

FOR DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP Primary School Curriculum Guide Grade Three

Education for Democratic Citizenship Grade Three Curriculum Produced by the Curriculum and Materials Development Unit Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development September, 2017



Introduction

The characteristics required by people living in a democratic society differ significantly from those required by people living under a totalitarian regime. Democracies need active, informed and responsible citizens who are willing and able to take responsibility for themselves, their communities and contribute to the political process. Therefore, the main justification for teaching Education for Democratic Citizenship derives from the very nature of democracy, as is our case in St. Lucia. In the context of the education system, Citizenship refers to an educational activity, which involves the process of helping people learn how to become active, informed and responsible citizens. In this case, it is referred to as "Citizenship Education" or "Education for Democratic Citizenship." Education for Democratic Citizenship encompasses all forms of education from informal education in the home, through youth work, to a more formal type of education provided in schools.

The ability and the desire for individuals to participate in a democracy are not innate, but have to be learnt. Although a certain amount of citizenship education may be picked up through ordinary experiences at home, or in the workplace; that can never in itself be sufficient to equip citizens for the kind of active roles which are necessary in our complex and diverse society. If our students are to become genuinely involved in public life and affairs, a more explicit approach to Education for Democratic Citizenship is required and not just an infusion into

the Social Studies programme as currently exists in our education system. The required approach should include all students regardless of their ability or background and should not be limited only to schools but form an integral part of all education for students and should be encouraged throughout life.

What is Education for Democratic Citizenship?

- An educational activity to help students learn how to become active, informed and responsible citizens.
- It refers to the status of being a citizen and a member of a particular political community or state. It
 therefore educates students about their rights and responsibilities as defined in law such as the right to
 vote and the responsibility to pay taxes.
- It pays special attention to involvement in public life and affairs from voting in elections to standing for
 political office as well as developing interest in politics and current affairs.
- It extends beyond the rights and responsibilities outlined in laws and political involvement to general forms
 of acceptable behaviour.

Purpose of Education for Democratic Citizenship Curriculum

Education for Democratic Citizenship will benefit students by helping them develop self-confidence and successfully deal with significant life changes and challenges. It will offer them a voice in the life of their schools, their communities and in society at large. It enables them to make a positive contribution by developing the expertise and experiences needed to claim their rights and understand their responsibilities thus preparing them for the challenges and opportunities of adulthood and working life.

Education for Democratic Citizenship as part of our education system will also help students learn key skills such as problem solving, debating, writing and discussing controversial issues. It will help them develop the attitudes or dispositions necessary for productive citizens, equality, personal responsibility, honesty and a sense that one's action can make a difference in society.

If taught separately, Education for Democratic Citizenship would also bring direct benefits to the school and other educational organizations. For schools and other educational organizations it would help produce motivated and responsible learners who relate positively to each other, to staff and to the surrounding community. For our society, Education for Democratic Citizenship would help create active and responsible citizens who are willing to

participate in the life of the nation, the wider world and encourage students to play their part in the democratic process.

Methodological Approach

The Education for Democratic Citizenship curriculum is framed by the theory of constructivism. The basic tenet of this theory is that students learn best when they construct their own knowledge, meaning that knowledge is gained through a process of active and hands on learning rather than merely receiving knowledge from the teacher. Learning should therefore center round the individual student. He/she should be the architect of his or her own learning and the teacher serves as the facilitator.

In order to successfully implement the curriculum the facilitator must recognize that many of the concepts and topics in the curriculum have no 'right' or 'wrong' answers. It is important that students develop their own conception or understanding of for example why citizens should vote or should not litter. It is only when such understanding has taken place that behavioural change will occur.

Classroom Practices and the Teacher as Facilitator

To effectively promote learning and the overall success of the programme the following practices should be employed by the facilitator:

Lessons should be:

- 1. Clear
- 2. Achievable
- 3. Performance related

Learning tasks should be framed in higher order cognitive skills such as:

- Predict
- Create
- Analyse
- · Classify
- Construct
- Assess
- Propose a solution for...
- Suggest how....
- Speculate what would happen if....

