouring countries.



The European Free Trade Association (**EFTA**) is the **intergovernmental organisation of ICELAND, LIECHTENSTEIN, NORWAY and SWITZERLAND** set up for the promotion of **free trade** and economic cooperation between its members, within Europe and globally.





What is Schengen?



The Schengen area is one of the **main achievements of the European project.**

It started in 1985 as an intergovernmental project between five EU countries – France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg – and has gradually expanded to become the largest free travel area in the world.

What is Schengen?



Today, the Schengen area includes **27 countries:**

- 23 of the 27 EU member states
- all members of the European Free Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland)

Which countries are NOT part of Schengen?



On 1 January 2023, CROATIA became the 27th country to fully join the Schengen area. Controls at the internal borders with **Bulgaria, Cyprus and Romania** and **Ireland** is not part of the Schengen area.

The bodies of the European Union



How does the European Union work?



Who does what in the EU?

The objective is to present the institutions of the European Union and give an idea of how the EU functions.

Its structure and Institutions

main bodies:



The European Council

The heads of state or government of the EU countries define the general political direction and priorities of the European Union.



The European Parliament

represents the citizens of EU countries and it is directly elected by them.
It takes decisions on European laws jointly with the Council of the EU and it approves the EU budgets.



The Council of the European Union

represents the governments of EU countries. National ministers for each government meet here to adopt laws and coordinate policies. It takes decisions on European laws jointly with the European Parliament.

...and, what about the European Commission?



**Is it a decision maker?
What is its role?**

**The European Commission suggests laws for the European Union.
It represents the common interest of EU and is the EU's main
executive body.**

The European semester

The European Semester is the framework for integrated surveillance and coordination of economic and employment policies across the European Union.

Since its introduction in 2011, it has become a well-established forum for discussing EU countries' fiscal, economic and employment policy challenges under a common **annual timeline**.

ANNUAL CYCLE

From November until October

National governments submit draft budgetary plans taking into account the EU recommendations adopted by the Council in summer

The presidency of the Council of the EU

A rotating presidency

The presidency of the Council rotates among the EU member states every 6 months.

During this 6-month period, the presidency chairs meetings at every level in the Council, helping to ensure the continuity of the EU's work in the Council.



The Spanish presidency of the Council of the EU: 1 July - 31 December 2023



Spain holds the presidency of the Council of the EU for the fifth time.

The motto: 'Europe, closer' highlights Spain's commitment to advancing in European unity, bringing citizens closer to the decisions present in our day-to-day lives. Spain has identified **four priorities** for the work under its presidency of the Council:

- **reindustrialise** the EU
- advance in the **green transition**
- promote **social and economic justice**
- strengthen **European unity**



List of presidencies of the Council of the European Union

Each member state takes its turn

For the Council presidency there is no election: every country takes its turn. This means that every member state – however big or small – holds the presidency of the Council. Their turn comes every 13-and-a half years.

Discover the main priorities and highlights of the most recent presidencies in the timeline of Council of the EU presidencies.

➤ [List of presidencies of the Council of the European Union](#)

Timeline

01/07/2023	Spain
01/01/2023	Sweden
01/07/2022	Czechia
01/01/2022	France
01/07/2021	Slovenia

[See full timeline](#)

[**LINK**](#)

HISTORY OF EU

1950s



6 countries: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands signed the first Treaty for cooperation (**ECSC**).

Soon, more countries joined the group. The aim was to work together and preserve peace. In **1957 Treaties of Rome** were signed and **EEC** European Economic Community was born.

1980s

in the 1980s other countries joined EU. The Erasmus programme started together with the single market

1990s

in the 1990s EU kept expanding. In these years it launched border-free travel and the euro. With **Maastricht Treaty** the EEC became **EU**

2000-2020

A further expansion and different crisis made EU stronger. The Covid-19 pandemic and the response to it, made cooperation stronger against adversity.

to be continued...

Principles & Values of EU

Aims

Promote security and the sustainable development of the Earth

Promote peace

solidarity and mutual respect among peoples

Freedom

Justice

Security

Sustainability

vs social exclusion and discrimination

Values

Human dignity

Democracy

Rule of law

Everything the EU does is founded on treaties, voluntarily and democratically agreed by its EU countries

Equality

Multilingualism

Freedom of movement gives citizens the right to move and reside freely within the

Union



In 2012, the EU was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for advancing the causes of peace, reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe.



- **LISBON TREATY**
- **EU CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

Being a European citizen

EU Citizenship Rights

- Right to live and move within the EU without being discriminated
- Access healthcare anywhere in the EU
- EU residency rights including to voting rights
- Consumer rights & refunds
- Family law in other EU countries
- Cars & driving licences



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jxQV50QeSDI>

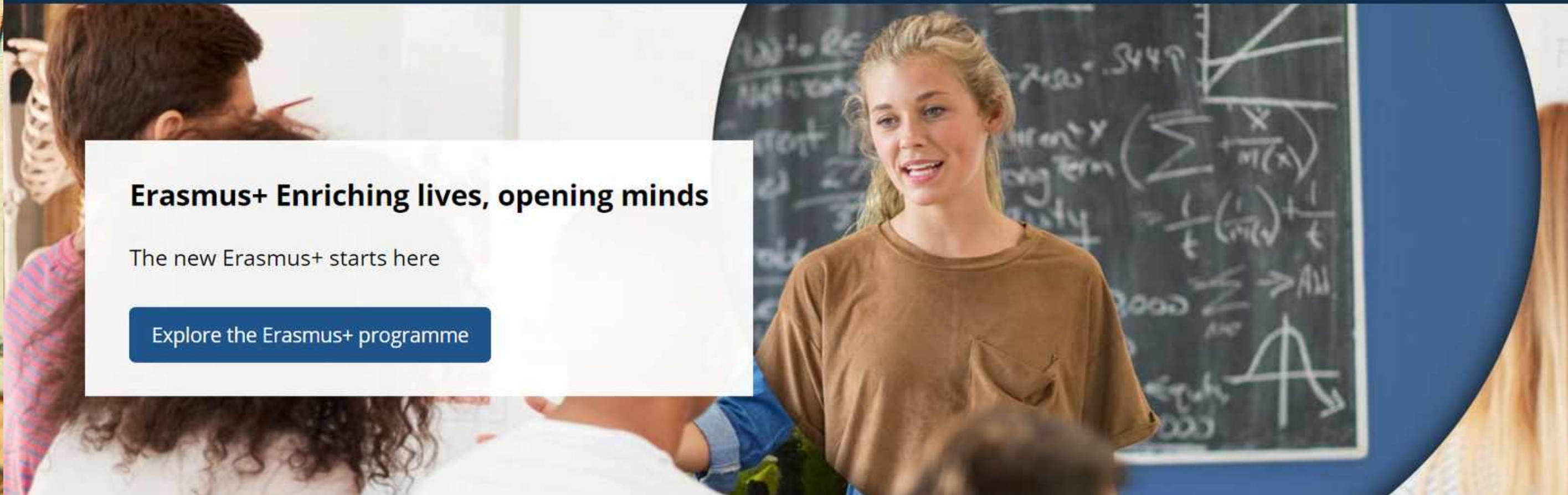
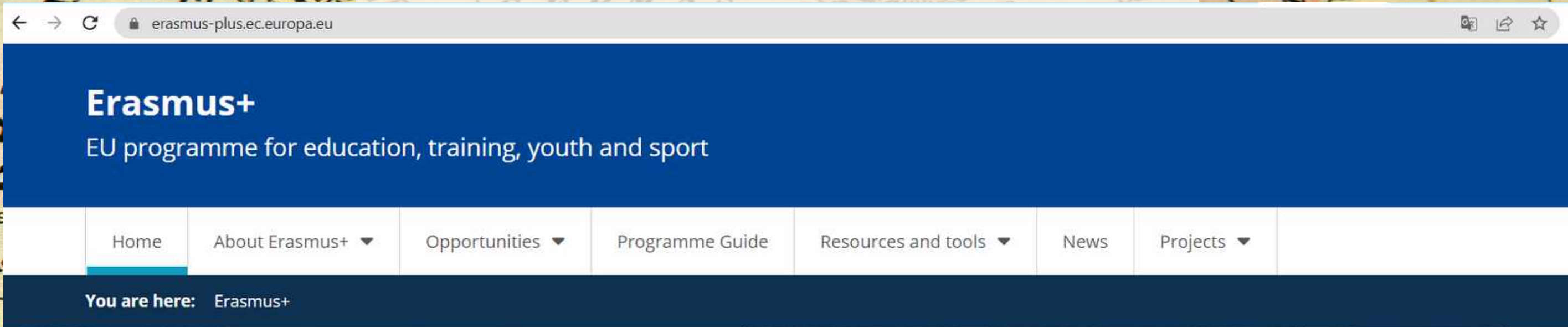


The **Erasmus + programme** aims to help generations of Europeans to become **active citizens**, with the skills, knowledge, and experience to tackle the challenges facing our society, both now and in the years to come.

