



EXPEDITIONARY
LEARNING

Grade 5: Module 1: Unit 1: Lesson 2

Building Background: A Short History of Human Rights



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.
Exempt third-party content is indicated by the footer: © (name of copyright holder). Used by permission and not subject to Creative Commons license.



Long-Term Targets Addressed (Based on NYSP12 ELA CCLS)

I can effectively engage in a discussion with my peers. (SL.5.1)

I can determine the main idea(s) of an informational text based on key details. (RI.5.2)

I can explain important connections between people, events, or ideas in an informational text accurately. (RI.5.3)

Supporting Learning Targets

- I can use text and visual images to help me understand human rights.
- I can follow our class norms when I participate in a conversation.
- I can explain some of the main events that relate to the history of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) by making a human timeline with my peers.

Ongoing Assessment

- Group anchor charts
- Annotated texts
- Student journals
- Exit tickets

Agenda

1. Opening
 - A. Engaging the Reader: Revisiting the Meaning of Human Rights (5 minutes)
2. Work Time
 - A. Viewing and Discussing UNICEF Video “For Every Child” (10 minutes)
 - B. A Short History of Human Rights: Key Events (15 minutes)
 - C. Constructing a Human Timeline (20 minutes)
3. Closing and Assessment
 - A. Routine Writing: What Did the Authors of the UDHR Believe? (10 minutes)
4. Homework

Teaching Notes

- In advance: Display the learning targets on the board, chart paper, or a document camera. Cut one copy of the Short History of Human Rights handout into eight sentence strips; students will work in small groups during Part B of Work Time (one strip per small group).
- Review: Write-Pair-Share and Gallery Walk protocols (see Appendix 1).
- Post: Learning targets.



Lesson Vocabulary	Materials
visual, relate, timeline, chronological, excluded, conflict, constitution, throughout	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Universal Declaration of Human Rights (from Lesson 1)• Close Readers Do These Things anchor chart (begun in Lesson 1)• A Short History of the UDHR: Complete Version (one per student)• A Short History of the UDHR Sentence Strips (one copy cut into eight strips)• Computer and projector (to show video)• UNICEF video “For Every Child” (2010; http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mmy9MpwyKnQ&noredirect=1)• Please bear in mind that Youtube, social media video sites, and other website links may incorporate inappropriate content via comment banks and ads. While some lessons include these links as the most efficient means to view content in preparation for the lesson, be sure to preview links, and/or use a filter service, such as www.safeshare.tv, for actually viewing these links in the classroom.• Scrap paper• 2 pieces of paper; one titled “A Long Time Ago,” and the other titled “Now” (to post during Work Time)• Chart paper• Markers• What are Human Rights anchor charts (from Lesson 1; created by students in small groups)



Opening	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Engaging the Reader: Revisiting the Meaning of Human Rights (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Say to students:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “Today we are going to continue our discussion of human rights that we started yesterday.”• Read the learning target aloud:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “I can follow our class norms when I participate in a conversation.”• Ask students to name something that helps conversations go well. Encourage them to pay attention to that as they work together today.• Read aloud the next two learning targets. Focus on the first target, and specifically the word <i>visual</i>. Ask:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “Does the word <i>visual</i> remind you of any other word you know?”• If students don’t bring up “vision,” offer it. Ask:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “Do you think <i>vision</i> and <i>visual</i> are similar in meaning? If so, what’s a visual image?”• Focus students on the third target. Have a similar conversation about the words relate and relationship.• Ask students to revisit the charts they wrote at the end of Lesson 1. Remind them that their understanding of this important concept will continue to grow the more they read, talk, and write about it over the course of the next several weeks.• Ask them to briefly consider:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “What additional human rights might the authors of the UDHR want all people to have?”• Invite them to talk with a partner, but do not discuss it as a class at this point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide nonlinguistic symbols (e.g., a question mark for question, a pen for record, a magnifying glass for clarifying) to assist ELLs and other struggling readers in making connections with vocabulary. These symbols can be used in directions and learning targets throughout the year.• If groups are having trouble taking turns listening to each other, they can be provided a “sharing object” to pass that indicates whose turn it is, or they can be timed to give all students an equal opportunity.