Instructional techniques should include:

- 1. Problem-solving group work
- 2. Co-operative learning activities
- 3. Open-ended enquiry
- 4. Student dialogue(debates, planned discussions)
- 5. Experiential exercises
- 6. Challenging, higher-order questioning
- 7. Incorporation of ICT

Learning activities/tasks should:

- 1. Be student-centered
- 2. Be challenging
- 3. Be engaging
- 4. Encourage problem solving (suggestions, ideas for alternatives)
- 5. Allow opportunity for students' choice

Assessment and Reporting

Assessment is a critical component of the Education for Democratic Citizenship curriculum. Assessment is important for the following reasons:

- To evaluate the effectiveness of the curriculum
- To inform whether learning has taken place
- To inform teaching practices and determine the need for change and improvement

The over-arching goal of Education for Democratic Citizenship is to develop citizens who have a positive attitude towards their country. Assessment in should monitor three components of character: knowledge, feelings and behaviour. As such the traditional means of assessment will not adequately measure whether outcomes have been achieved especially those related to values and attitudes. Facilitators need to employ alternative forms of assessment including:

- Journals
- Portfolios
- Checklists
- Case study

- Oral presentation
- Conferencing
- Reflection logs
- Role Play

- Rating scales
- Peer assessment
- Self-assessment
- Questionnaires

MODULE TEN:

Adapting To Change

Rationale:

Change is an inevitable part of our lives. Students will experience many changes throughout their school lives including new grade, new classmates, new teachers, new friends, new subjects, new school etc. They also have to deal with changes in their families and communities. It is therefore necessary that they understand that society is dynamic and we must impart them with the skills to adapt to change positively. This modules aims at arming them with the tools to deal with some changes that occur in school.

Broad Outcomes:

On completion of this module students will:

- 1. Understand the concept of change.
- 2. Appreciate that change is important for growth and development.
- 3. Adapt to change in a positive manner.

Specific objectives	Content
1. Define the concept of "change"	Definition of Change
2. Identify changes that have taken/will	• to make or become different
take place in their lives.	• a situation or process in which
3. List reasons people move on	something becomes different
4. Discuss how to prepare for change	Changes that take place
5. Differentiate between positive and	• new school
negative ways to cope with change.	• loss of/new friends
6. Demonstrate how new students should	• new teacher
be treated in school.	• physical changes
7. Discuss the importance of keeping in	• new home
contact with friends	• new grade
8. Discuss importance of maintain contact	• new sibling
with friends	• death of a loved one
9. List ways of keeping in contact with	• divorce
friends	• illness

Specific objectives	Content
	Reasons people move on
	• financial
	• education
	• relocation
	medical purposes
	• employment/ business
	• conflict
	Preparing for change
	Identify what might/will change
	Identify possible negative and positive
	consequences of the change
	Identify ways you can deal with these
	consequences if they do occur
	• Do research on e.g new school,
	community

Specific objectives	Content
	Speak to persons who have experienced
	such change/s
	Positive Coping Strategies
	Maintain as much routine as possible
	Plan and prepare for what may happen
	Talk to someone
	Get a hobby/interest
	• Focus on the positive
	Join a club/try various activities
	Negative Coping Strategies
	misbehaviour/acting out
	withdrawing from people/social
	activities
	• engaging in negative activities e.g use of
	drugs, alcohol etc

Specific objectives	Content
	How to treat new students
	Be kind
	Give a tour of the school
	Welcome banner
	Place a nice quote on the desk
	Have lunch with the person
	Keeping contact with friends
	• Email
	• Whatapp
	• Facebook
	• Letters
	Visiting (if close by)
	Calling on special occasions e.g
	birthdays

MODULE ELEVEN:

Crime and Violence

Rationale

Crime and violence are two of the major issues facing society, especially young persons. In this module students gain an understanding of what are crime and violence. They get to explore the factors that promote crime and violence and how participation in such activities affects themselves, their families and society. The students will also examine their roles and responsibilities as it relates to criminal activity and how they can avoid getting involved in such negative activities.

