What Is Discrimination?

Name / chosen name: _____

Discrimination can mean treating someone unfairly because of a personal characteristic, such as their race or disability. These are introductory fictional examples, not legal decisions.

1. A group refuses to include a child because of their background.

Fair / unfair? Explain.

_____

_____

2. An educator gives picture instructions to a child who needs them.

Fair / unfair? Explain.

_____

_____

3. A game excludes wheelchair users even though a simple change would let them join.

Fair / unfair? Explain.

_____

_____

4. Children choose different books because they have different interests.

Fair / unfair? Explain.

_____

_____

Different support can help people participate fairly. Adults are responsible for addressing harmful treatment.

Speak Up Safely

Name / chosen name: _____

Fictional situation: someone mocks a child’s accent. The child looks uncomfortable. Nobody has to confront someone to prove they care.

1. How could you check what support the child wants?

2. What could you say if it feels safe?

3. Which trusted adult could help in this fictional setting?

4. What could you do if speaking directly feels unsafe?

Move to a safer space, offer company and tell a trusted adult. Do not repeat the mocking or demand a personal explanation.

Stereotype or Fact?

Name / chosen name: _____

These places and people are fictional. A stereotype is a sweeping assumption about a group. A checked fact here is supported by the stated information.

1. “Everyone in Rivergum likes spicy food.” Only one person was asked.
Stereotype / checked fact?

_____

2. The library record says the fictional club meets on Tuesdays.
Stereotype / checked fact?

_____

3. “All people from Coastvale are quiet.” There is no evidence.
Stereotype / checked fact?

_____

4. The fictional survey recorded that 6 of 10 members chose football.
Stereotype / checked fact?

_____

5. “Nobody in Hillside enjoys music.” One child said they did not.
Stereotype / checked fact?

_____

6. The map key shows two libraries in the imaginary town.
Stereotype / checked fact?

_____

One person cannot speak for a whole place or culture. Check a claim and allow people to describe themselves.

What Makes a Community Inclusive?

Name / chosen name: _____

Discuss these fictional situations. Inclusion means making meaningful choices and removing barriers; it is not a child's job to fix discrimination alone.

1. A library offers a quiet area and picture signs.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

2. A club refuses to explain its game rules to newcomers.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

3. A stage has stairs but no accessible way to take part.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

Ask what support is wanted, offer options, and seek an educator's help when needed.

What Makes a Community Inclusive?

Name / chosen name: _____

Discuss these fictional situations. Inclusion means making meaningful choices and removing barriers; it is not a child's job to fix discrimination alone.

4. A group asks what activities people want to try.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

5. An event requires everyone to taste the same food.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

6. A notice gives only small, difficult text.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

Ask what support is wanted, offer options, and seek an educator's help when needed.

Inclusion Problem Solver

Name / chosen name: _____

Discuss these fictional situations. Inclusion means making meaningful choices and removing barriers; it is not a child's job to fix discrimination alone.

1. A child wants to join but cannot follow long spoken instructions.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

2. A game requires every player to run quickly.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

3. Someone is curious about an unfamiliar custom.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

Ask what support is wanted, offer options, and seek an educator's help when needed.

Inclusion Problem Solver

Name / chosen name: _____

Discuss these fictional situations. Inclusion means making meaningful choices and removing barriers; it is not a child's job to fix discrimination alone.

4. A new student has not chosen an activity.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

5. A noisy activity is uncomfortable for a participant.

Barrier / helpful action / improvement:

_____

_____

Ask what support is wanted, offer options, and seek an educator's help when needed.

Culture Is More Than Food and Flags

Name / chosen name: _____

Culture includes shared and changing ideas, ways of life and experiences. People belong to different groups and make individual choices. No person represents a whole culture.

CULTURE

Language

_____

Stories

_____

Traditions

_____

Beliefs

_____

Music

_____

Art

_____

Celebrations

_____

Values

_____

Food

_____

Everyday habits

_____

Connect two parts of the map

_____

_____

Use researched or invented examples; private information is optional.

Assumptions and Respectful Questions

Name / chosen name: _____

All groups and places here are imaginary. Rewrite each assumption as a respectful question that a person may choose not to answer.

1. “Everyone in Baytown eats the same dinner.”

2. “All members of the Star Club enjoy dancing.”

3. “Nobody from Hillvale plays football.”

4. “Every person in Greenbridge speaks one language.”

5. “All families in Northpond celebrate the same way.”

6. “Everyone from Brookside believes the same things.”

Try “What would you like to tell me about…?” or research a source instead of asking a person. Accept “I’d rather not share”.