These challenges include: rising unemployment, climate change, economic and post-conflict migration, digitalisation, globalisation, physical inactivity and the multilingual structure of Europe's united but diverse nations.

Erasmus+ funds projects that help us move towards a more circular, green economy, where little is wasted, and pollution is minimised.

Erasmus +



<https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu>

A new strategic agenda for the EU 2019-2024

The European Council set out
four main priority areas:

1. protecting citizens and freedom
2. developing a strong and vibrant economic base
3. building a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe
4. promoting European interests and values on the global stage



1: Protecting citizens and freedoms

Europe must be a place where people feel free and safe. The EU must defend the fundamental rights and freedoms of its citizens and **protect them against existing and emerging threats.**



2: Developing our economic base: the European model for the future

In this field, the European Council is focusing on:

- deepening the Economic and Monetary Union
- completing the banking and capital markets union
- strengthening the international role of the euro
- strengthening cohesion in the EU
- working on all aspects of the digital revolution and artificial intelligence: infrastructure, connectivity, services, data, regulation and investment
- reducing the fragmentation of European research, development and innovation activities
- ensuring fair competition within the EU and on the global stage



3: Building a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe

Europe needs to step up its action to manage climate change, which is an 'existential threat'. It also needs to embrace technological evolution and globalisation while making sure that no-one is left behind.



4: Promoting Europe's interests and values in the world

In this area, the European Council has agreed the following key actions:

- supporting the UN and key multilateral organisations
- promoting **sustainable development and implementing the 2030 agenda**
- cooperating with partner countries on migration
- upholding the European perspective for European states able and willing to join the EU
- developing a comprehensive partnership with Africa
- ensuring ambitious and robust trade policy, within the reformed WTO and at the bilateral level between the EU and its partners
- cooperating closely with NATO

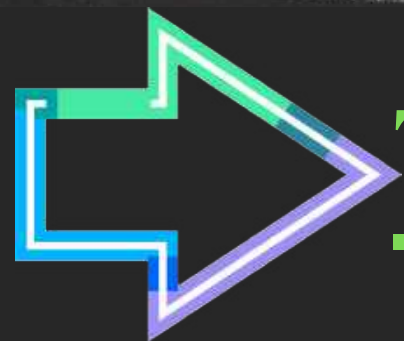


This serves as inspiration for the European Commission's political priorities.



The President of the Commission determined **6 *political priorities*** for its current 5-year mandate. These are derived from the Council's strategic agenda and from discussions with the political groups of the European Parliament.

PRIORITIES



THE European Commission's priorities

- **1 A European Green Deal**
- **2 A Europe fit for the digital age**
- **3 An economy that works for people**
- **4 A stronger Europe in the world**
- **5 Promoting our European way of life**
- **6 A new push for European democracy**


The European Year

It's an awareness campaign on a specific issue to encourage debate and dialogue in and between EU countries. It highlights a particular issue to national governments, and aims to both inform and change attitudes. The European Commission proposes the theme for a European Year, which is then adopted by the European Parliament and EU member governments.


2023 is the YEAR of.....



NEVER STOP
LEARNING



Education

Learning 

EDUCATION = \$

BETTER LIFE

Job



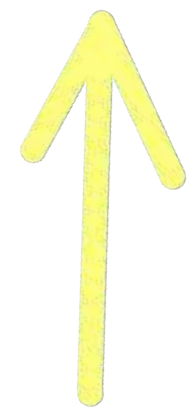
KEY COMPETENCIES



On the 22nd of May 2018 the Council of the European Union adopted the new recommendations on **eight key competences for lifelong learning**. As defined by the Council, the key competences are "essential to citizens for personal fulfilment, a healthy and sustainable lifestyle, employability, active citizenship and social inclusion". They are therefore important elements for all individuals, which influence the most crucial aspects of their everyday lives and future.

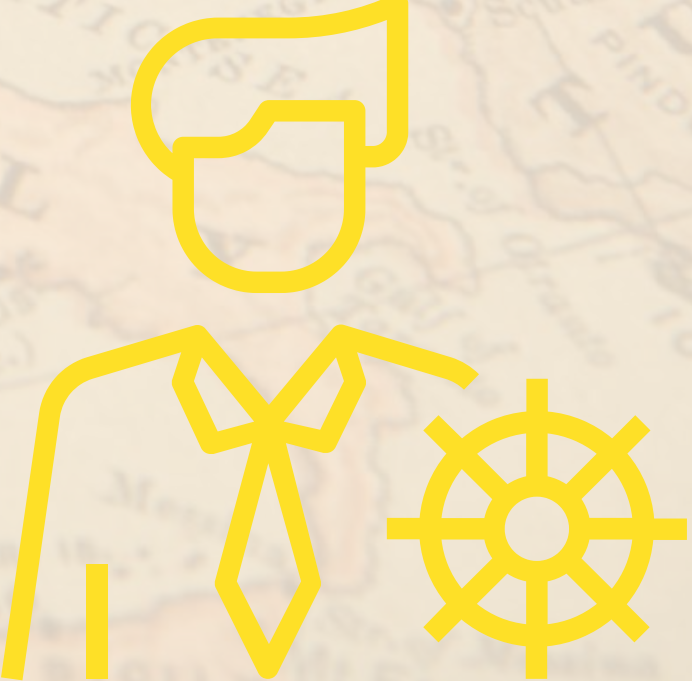
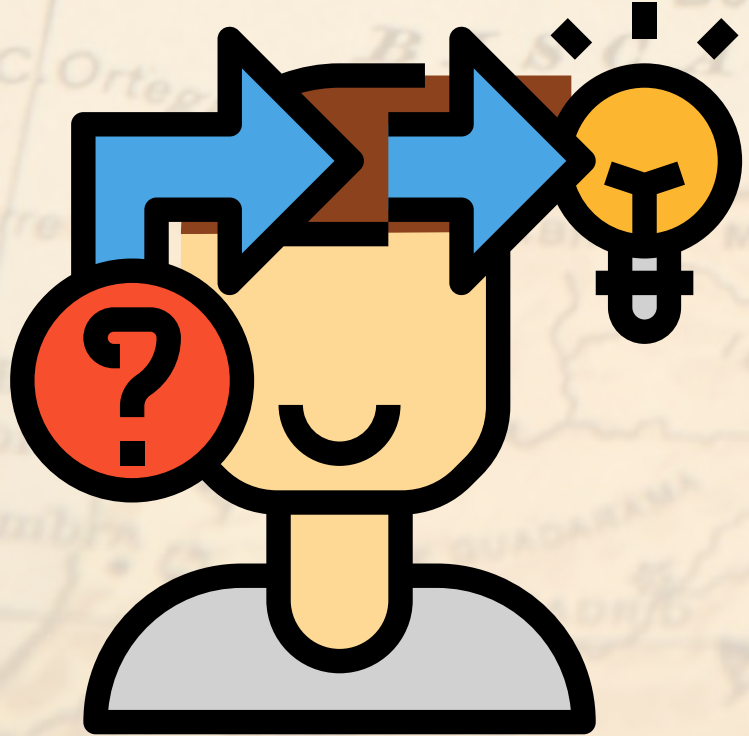
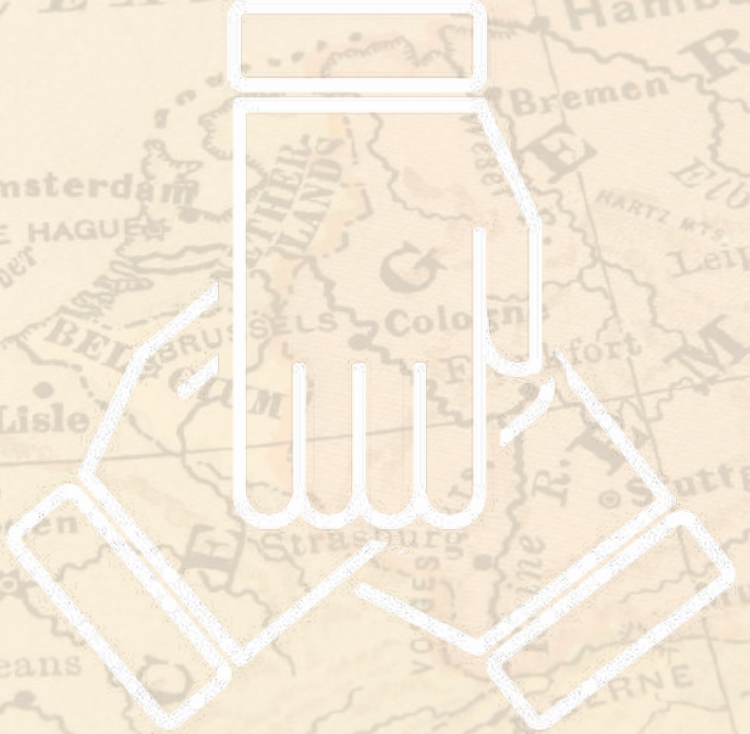
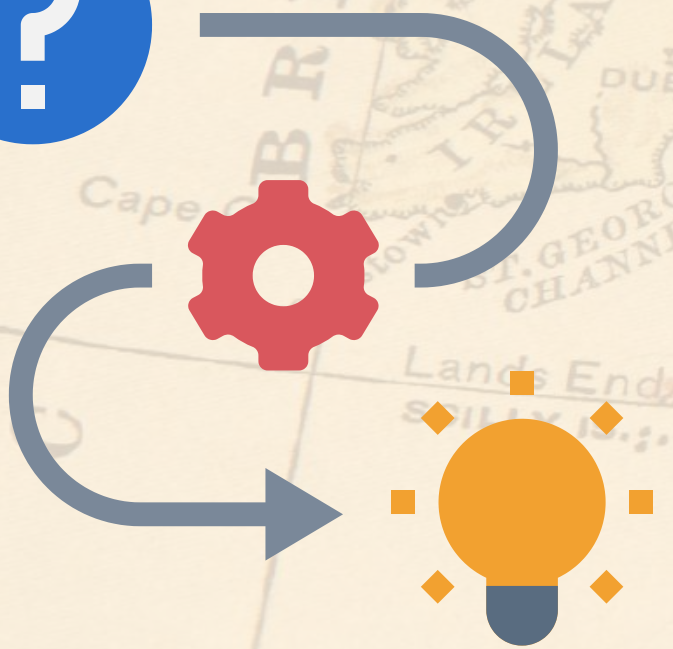
They are developed in a **LIFELONG LEARNING** perspective, from early childhood throughout adult life, and through **formal, non-formal and informal learning** in all contexts, including family, school, workplace, neighbourhood and other communities.