Work Time	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Viewing and Discussing UNICEF Video “For Every Child” (10 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For this portion of the lesson, students will need a piece of scrap paper and something to write with. They should be seated in eight small, heterogeneous groups.• Ask students to listen as you read the first sentence of the UDHR aloud: “All humans are born free in dignity and rights.”• Tell them that today, they will keep thinking about what this sentence means and also learn more about the history of the UDHR.• Tell students that they will now watch a 4-minute video made by UNICEF. Ask if anyone is familiar with this organization. If not, tell students briefly that UNICEF was created after World War II by the United Nations to take care of children who were sick or hungry. Today they will learn more about the United Nations (UN).• Set purpose for watching the video. Remind students that yesterday, they tried to visualize what it might look like for Article 1 to be true for all human beings. Ask students to pay attention to the images, thinking about one specific image that they think really conveys the meaning of Article 1 that the authors of the UDHR intended.• Point out that there are few words on this video, and they go by quickly. For the purpose of this activity, students should focus on the images and how they relate to Article 1 of the UDHR or the bigger idea of human rights.• Play the 4-minute UNICEF video “For Every Child” (2010).• When the video is finished, give students a minute to think silently about what image they thought represented the meaning of Article 1. Invite students to write their response, then share with a partner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide ELLs bilingual word-for-word translation dictionaries or online translation sources such as Google Translate to assist with comprehension. ELLs should be familiar with how to use glossaries or dictionaries. These are an accommodation provided to ELLs on NY State assessments.• When playing videos, use the English subtitles if available. Providing a visual can assist ELLs and other struggling learners in understanding the content of the video.



Work Time	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>B. A Short History of Human Rights: Key Events (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tell students that they probably have many questions about the UDHR. Model a question if necessary. Ask students to Think-Pair-Share about some of their questions. Invite a few to share out. Chart their questions but do not give answers at this point. The goal is to build curiosity.• Listen for a question about the history of the UDHR and tell students that this is what they will focus on today:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “Where did this document come from?”* “Why was it written?”* “Who wrote it?”* “When?”• Revisit the third learning target:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “I can explain some of the main events that relate to the history of the UDHR by making a human timeline with my peers.”• Ask students to write down their understanding of the word <i>timeline</i> and then share their ideas with a partner. Define as necessary: “a visual to show the order in which things happened, which is also called <i>chronological order</i>.” To illustrate this concept, draw an image of a timeline on the board and give students an accessible example (such as a timeline about their lives: birth, starting school, to fifth grade).• Tell students that when readers study a historical document, it is often important to understand when it was written and what events led up to it. That is what they will do today with the UDHR.• Tell students that they will now work in their small group on one short piece of text. Their job will be to help each other understand each piece of text and figure out as a class how they all go together to help us understand the history of the UDHR.• Tell students that in their small groups, they should do things that close readers do. Reorient them to the Close Readers Do These Things anchor chart (from Lesson 1):	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consider partnering an ELL with a student who speaks the same home language when discussion of complex content is required. This can let students have more meaningful discussions and clarify points in their home language.



Work Time (continued)	Meeting Students' Needs
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read the text slowly at least twice.2. Circle words you aren't sure of and try to figure them out.3. Reread, annotate, and underline key vocabulary.4. Talk with each other about what you think it means. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read again to summarize or answer specific questions.• Give each group one of the "A Short History of the UDHR" sentence strips and ask them to read closely with their group and try to put the words on their strip in their own words. Each group should have their own words written down on scrap paper so they can share later.• Ask them to dive in. Give students 5 to 10 minutes to work with their group, being sure they are working to try to put the sections into their own words. As groups work, circulate to listen in and support as needed. As they are working, post two pieces of paper on opposite sides of the room, one labeled "A Long Time Ago" and the other labeled "Now."	



Work Time	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>C. Constructing a Human Timeline (20 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• When groups are finished, ask all students to stand. They should stay with their peers who read the same sentence strip.• Tell students that they are now going to create a human timeline to show the order of events that led up to the UDHR being written, and some events that happened after it was written.• Direct students' attention to the two pieces of paper, "A Long Time Ago" and "Now." Tell them that their job will be to figure out where to stand based on the information they read.• Invite one group to model:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* "Who read information about events that happened a long time ago?"• Listen for the group that read about the Golden Rule or the U.S. Bill of Rights to volunteer. Ask them to read their sentence out loud to the class. Then ask them to bring their sentence strips and the version they wrote in their own words with them and go stand by the paper that says "A Long Time Ago."• Check for understanding; be sure students are clear that they need to locate themselves physically into eight clumps based on the sequence of the eight events the class has information about. Tell students to proceed and remind them to be respectful as they move about the classroom, keeping their voices down and their bodies to themselves. But they will need to talk with each other to try to figure out the right order of events.• Allow 5 minutes for the groups to get into the correct spots on the timeline.• Distribute "A Short History of the UDHR" (the complete version, with all eight sections) to each student. Starting with the group that had the passage about the Golden Rule, invite someone from each group to read their sentence strip aloud and then say the version they wrote in their own words. Encourage the class to listen and follow along on the handout.• Let students know that in a minute, they will have time to talk in pairs about a few of these events. They are not expected to remember them all right now.• After each group has read, ask students to return to their seats. Ask:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* "What words helped you figure out the order of events?"• Listen for students to point out key academic vocabulary, specifically transitional phrases such as throughout, in, during, and after.• Ask students to underline these words in their text. Emphasize how important it is for readers to pay attention to these signals, particularly when reading about history.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If necessary, have students first practice making a human timeline based on an easy topic: their birthdays. Ask students to get in order based on their birthdays: January birthdays go to one side of the room, and then students get in order next to them: February, March, April, etc.



