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Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

ACTIVIZING LESSON SCENARIO

developed under the Project

"Virtual and activating teaching method - real educational effects"

The project is financed by the European Union under the
programme Erasmus+

TOPIC:

Refugee concepts



Objectives of the classes:

Zmienia życie. Otwiera umysły.



Students will know the most important concepts related to the subject of refugee.

TARGET GROUP: Students of primary schools.

WORKING METHODS: Brainstorming, group work, individual work, discussion. DURATION: 1 teaching hour.

TEACHING RESOURCES: Multimedia projector, computer, film, flipchart, colored markers.

COURSE OF CLASSES:

1. Ask students to list the terms they associate with refugees. Write them on the board.

Time 5 minutes.

2. Divide students into groups. Give each group a set of pre-cut cards with the concepts and descriptions of the concepts. Ask students to match the terms to the descriptions.

Discuss the concepts.

Write on the board the terms that students found difficult.

Time 5 min.

3. View the video: Refugees, migrants, asylum seekers: who are they?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BbLKSMUO9XI>

Time 5 min.

To change the subtitle language of a video:

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4. Present and explain to Students the definitions of the following terms. Divide them into groups. Cut out the terms and their meanings, ask the students divided into groups to connect the terms and their meanings

Time: 20 min

Assimilation	Refuge	Discrimination	Facts	Integration	Migration	Population migration
Temporary protection	Complementary protection	Isolated	Stay tolerated	Procedure	Refugee status	a migrant
Multiculturalism	Myth	Refugee	Prejudice	Muslim	Stereotype	Terrorist
Terrorism	Islam	Tolerance	Empathy	The refugee crisis in Europe	Human rights	Manipulation



change of place of residence or temporary stay. The movement of people is a completely natural phenomenon and has occurred at all times.

the concept according to which every human being is entitled to certain rights, the source of which is inherent human dignity. These rights are:

- universal – they apply all over the world and are available to every person
- innate - everyone is entitled to them from the very fact of being human
- inalienable – they cannot be relinquished
- inviolable – they exist independently of the authorities and cannot be freely regulated by them
- natural – they are valid regardless of their confirmation by the state authority
- indivisible – they all constitute an integral and interdependent whole.

it consists in respecting foreign nationality and cultural differences related to it. It also means understanding for differences. It is respect for views, origins, opinions, preferences, etc. In short, respect for the freedom of other people who have a different lifestyle from ours.

It is unequal treatment (treating one person less favorably than another in a comparable situation because of some characteristic of that person). It is a form or effect of social exclusion. It is related to the act/action or lack thereof. It is the result of a question of power, which is who defines certain groups as superior or inferior.

it is otherwise a place of safe stay (Latin asylum - "shelter"). In ancient and medieval times, asylum was granted, for example, in temples where wanted criminals found shelter. Asylum may be granted to a person who needs to be protected, and at the same time an important interest of the Republic of Poland speaks in favor of granting protection. According to the Act on foreigners of June 13, 2003, a foreigner is a "person residing in the territory of a given country, but not having its citizenship" (colloquially: every foreigner). It is a form of protection granted to foreigners in a situation where it is necessary to ensure their safety and when it is justified by an important interest of the Republic of Poland. Such protection is of a political nature and in practice is not applied in Poland. In the light of Polish law, asylum is not the same as refugee status, but in international terminology, the terms "refugee status" and "asylum" usually mean the same thing.

we call a person who changes his place of residence by moving from one place in a country to another or from one country to another country. A migrant may change his place of residence for various reasons, mainly political or economic.



In psychology, the term empathy refers to the ability to notice and sympathize with other people's emotional states. Empathic people are aware of other people's feelings, see the basis of their values and can empathize with specific situations. Such perception of the world allows you to verify your own views and admit your mistakes, as well as to significantly reduce aggressive behavior.

separated » in the context of someone separated from the group

- secluded,
- separated,
- separate,
- lonely,
- alienated,
- • isolated,

it is one of the acculturation strategies (mechanisms of accepting a "foreign" culture). It consists in rejecting the culture of the country of origin and assimilating new norms and values. It is usually based on the desire to achieve a good position in a society that is reluctant to be different. Assimilation is related to state policy aimed at eliminating minority cultures. It consists in adapting to the environment as much as possible. It leads to the destruction of the roots, and thus the loss of a sense of stability. It makes it difficult for an individual to enter society.

it is one of the five forms of legal protection of foreigners. It is granted to foreigners who arrive en masse on the territory of the Republic of Poland in a situation of war, ethnic conflict, civil war, invasion by a foreign army or gross violation of human rights.

a form of influencing a person or group in such a way that they unconsciously and voluntarily pursue the goals of the manipulator. It aims to induce a person or group of people to act contrary to their well-understood interest

a story about deities and supernatural beings, passed down by a given community, containing an explanation of the meaning of the world and people in their collective and individual experiences or derived from oral tradition a timeless, anonymous story about characters

an existing state of affairs, and in the colloquial understanding, an event that took place at a specific place and time. In this sense, a fact cannot be an event that has not yet taken place, but one can speak of predicting future facts - that is, events that are most likely to happen



the ongoing crisis in Europe at the beginning of the 21st century caused by the mass arrival of refugees and immigrants to this continent. It is the largest phenomenon of this type since World War II. The beginning of the crisis is considered to be 2015, but the number of migrants and refugees arriving in Europe was already increasing.