<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/297a33c8-a1f3-11e9-9d01-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>



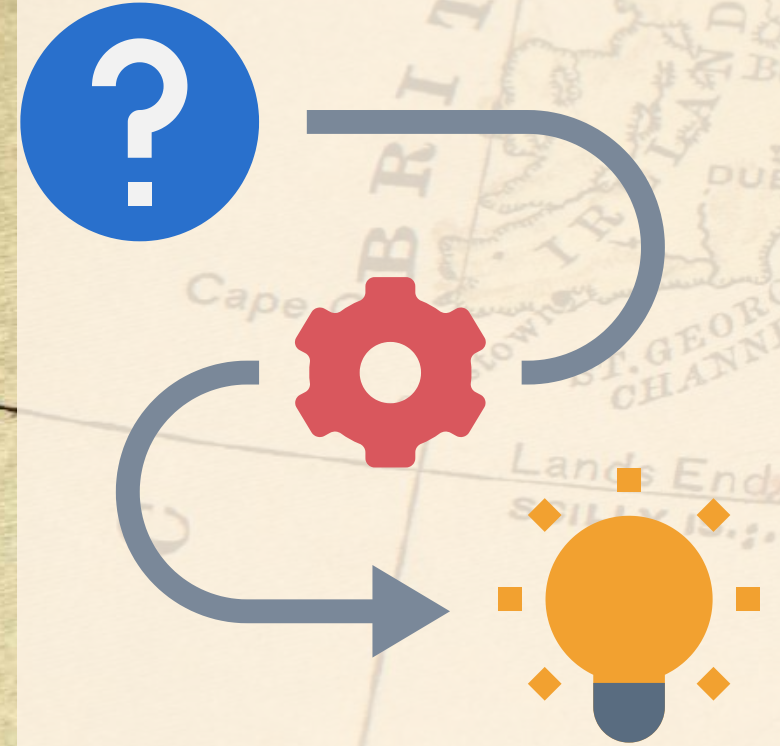
$X+Y=$

SKILLS

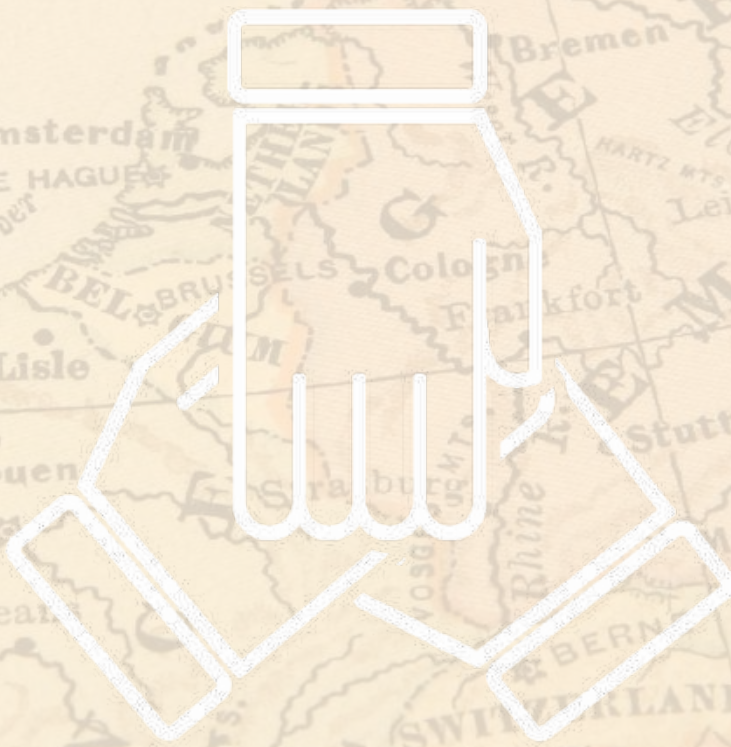


SKILLS

PROBLEM SOLVING



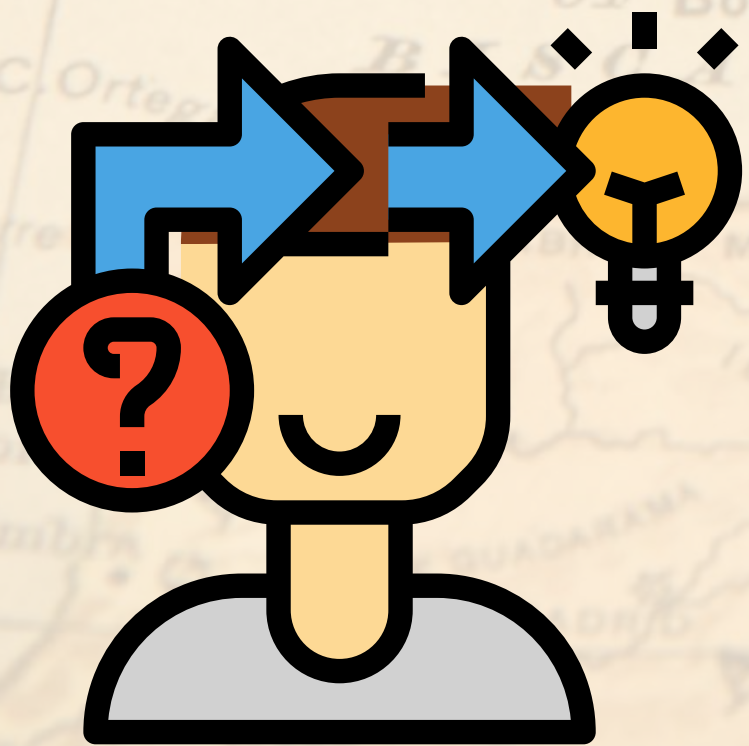
ABILITY TO COOPERATE



COMMUNICATION



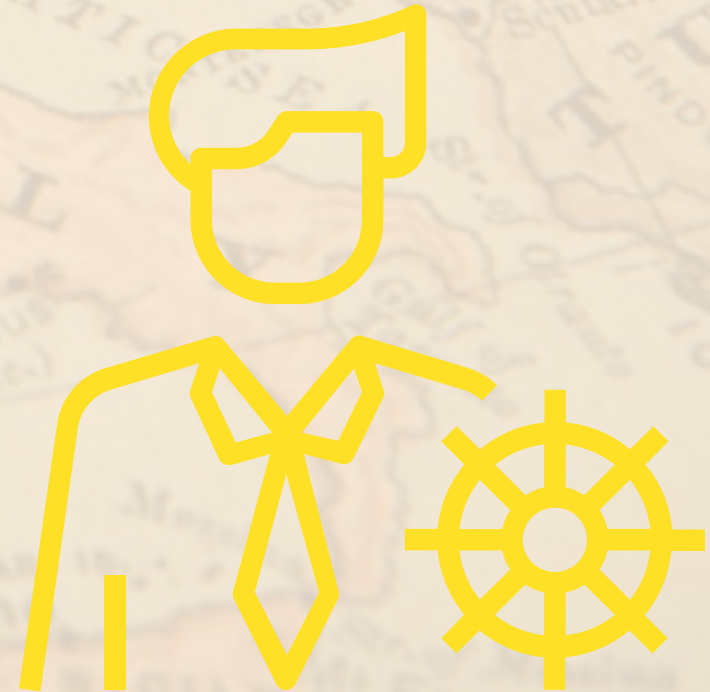
CRITICAL THINKING



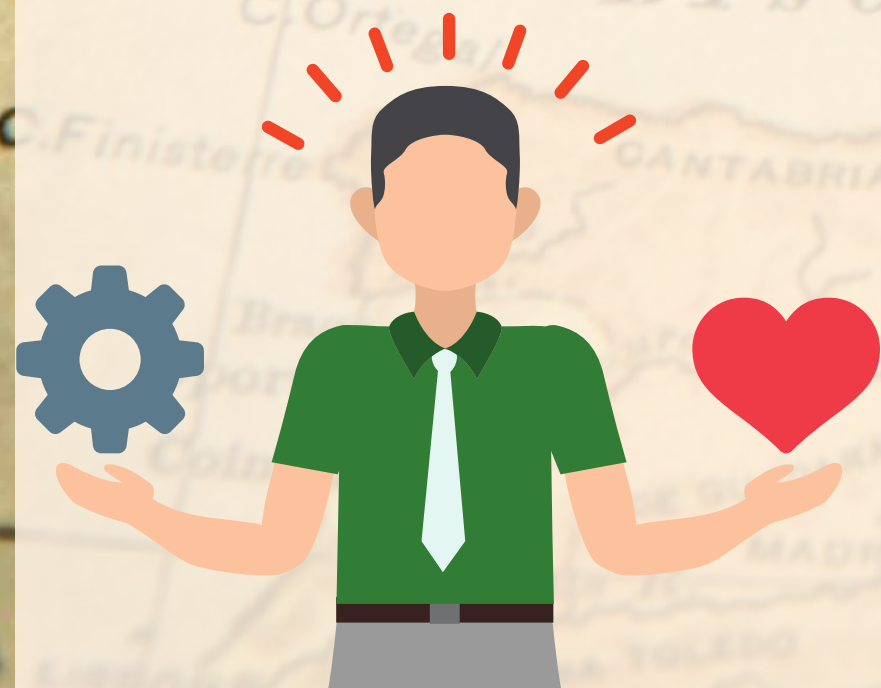
CREATIVITY



SELF-REGULATION



The development of key competences, their validation, and the provision of competency-oriented education, training, and learning should be supported by establishing good practices **to better support educational staff** in their tasks and **improve their education, update assessment and validation methods and tools, and introduce new and innovative forms of teaching and learning.**



The Sustainable Development Goals



Target 4.7 of the Sustainable Development Goals highlights the need to *"ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, **human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.**"*



Symbols

European Anthem

Europe Day

European Flag



Beethoven's 'Ninth Symphony', became the EU's official anthem in 1985.

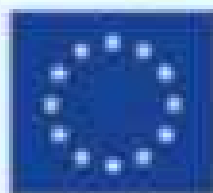
