

What's the impact?

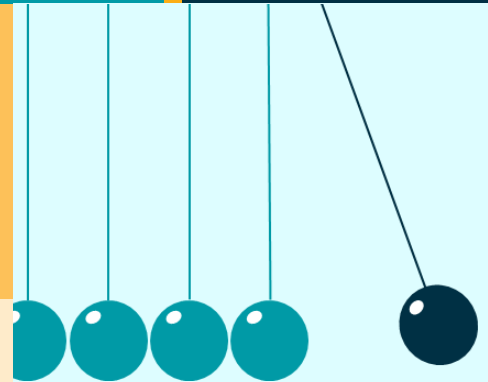
Objective:

Students discuss bullying and how they would respond to different scenarios to deepen their understanding of the types of bullying and identify different responses.

Materials:



- Bullying scenarios (see over page)



The bullying scenarios in this activity are adapted from Compasito: Manual on Human Rights Education for Children, Volume 918.

Preparation:

- Use the scenarios provided (*over page*) or write some that are relevant to your students.
- Mark the four corners of the room as numbers 1 to 4 – students should be able to move freely from one corner to another.

Method:

- Remind your students of the definition of bullying:

Bullying is hurtful or harmful behaviours, actions or words that are intentional, have an imbalance of power and are often repeated. Targets of bullying frequently have a difficult time standing up for themselves. Bullying is different to conflict in that conflicts involve two people of equal power, each with a different point of view. Bullying can be physical, verbal or social.
- Read the first scenario. Each has three possible responses. A fourth response is left open for students to provide their own answer.
- Each corner of the room is numbered. After you have read the bullying scene and the responses, the students go to the corner that represents what they think they would do in the situation.
- Once the students have taken their position, ask a few in each corner why they chose that response and some of its advantages and disadvantages. Allow those students who chose their own answer to explain their response.



Bullying scenarios:

A. Your friends start calling you names, sending you nasty text messages and forcing you to give them things. You don't feel good when these things happen. What should you do?

1. Nothing. You must have done something wrong to make your friends act like that.
2. Start calling them names in return and threaten them.
3. Speak to your parents / whānau or teacher and tell them what is happening.
4. Something else.

B. A group of older kids from another school like to pick on younger students from your school. They hang around to catch a student walking home or waiting for the bus alone, surround them, and take their money, food or belongings. They also throw rocks and threaten to do worse. What should you do?

1. Be very careful and make sure you go to and from school in a group.
2. Tell adults in your school about what is happening and ask for help.
3. Carry rocks to protect yourself.
4. Something else.

C. A group of students in your class are spreading hurtful rumours about you. Many kids now won't play with you or even speak to you. Even your friends are starting to think the rumours may be true. What should you do?

1. Nothing. No one will believe you if everyone thinks the rumours are true.
2. Start spreading bad rumours about the other kids.
3. Tell everyone the rumours are untrue.
4. Something else.

D. A new boy in your class is a refugee. Your friends always say racist things to him, make fun of his English and tell him to go back home. What should you do?

1. Join in. He's not your friend so you don't have to worry about him.
2. Tell your teacher that your friends are saying racist things to him.
3. Offer to give him English lessons when you're not playing with your friends to help him fit in.
4. Something else.

E. You notice your friend David is teasing and making fun of younger students. David has also started taking things from them. What should you do?

1. Tell an adult what is happening without letting your friend know.
2. Help your friend to take things from the younger students in case he starts to take things from you.
3. Tell your friend you think that what he is doing is wrong and that he should leave the younger students alone.
4. Something else.

F. You've been teasing one of your friends because they are really bad at reading and writing, and you noticed that recently they've started to sit alone. Once you noticed tears in your friend's eyes. What should you do?

1. Nothing. Your friend is probably just having a bad day and it has nothing to do with you.
2. Stop teasing your friend and ask him/her about why they are crying.
3. Tell your friend that you won't tease him/her anymore, but that he/she really is stupid and should get some extra lessons.