Closing and Assessment	Meeting Students' Needs
<p>A. Routine Writing: What Did the Authors of the UDHR Believe? (10 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Post the following prompt:<ul style="list-style-type: none">* “The authors of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights wanted to be sure that some events never happened again. Which events? Why? Use specific details from the text in your answer.”Allow students about 5 minutes to write.Then ask them to share their writing with a neighbor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Consider providing sentence stems or starters or allowing students to draw their observations, ideas, or notes when appropriate. This allows ELLs to participate in a meaningful way.
Homework	Meeting Students' Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reread “A Short History of the UDHR.” Make some notes in the margins about what you now understand and any questions you still have. Tell someone at home about the history of the UDHR. See if you can figure out why people in New York feel a special connection to the UDHR and the United Nations. Bring your copy of “A Short History of the UDHR” to class tomorrow.	



EXPEDITIONARY
LEARNING

Grade 5: Module 1: Unit 1: Lesson 2

Supporting Materials



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License.
Exempt third-party content is indicated by the footer: © (name of copyright holder). Used by permission and not subject to Creative Commons license.



(Instructions to Teacher: Cut this page into eight strips, one for each short excerpt. Give one strip to each small group during Work Time, Part B. Later, give students each a full copy of this page.)

Throughout history, most societies have had traditions such as the golden rule. This means “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.”



The U.S. Bill of Rights came into effect in 1791 but excluded (did not apply to) women, people of color, and members of certain social, religious, economic, and political groups.



In 1919, the International Labor Organization (ILO) was formed to protect workers to be sure they stayed healthy and safe. But this organization didn’t last.



During World War II (in the 1930s and 1940s), millions of people were killed by the Nazis. These included Jews, gypsies, and people with disabilities.



President Franklin Delano Roosevelt gave a speech in 1941 about his vision, or dream, for the world. He said that everyone should have four freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want (being hungry), and freedom from fear.



In 1945, after World War II, governments decided to start the United Nations. The goal of the United Nations (UN) was to foster peace and stop conflict, or fighting between countries, around the world.





In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was written by people belonging to the United Nations. Fifty-six nations that belonged to the United Nations agreed to follow the ideas in this document.



Today, more than 185 nations around the world have taken the ideas from the UDHR and put them in their own constitutions. (Constitutions are the rules and laws of a country.)

¹Written by Expeditionary Learning for instructional purposes (2012). Adapted from Web site: Human Rights Here and Now, edited by Nancy Flowers (University of Minnesota Human Rights Resource Center); web content was originally adapted from David Shiman, *Teaching Human Rights* (Denver: Center for Teaching International Relations Publications, University of Denver, 1993): 6–7; ISBN-13: 978-0-9438-0479-8.
www1.umn.edu/humanrts/edumat/hreduseries/hereandnow/Part-1/short-history.htm (last accessed August 6, 2012).



Throughout history, most societies have had traditions such as the Golden Rule. This means “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.”

The U.S. Bill of Rights came into effect in 1791 but excluded (did not apply to) women, people of color, and members of certain social, religious, economic, and political groups.

In 1919, the International Labor Organization (ILO) was formed to protect workers to be sure they stayed healthy and safe. But this organization didn’t last.

During World War II (in the 1930s and 1940s), millions of people were killed by the Nazis. These people included Jews, gypsies, and people with disabilities.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt gave a speech in 1941 about his vision, or dream, for the world. He said that everyone should have four freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want (being hungry), and freedom from fear.

In 1945, after World War II, governments decided to start the United Nations. The goal of the United Nations (UN) was to foster peace and stop conflict, or fighting between countries, around the world.

In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was written by people belonging to the United Nations. Fifty-six nations that belonged to the United Nations agreed to follow the ideas in this document.

Today, more than 185 nations around the world have taken the ideas from the UDHR and put them in their own constitutions. (Constitutions are the rules and laws of a country.)