Europe Day is held on 9 May every year. This day marks the anniversary of the historic 'Schuman declaration' (1950) and celebrates peace and unity in Europe.

The history of the flag goes back to 1955 when the Council of Europe chose the present design for its own use. In 1985, it was adopted by all EU leaders as the official emblem of the European Communities.

EU Motto: **"United in diversity"** (2000). To work for peace and prosperity by being enriched by other cultures, traditions and languages.

Symbolism and graphic elements

Circle of gold stars



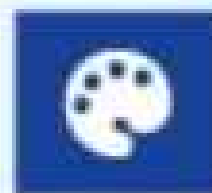
Unity, solidarity and harmony among the peoples of Europe

Number 12

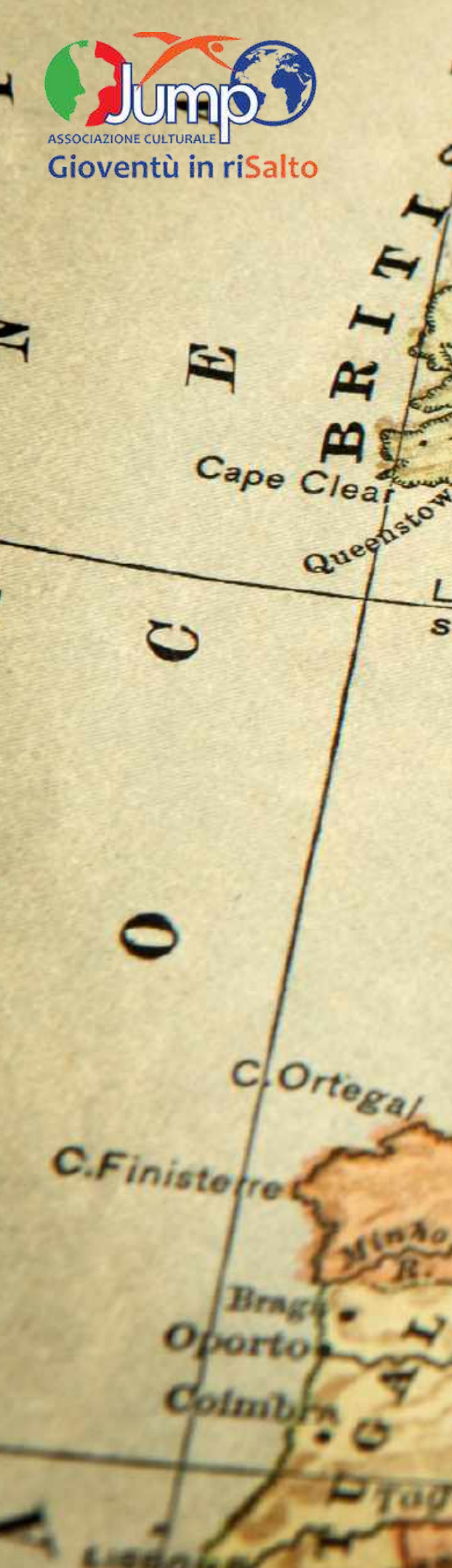


Symbol of perfection, entirety
Not related to number of member countries

Colours



Golden stars against a blue sky



GUESS the national anthem

FRATELLI D'ITALIA - INNO DI MAMELI - Inno Italiano (VE...
INNO DI MAMELI
ITALIAN ANTHEM

Watch on YouTube

Inno ROMANIA TRADUZIONE + TESTO Italiano - Deste...
TRADUZIONE
TESTO

Watch on YouTube

TESTO Inno Nazionale Spagna - Marcha Real HD Nation...
del himno de la fe.
¡Triunfa España!
Los yunques y las ruedas
cantan al compás
del himno de la fe.
Juntos con ellos cantemos