Broad Outcomes

On completion of this module students will:

- 1. Differentiate between crime and violence
- 2. Become aware of the factors that lead to crime and violence.
- 3. Appreciate the effects of crime and violence on victims, their own lives, their families, their communities and country.
- 4. Take responsibility for protecting themselves against involvement in crime and violence.

5. Develop a sense of intolerance towards criminal and violent behaviours.

Specific objectives	Content
1. Differentiate between crime and	Violence is a behaviour involving physical
violence.	force intending to hurt, damage or kill
2. Distinguish between criminal and non-	something.
criminal acts of violence.	Crime is an act of breaking the law of the
3. Explore factors that can lead persons	land.
especially youth to commit crime and	Criminal acts are forbidden and punishable
acts of violence.	by law. The police will investigate these acts,
4. Investigate crimes usually committed by	a person can get charged and taken to
the youth.	criminal court.
5. Examine how youth who commit crimes	Non-criminal acts are acts against a person
are punished.	but they are not forbidden by law and police
6. Examine the effects of crime on victims,	will not investigate them. The harmed person
perpetrators, families, communities and	can seek redress or compensation in a civil
country.	court.
7. Express views and opinions on crime,	Factors that lead to crime
violence.	 Poverty
8. Discuss how persons can safeguard	• Ignorance of the law
themselves from engaging in crime and	• Peer pressure
acts of violence.	 Unemployment
9. Explain how society can help youth who	p

commit crimes.	Broken families/lack of love
Specific objectives	Content
	Sanctions/Punishments:
	Incarceration/jail time
	Rehabilitation centres
	• Probation
	• fines
	Effects of Crime:
	physical injury
	financial loss
	property damage
	 psychological and emotional effects
	Loss of freedom
	Alienation from family/friends
	Shunned by community
	Loss of loved ones
	Destruction of reputation
	Negative reputation for community
	Economic effects/decline in business
	Negative effects on tourism

Specific objectives	Content
	Avoiding criminal involvement/violence
	 Avoid persons who break the
	law/engage in acts of violence
	Join clubs
	• Engage in sports
	 Get a hobby/interest
	Resolve conflict positively
	 Reflect on consequences before acting
	Take issues to an adult
	Avoid watching violence in the media
	How can we help youth who commit
	crimes
	monitoring
	• counselling
	• clubs
	 mentoring
	emotional/financial support

Suggested Learning/Teaching Activities	Assessment
 Read newspaper clipping on crime and students discuss content Group report on current criminal issues locally, regionally, international Show a film showing criminal activity and its consequences Discuss the effects of crime on society Compile a mini project on crime and consequences Create extempo/jingles/poems about crime/violence Develop radio and television campaigns against crime and violence Conduct mock trials Visit police station and juvenile centres Role play situation displaying crime and violence Make posters to highlight the effects of crime. 	 Role play Sketch, draw or paint Sketch effects of crime and violence Create slogans/signs for anticrime/violence campaigns Journals Group presentations on research done on crime and violence in their communities. Jingles/poems/songs Posters Debates on issues of crime and violence

Suggested Learning/Teaching Activities	Assessment
12. Write short stories with a theme	
centered on crime and its	
consequences	
13.Read stories with the theme crime and	
violence and discuss	
14.Invite resource person form the	
community to speak to students about	
crime.eg police officers, Field trip to	
police Stations	
15. Journal their experiences with crime	
and violence	
16.Discuss concerns about crime and	
violence in their school and community	
17. Discuss ways in which they can help	
the police do their job	
18. Formation of clubs	
19. Organize anti-crime/violence	

campaigns

MODULE TWELVE:

Influence of the Media What's in the news?