specific rules of conduct in a matter, usually of an official or legal nature.

the process of mutual adaptation of immigrants and the host society. It is one of the four acculturation strategies. It consists in combining the characteristics and values of different cultures, based on a sense of mutual acceptance. Integration is a two-way process, also involving the host society, in which both a place for the different identities of migrants and mechanisms for their harmonious coexistence with the culture of the host country should be created. This is the optimal strategy from the point of view of the healthy functioning of the individual in society.

it is one of the five forms of legal protection of foreigners. Granting refugee status means granting them all the rights that Polish citizens have: the right to work, medical care, social support. A person with refugee status receives a residence card and a Geneva Travel Document for a period of two years.

is a territorial displacement related to a change of place of residence. The forms of migration include, among others: emigration, immigration, evacuation, deportation, repatriation, resettlement, and exile. Refugees are very often confused with economic migrations. One of the government's tasks is to distinguish people who have fled persecution from those who have voluntarily left their country for economic reasons in search of better living conditions.

A simplified, short and evaluative image of reality functioning in the consciousness of the society. A simplification and generalization that we create for ourselves, wanting to put the world in order. It refers to social groups, people, situations, institutions. It is fixed by repeated repetition. It usually arises as a result of unreflective acceptance of opinions widespread in a given environment.

What is a stereotype?

A stereotype is the knowledge about other groups that is stored in society. This knowledge is a collection of various information about other social groups, which is common among members of a given cultural community. Stereotypical perception is another challenge we can encounter when talking about migration.

When do stereotypes arise?

What, then, can the mechanism of stereotyping have to do with our topic, which is migration? Do you have any ideas? Answering this question leads to a series of other questions: what do we know about refugees? Who are the people who seek refuge in Europe? Why are they fleeing their countries? What did they do in their countries? What do we know about their religion? What do we know about Islam? What do we know about



the other religions they profess? What the public debate on refugee issues was primarily based on were stereotypes. In order to oppose such a perception of the world, reliable knowledge and facts are needed.

What are the characteristics of stereotypes? Are:

- Simple - this is very simple, uncomplicated information about other groups.
- Acquired - we acquire them in the process of socialization.
- Incorrect - because they resist the generalization of the characteristics of a given individual to the entire community. And such a generalization is fundamentally wrong.

Resistant to change - they are very difficult to eliminate or even modify.

variously motivated, most often ideologically, planned and organized criminal activities of individuals or groups in order to force certain behaviors and benefits from the state authorities and society, often violating the interests of third parties; these activities are carried out ruthlessly, using various means (mental pressure, physical violence, the use of weapons and explosives), in conditions of specially given publicity and fear deliberately created in society

subject to God, a Mohammedan - a follower of Islam. In the Koran, this term refers only to the followers of the Muslim religion. The term Muslim is very often confused or equated with the term Islamist. In fact, a Muslim is a follower of Islam, while an Islamist is a supporter of a political doctrine called Islamism.

A type of attitude that consists in rejecting something or someone without rational grounds. It occurs when someone makes an assessment, expresses a negative judgment without any basis, most often on the basis of false or incomplete information. It may result from images fixed in a given society or communities. It is especially dangerous when it takes on an institutional character and/or becomes part of specific ideologies. It is related to emotions.

a person who believes that he or she is acting in a "just" cause that is intended to bring the greater good to the public purportedly represented by him and his organization. Terrorists are aware that their actions are part of a larger plan, often taking many years to achieve.

the presence of many different cultures within one country or the policy of the state towards cultural diversity consisting in the existence of many different cultural, national and religious groups within one country.

A foreigner who does not meet the conditions for granting the refugee status is granted subsidiary protection if returning to the country of origin may expose him to a real risk of suffering serious harm by: imposing the death penalty or carrying out an execution; torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; a serious and individualized threat to life or health resulting from the widespread use of violence against civilians in a situation of international or internal armed conflict - and due to this risk, he is unable or unwilling to avail himself of the protection of his country of origin.

According to Article 1 of the Geneva Convention of July 28, 1951, a person who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of is a



citizen."

Refugee – a person who had to leave the area where they lived due to various types of persecution. The resulting threat to life, health or freedom is most often associated with armed conflict, religious persecution or because of race or political beliefs.

it is one of the five forms of legal protection of foreigners. It is granted in a situation where the expulsion of a foreigner could only take place to a country where his right to life, freedom and personal security would be threatened, where he could be subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, or be forced to work or deprived of the right to a fair trial or be punished without a legal basis, and would also violate the right to family life or would violate the rights of the child to a degree that significantly threatens its psychophysical development.

monotheistic religion (belief in the existence of one god), at the beginning of the 21st century, the second in the world in terms of the number of followers after Christianity. The holy book of Islam is the Qur'an, and the revelation contained therein is intended to be Allah's final and unchanging message to mankind. The word Islam in Arabic means submission to the will of God. Islam has common roots with Judaism and Christianity.

5. Watch the film "World Refugee Day" - 2 min.

[Światowy Dzień Uchodźcy 2020 #WorldRefugeeDay - YouTube](#)

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10. The UN Refugee Agency Slovensko

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13. Migration matters **#rethinkmigration**

[Kdo jsou uprchlíci, migranti, žadatelé o azyl? - YouTube](#)

14. Liga za ľudské práva Asylum procedure in Slovakia: main questions answered:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dDqdkPevxt0>

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