Watch on YouTube

National Anthem of Sweden | Du Gamla Du Fria
Du Gamla Du Fria

Watch on YouTube

Inno IRLANDA TRADUZIONE + TESTO Italiano - Amhran...
TRADUZIONE
TESTO

Watch on YouTube

Inno FRANCIA TRADUZIONE + TESTO italiano - La Mars...
TRADUZIONE
TESTO

Watch on YouTube

Die deutsche Nationalhymne mit Gesang und Text: Chor
für das deutsche Vaterland!
Danach lasst uns alle streben,
brüderlich mit Herz und Hand!
Einigkeit und I ► : und Freiheit
sind des Glückes Unterpfand
* Blüh im Glanze dieses Glückes,
blühe, deutsches Vaterland! *

Watch on YouTube

Inno nazionale Danimarca TRADUZIONE + TESTO sottoc...
TRADUZIONE
TESTO

Watch on YouTube

EUROPEAN UNION

Teaching Europe

- Why teaching Europe
- Priorities Areas in Education
- Benefits of studying Europe
- EU highlights and Interesting topics
- Tools for teachers
- Learning corner
- EU publications
- Networking with other teachers
- **ACTIVITIES!!!**

The **European Schools began** in October **1953** in Luxembourg, on the initiative of officials of the European Coal and Steel Community, with the support of the Community's institutions and the Luxembourg Government. This experiment in education, side by side, of children of different mother tongues and nationalities quickly took shape.

our
STORY
BEGINS
here



In April **1957**, the signing of the Protocol made the **Luxembourg School** the first official European School.

The success of this educational experiment encouraged the European Economic Community to press for the establishment of other European Schools at their various centres.



Today there are 13 **European Schools** in six different countries:

School	Member State	Creation	First Baccalaureate
Luxembourg I	Luxembourg	1953	1959
Brussels I	Belgium	1958	1964
Mol/Geel	Belgium	1960	1966
Varese	Italy	1960	1965
Karlsruhe	Germany	1962	1968
Bergen	The Netherlands	1963	1971
Brussels II	Belgium	1974	1982
Munich	Germany	1977	1984
Culham	United Kingdom	1978 closed Aug 2017	1982
Brussels III	Belgium	1999	2001
Alicante	Spain	2002	2006
Frankfurt	Germany	2002	2006
Luxembourg II	Luxembourg	2004	2013
Brussels IV	Belgium	2007	2017

Based on the recommendation of the European Parliament, the European Schools have opened up their curricula and European Baccalaurate since 2005 for national Schools.

Accredited European Schools are schools which provide European schooling, of the same type as that currently provided in the European Schools, but within the framework of the Member States' national schools and hence outside the administrative and financial framework to which the European Schools are subject.



At present there are 22 **Accredited European Schools** and other ones are planned to open.

We are EUROPE

the diversity of education in Europe

The European Middle School is a pilot project that started in 1995 when Austria joined the EU. A school that will help students become mobile in Europe. A school where they learn everything they need to know about Europe and the EU.





PRIORITY AREAS

The Commission has established the **EUROPEAN POLICY COOPERATION (ET 2020)** framework to foster cooperation in building the best practices in the field of **EDUCATION** and **TRAINING**.

Through the **Erasmus+ programme**, the Commission provides significant contributions to European cooperation projects promoting mobility for teachers and pupils.

Education ministers from EU Member States have identified the following

priority areas:



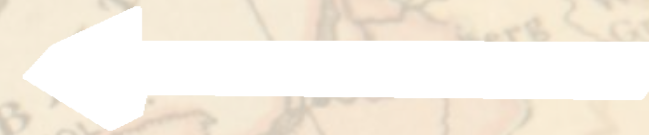
- All pupils should **develop Key Competences for LifeLong Learning.**
- Each pupil should benefit from **high-quality learning experiences and EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE** should be more widely available.



- Support for **learners with special educational needs**, including **migrants** to the EU, must to be improved at school level, and **Early School Leaving should be reduced**.
- Teachers, school leaders and educators need to receive **more support**, including continued opportunities for professional development and flexible, attractive career options
- **Quality assurance** should be further developed to **ensure a more effective, equitable and efficient governance of school education** and **to facilitate mobility** for those undertaking and delivering education and training.



Through EDUCATION

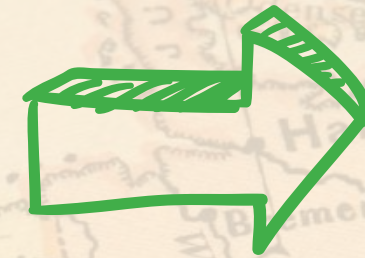


Promoting citizenship and the common values of
FREEDOM, TOLERANCE and NON-DISCRIMINATION.

- Ensuring that children and young people acquire **Social, Civic and Intercultural competences** by promoting democratic values and fundamental rights, social inclusion and non-discrimination, as well as active citizenship.
- Enhancing **Critical thinking** and **media literacy**, particularly regarding the use of the internet and social media, so as to develop resistance to all form of discrimination and indoctrination.
- Fostering the **education and training of disadvantaged children and young people**, by ensuring that our education and training systems adress their needs.
- Promoting **intercultural dialogue** through all forms of learning in cooperation with other relevant policies and stakeholders.

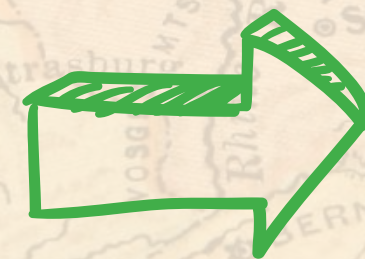
Teaching Europe

Doesn't mean to teach a subject. It's a cross-sectorial topic connecting subjects.



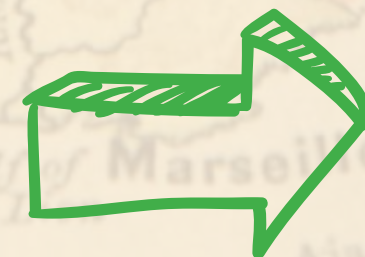
IT OPENS MINDS

Important and actual topics regarding european and global issues



OPPORTUNITIES

Studying, training, volunteering and job opportunities



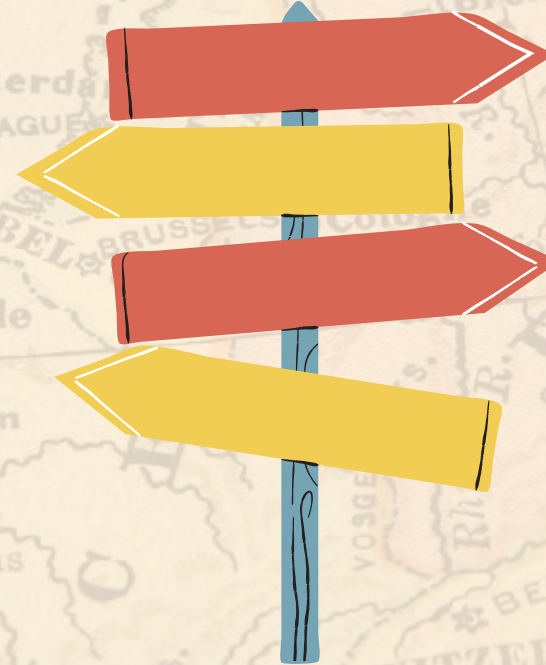
LANGUAGES

Materials in all european languages

Interesting topics



Training and
job opportunities



Travelling



Erasmus +



Eu citizenship rights



Volunteering

BENEFITS Of studying Europe



Principles and objectives

- To give pupils **confidence in their own cultural identity** – the bedrock for their development as European citizens;
- to provide a broad education of **high quality**, from nursery level to university-entrance;
- to develop **high standards** in the mother tongue and in foreign languages;
- to develop **mathematical and scientific skills** throughout the whole period of schooling;
- to encourage a **European and global perspective** overall and particularly in the study of the human sciences;
- to encourage **creativity** in music and the plastic arts and an appreciation of all that is best in a common **European artistic heritage**;