Rationale:

In today's world information is a fingertip away from young persons. With the advent of the internet children are inundated with information both true and false. The media is ever present in the lives of citizens and its influence and dangers cannot be underestimated. It is important that young people understand the direct and indirect influence of the media. They must be given the tools to discern fact from opinion and to sort out what is real and what is fabricated in order to become more responsible consumers of information in the media and to safeguard themselves from the dangers of the internet.

Broad Outcomes:

On completion of this module students will:

- 1. Understand the concept of the media.
- 2. Appreciate the impact/influence of the media.
- 3. Be more informed consumers of the media.
- 4. Use the internet appropriately and practice internet safety

Specific objectives Content **Media**- the group of tools, channels, 1. Define the term media. communication outlets which provide 2. Identify types of media. information for the public. 3. Explore the roles and responsibilities of **Types** the media/media workers. • Radio/music 4. Examine how we can utilize the media • Print media effectively. Television 5. Discuss the impact/influence of the Social media media on citizens and society. Internet 6. Differentiate between facts and opinions Role/purpose of the media in the media. • to inform 7. Discuss positive and negative uses of • to persuade/influence the internet by young persons. to entertain 8. Explore the dangers associated with the

to educate

• to challenge/bring about change

internet especially social media.

Specific objectives	Content
9. Discuss the implications of posting	Responsibilities
pictures/ images/messages online	• To tell the truth
10. Discuss guidelines for internet safety.	Be objective
	 Present all sides of the issue
	Effective use of the media
	• Question/examine the source
	• Do your own research
	Make sure there is evidence to support
	claims
	Impact of the media
	Positive:
	 Makes citizens aware of what is
	happening
	• Educates citizenry
	Access to the information

Specific objectives	Content
	Means of maintain contact with friends
	and family
	Positive change in society
	Helps citizens be active participants in
	the governance of the country
	Negative:
	Inaccurate information
	Destruction of persons' reputations
	Addiction(pornography, video games)
	Exposure to negative influences
	(pornography, explicit language,
	violence, scams, internet fraud,
	predators)
	Cyber bullying

Specific objectives	Content
	Facts are things that have been proven true.
	Opinions are views or judgments that are
	not necessary based on fact or knowledge.
	Uses of the internet
	Positive:
	Research/education
	Get information
	• Entertainment
	Connect with friends and family
	Negative:
	• Pornography
	Cyber bullying
	• Fraud/scams
	Spend excess time playing
	games/music/gambling

Specific objectives	Content
	Dangers of the internet
	• Predators (pedohiles, human traffickers)
	Addiction (pornography, video games,
	gambling)
	Internet fraud/scams
	Identity theft (personal information and
	image)
	Explicit pictures can go viral
	Internet Safety Guidelines
	Do not post/share personal information
	Do not post explicit images
	Only surf websites that you know

Specific objectives	Content
	 Do not meet with persons you
	encounter online without parents'
	permission or an adult being present
	• Be aware that persons create false
	persona (especially pedophiles)
	 Regard persons that you communicate
	with as strangers even if you have been
	communicating for a while
	• Do not visit web sites that your parents
	would not approve of.

Suggested Learning/Teaching Activities	Assessment
 Brainstorming for the definition of the 	 Group presentations on media
media	• Debates
• Visit to the IT lab to research the role of	• Role play
media/types of media	Case sudies
Use of pictures to identify different	• Brochure on internet safety (use Rubric)
types of media	Observational checklist
Discuss current event in the media	• Questioning
Scenarios to explain the different roles	• Reflections
of the media	
• Case study/ Debate/ Discussion on the	
impact of the media on citizens	
• Invite resource person to discuss the	
uses of and dangers of the internet	
Short films/ videos on the importance	
of positive uses of the internet	

Suggested Learning/Teaching Activities	Assessment
 Watch a movie about dangers of the 	
internet	
 Create a video/ advertisement on 	
internet safety (media houses can	
showcase students' work)	
 Create a pamphlet on internet safety 	
 Use real life situations to develop 	
sensitivity and empathy to what is	
posted online	
 Visit IT lab to demonstrate safe 	
navigation of the internet.	