Principles and objectives

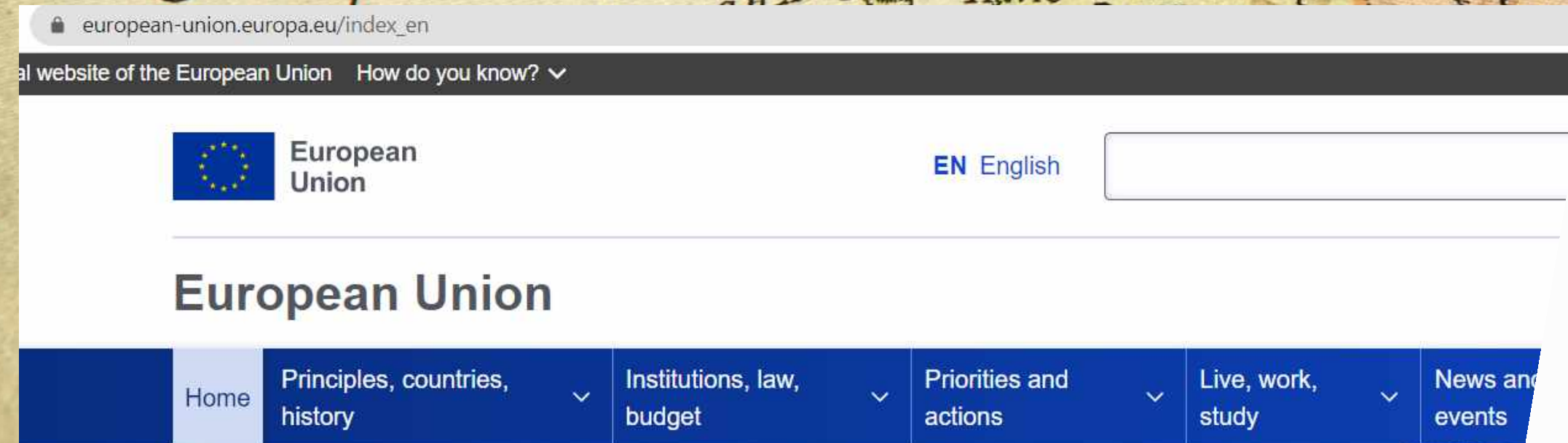
- to develop **physical skills** and instil in pupils an appreciation of the need for healthy living through **participation** in sporting and recreational activities;
- to offer pupils professional **guidance on their choice of subjects** and on career/university decisions in the later years of the secondary school;
- to foster **tolerance, co-operation, communication and concern** for others throughout the school community and beyond;
- to cultivate **pupils' personal, social and academic development** and to prepare them for the next stage of education.
- to provide **Education for Sustainable Development** with a cross curriculum approach in line with European and international documents.

Principles and objectives

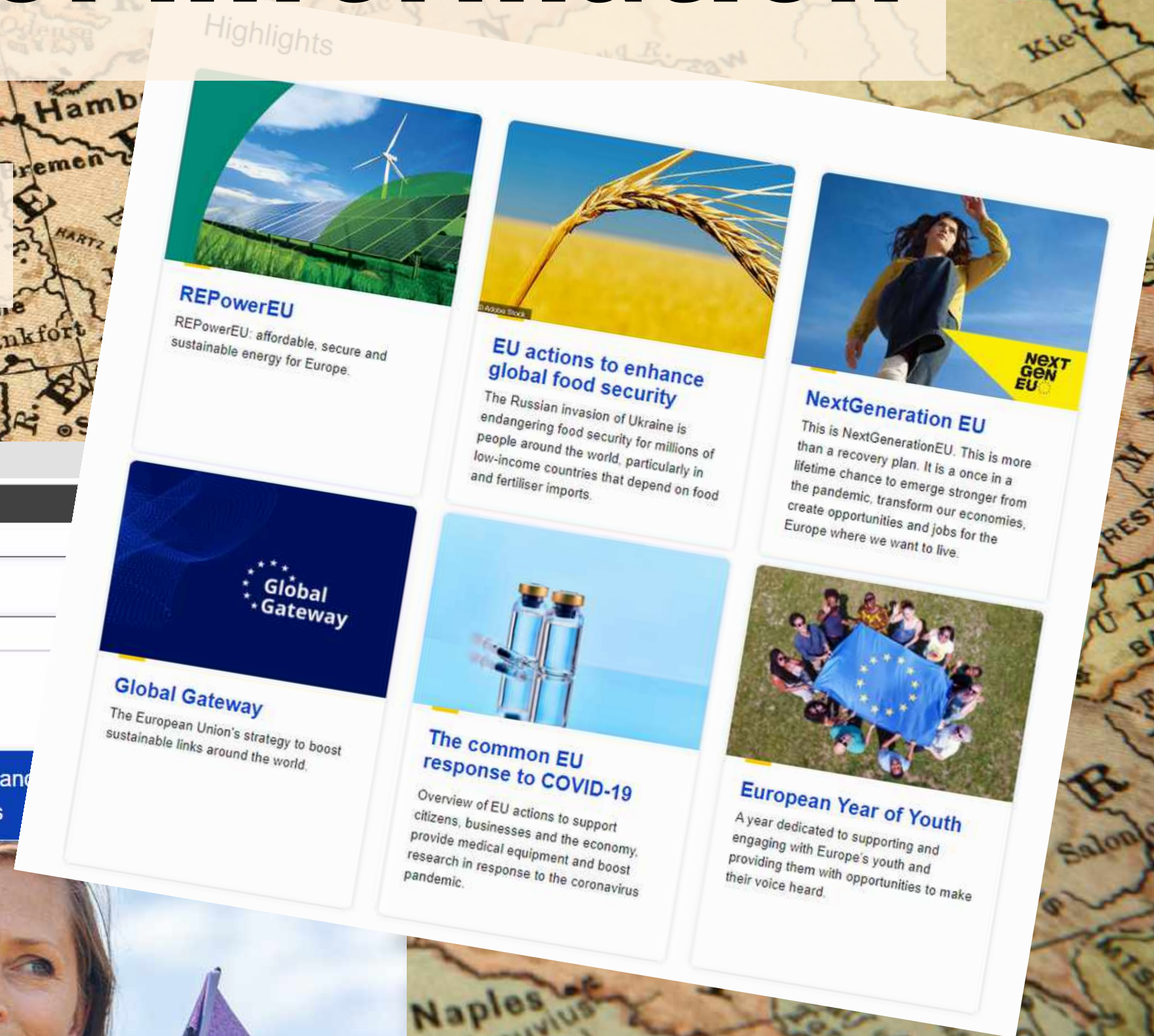
- Basic instruction is given in the official languages of the European Union. This principle allows the primacy of the pupil's mother tongue (L1) to be safeguarded.
- The conscience and convictions of individuals are respected. **Religious education or education in non-confessional ethics** is an integral part of the curriculum.
- To foster the **unity of the school** and **encourage genuine multi-cultural education**, there is a strong emphasis on the *learning, understanding* and *use* of foreign languages.

Official source of information

https://european-union.europa.eu/index_en



Screenshot of the European Union website homepage. The browser address bar shows european-union.europa.eu/index_en. The page features the European Union logo and the text "European Union". A language selector is set to "EN English". A navigation menu includes: Home, Principles, countries, history, Institutions, law, budget, Priorities and actions, Live, work, study, and News and events.



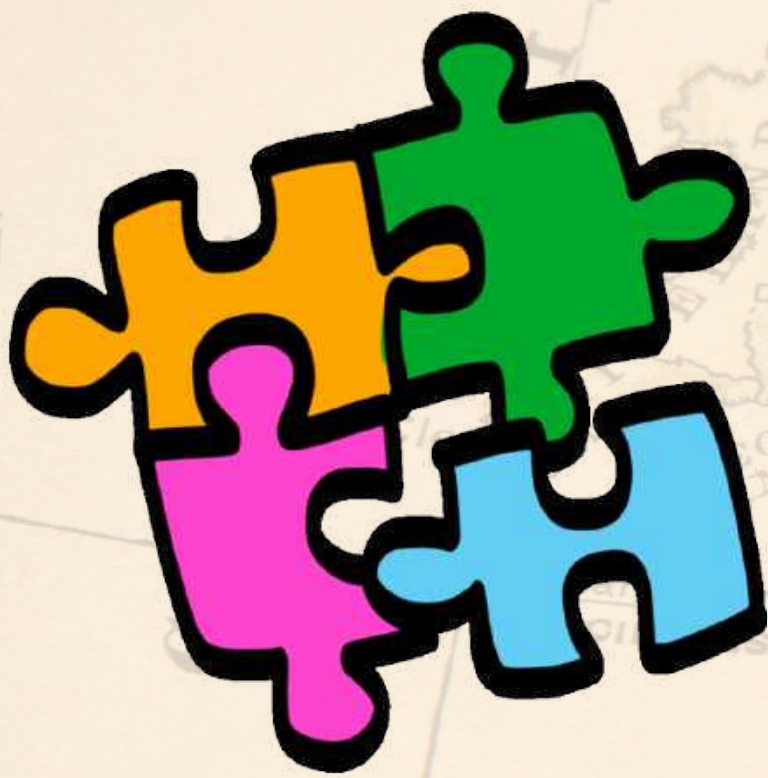
Highlights section of the European Union website. The section is titled "Highlights" and features six cards:

- REPowerEU**: REPowerEU: affordable, secure and sustainable energy for Europe.
- EU actions to enhance global food security**: The Russian invasion of Ukraine is endangering food security for millions of people around the world, particularly in low-income countries that depend on food and fertiliser imports.
- NextGeneration EU**: This is NextGenerationEU. This is more than a recovery plan. It is a once in a lifetime chance to emerge stronger from the pandemic, transform our economies, create opportunities and jobs for the Europe where we want to live.
- Global Gateway**: The European Union's strategy to boost sustainable links around the world.
- The common EU response to COVID-19**: Overview of EU actions to support citizens, businesses and the economy, provide medical equipment and boost research in response to the coronavirus pandemic.
- European Year of Youth**: A year dedicated to supporting and engaging with Europe's youth and providing them with opportunities to make their voice heard.

Your gateway

to the European Union



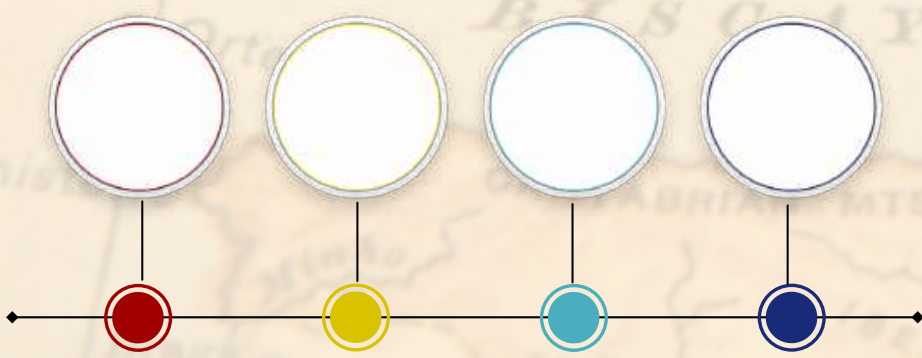


Tools for teachers



Learning games

Activity ideas



EU history timeline



EU Publications



LEARNING CORNER



https://learning-corner.learning.europa.eu/index_en



<https://school-education.ec.europa.eu/en/etwinning>

Learning Corner

PLAY - TEACH - DISCOVER THE EUROPEAN UNION



Teaching EU using the Learning Corner



EU history timeline

https://learning-corner.learning.europa.eu/eu-timeline_en#/dashboard



Play games

https://learning-corner.learning.europa.eu/play-games_en

EU publications

Top publications

for 18 to 118 year olds



Top publications you can find into Learning corner website

About the EU



A Short Guide to the EU



The European Union: What it is and what it does



EU in slides

https://learning-corner.learning.europa.eu/learning-materials/top-publications-18-118-year-olds_en

All publications you can find into Publications Office of EU website

<https://op.europa.eu/en/web/general-publications/publications>



**Publications Office
of the European Union**



E-TWINNING



COMMUNITY FOR SCHOOL IN EUROPE

E-Twinning is one way of enhancing European culture in our schools. These inspirational projects are aimed to students from 3-19 years of age to help promote awareness of the differences that can come together and form similarities among states.

thousand of teachers and educators share a vision of inclusive school, using information and communication technology in a meaningful way, and making the most 21st-century skills.



<https://school-education.ec.europa.eu/en/etwinning>

Networking with other teachers in EU



School
Education
Gateway

<https://www.schooleducationgateway.eu/en/pub/index.htm>

ACTIVITIES!!!



Don't put people in boxes



5 SIMPLE AND FUN ACTIVITIES TO TEACH SS ABOUT DIVERSITY

AND CULTURAL AWARENESS

1. CELEBRATE HOLIDAYS FROM DIFFERENT CULTURES

2. LEARNING A SECOND LANGUAGE

3. CELEBRATE DIVERSITY THROUGH READING

4. LEARN ABOUT CULTURE ETIQUETTE

5. BE A POSITIVE ROLE MODEL



HOW WOULD YOU
DEVELOP THESE
ACTIVITIES?

THE OBSTACLE COURSE

1. BOTH TEAMS MUST SET UP AN OBSTACLE COURSE FOR THE OPPOSING TEAM.

THERE MUST BE 15 OBSTACLES!

2. ONCE FINISHED, BOTH TEAMS CHOOSE WHO WILL BE BLINDFOLDED AND RUN THE COURSE WITH THEIR EYES CLOSED AND WHO WILL GIVE THE INSTRUCTIONS ...

(ONLY TWO PEOPLE MAY BE BLINDFOLDED AND THE OTHER TWO MAY SEE THE PATH AND THE OPPOSING OBSTACLE MAP ...)

THE OPPOSING TEAMS CAN PLAY THE OBSTACLE COURSE WITH NATURAL ELEMENTS AND WITH SOME GIVEN MATERIALS ... AND ABOVE ALL BE AS CREATIVE AS POSSIBLE ... THE TEAM THAT MANAGES TO FINISH THE OBSTACLE COURSE IN LESS TIME WINS!!!

DIVERSITY: OUR IDENTITY

1. LET YOUR SS LOOK AT THEMSELVES IN THE MIRROR OR TAKE A PICTURE OF THEMSELVES

2. LET SS REFLECT THEMSELVES IN THE MIRROR

3. LET THEM CLOSE THEIR EYES -- ASK THEM:

-- WHAT INFLUENCES YOUR IDENTITY?

-- HOW DO YOU SEE YOURSELF?

-- HOW DID YOU SEE YOURSELF?

-- HOW WILL YOU SEE YOURSELF?

4. LET THEM OPEN THEIR EYES. LET THEM REFLECT THEMSELVES IN THE MIRROR AGAIN.



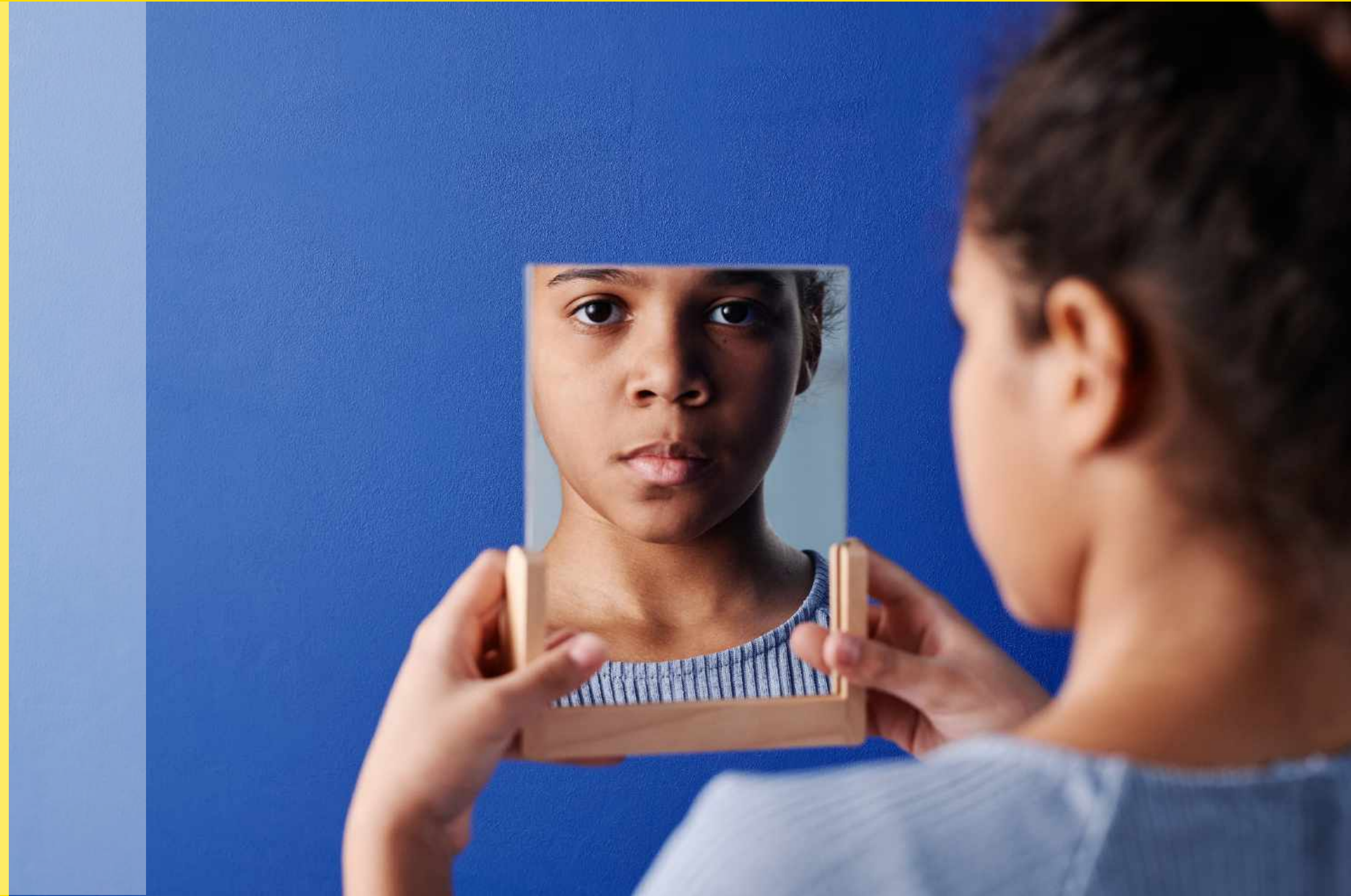
DIVERSITY: OUR IDENTITY

5. WHAT IS THE BIGGEST
FACTOR THAT INFLUENCED AND
INFLUENCE WHO YOU ARE
AS INDIVIDUAL?



DIVERSITY: OUR IDENTITY

- FAMILY
- FRIENDS
- SPORTS
- ART / LITERATURE
- SCHOOL
- MEDIA
- FAMOUS PEOPLE
- GOVERNMENT
- OTHER.....



WHY DO YOU VALUE CERTAIN THINGS?

WHERE DO YOUR VALUES/BELIEFS COME FROM?

WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT INFLUENCES IN YOUR LIFE?

HOW TO BE AWARE OF DIVERSITY = OUR IDENTITY!!!

"EVERYONE HAS A CULTURE AND IT SHAPES HOW WE SEE
THE WORLD, OURSELVES AND OTHERS"

HOW TO IMPROVE THE CONCEPT OF CULTURE BY LOOKING AT CULTURES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SHARING IDEAS, OPINIONS...

YOU ARE GOING TO EXPLORE THE WORLD, TRYING TO UNDERSTAND HOW PEOPLE
IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD LIVE.

→ Think and write on post-it your ideas about other places in
the world or different characteristics of these places.

Discuss and place your post-it on the map.



WHAT COMES TO YOUR MIND NOW?

HOW DIFFERENT ARE THESE
CHARACTERISTICS TO YOUR
CULTURE?

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE THINGS
WRITTEN ON THE STICKERS THAT ARE
SIMILAR TO YOUR CULTURE?



DO YOU KNOW THE
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
STEREOTYPES
AND
GENERALIZATIONS?

WHAT ARE GENERALIZATIONS & STEREOTYPES?

CULTURAL GENERALIZATIONS INVOLVE CATEGORIZING MEMBERS OF THE SAME GROUP AS HAVING SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS. GENERALIZATIONS ARE FLEXIBLE AND ALLOW FOR THE INCORPORATION OF NEW CULTURAL INFORMATION.

THEY ARE A TYPE OF HYPOTHESIS, OR GUESS, OF WHAT WE EXPECT TO ENCOUNTER WHEN WE INTERACT WITH A CERTAIN CULTURE.

THIS FLEXIBILITY CAN SUBSEQUENTLY LEAD TO INCREASE CULTURAL CURIOSITY AND AWARENESS AND THEREBY IMPROVE INTERCULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS.

WHAT ARE GENERALIZATIONS & STEREOTYPES?

AN EXAMPLE OF A CULTURAL GENERALIZATION WOULD BE

“PEOPLE FROM COUNTRY X TEND TO HAVE AN INDIRECT STYLE OF COMMUNICATION.”

CULTURAL GENERALIZATIONS ALLOW FOR INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE AND HELP BUILD CULTURAL AWARENESS. CULTURAL GENERALIZATIONS MUST NOT BE APPLIED TO EVERY PERSON WITHIN A CULTURE GROUP, HOWEVER, AND MUST NOT BE CONFUSED WITH CULTURAL STEREOTYPES.

WHAT ARE GENERALIZATIONS & STEREOTYPES?

STEREOTYPES, HOWEVER, TEND TO BE MORE NEGATIVE THAN GENERALIZATIONS. ALSO, THEY ARE TYPICALLY INFLEXIBLE AND RESISTANT TO NEW INFORMATION. THEY CAN, AND OFTEN DO, LEAD TO PREJUDICE AND INTENTIONAL OR UNINTENTIONAL DISCRIMINATION. A NEGATIVE STEREOTYPE MAY BE "PEOPLE FROM COUNTRY A ARE SUPERFICIAL."

WHEREAS CULTURAL GENERALIZATIONS GIVE US A STARTING POINT FROM WHICH TO CONTINUE LEARNING ABOUT OTHERS, CULTURAL STEREOTYPES DO NOT ALLOW FOR INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCE AND INTERFERE WITH EFFORTS TO UNDERSTAND OTHERS.

Funny video about Italian gestures



IN PAIRS WRITE A DIALOGUE ABOUT A CONVERSATION THAT
WOULD TAKE PLACE BETWEEN YOU AND THE PEOPLE FROM
ANOTHER CULTURE.

YOU HAVE TO IMAGINE THAT YOU ARE EXPLAINING YOUR
CULTURE TO OTHERS.

THEN, TURN YOUR DIALOGUE INTO A PLAY AND PERFORM IT.



"I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the culture of all the lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any."

MAHATMA GANDHI

Indian philosopher and statesman (1869-1948)

"Tell me and I'll forget,
show me and I may
remember,
involve me and I will
understand"

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

THANK YOU!!!