

**News in Review – November 2014 – Teacher Resource Guide**  
**MALALA: Youngest Nobel Peace Prize Winner**

**MINDS ON:**  
**Human Rights At-a-Glance**

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed by the United Nations in 1948. It was created as a statement that human rights for everyone, regardless of who they are, where they live, or what they believe are essential for a peaceful, free and just world. It was the first time an international effort had been made to create a list of universally applicable human rights. Although not legally binding, the Declaration has been used and continues to be used by nations around the world as the bases for laws intended to protect the rights of their citizens.



**Activity: Women's Rights**

If our ideal is that women be viewed as equal to men as human beings, then women and girls face many forms of discrimination in Canada and the world at large. They can experience much greater barriers than men when it comes to owning property, access to housing, education, health care, political representation and economic equality.

In this activity, students access their prior knowledge and/or make educated guesses involving the conditions of women in the world and in Canada.

Post signs throughout the classroom that represent each of the following percentage ranges:

0-25%

26-50%

51-75%

76-100%

Encourage students to move to the appropriate sign after reading out the following questions. After each question and the student's movement, allow groups to discuss why they choose that percentage range. After group discussion, read the answer and continue with different questions.

**Question 1:**

How many of the people in the world who cannot read or write are women?

Answer<sup>1</sup>: 66%

**Question 2:**

What percentage of elected government representatives around the world are women?

Answer<sup>2</sup>: 17%

**Question 3:**

Worldwide, women who work outside the home earn less than men. How much less are women's wages?

Answer<sup>2</sup>: About 20% less

**Question 4:**

What percentage of women in Canada have graduated from high school?

Answer<sup>3</sup>: About 90%

### Question 5:

Twenty-eight percent of male students age 15-19 work part-time. What percentage of women in the same age group work part-time?

Answer<sup>3</sup>: 38%

### Question 6:

Canadian women are more likely than men to go to college or university. However, Canadian women earn less than men in full-time work. How much less are Canadian women's wages?

Answer<sup>3</sup>: 15%

### To consider

1. Which one of the statistics surprised you the most? Why?
2. Which one of these statistics upsets you the most? Why?
3. What do these statistics reveal about rights for women globally?
4. What do these statistics reveal about rights for women in Canada?
5. What further questions do you have about equality rights for women in Canada and the world? What statistics could you access to answer your questions?
6. What cultural attitudes do you think impede or promote women's rights?
7. How do you think the world would be different if every boy and girl had equal access to education?

### Personal Reflection

Write a personal reflection on how your experiences and identity have shaped your beliefs on women's equality. Consider some of these questions in your writing.

- Is there gender equality in your family? Why or why not?
- Is there gender equality in your school? Why or why not?
- Is there gender equality in your place of worship? Why or why not?
- Is gender equality represented in the media? Why or why not?
- What attitudes, beliefs or practices do you believe impede gender equality?
- Do you think your gender affects your belief in gender equity? Why or why not?

\* This activity is adapted from Empowering Women: Empowering Children – A Middle and High School Unit, [teachunicef.org](http://teachunicef.org)

Answer sources:

1. UNICEF, Basic Education and Gender Equality, [unicef.org/girlseducation/index\\_bigpicture.html](http://unicef.org/girlseducation/index_bigpicture.html)
2. UNICEF, State of the World's Children 2007, [unicef.org/sowc07/docs/sowc07.pdf](http://unicef.org/sowc07/docs/sowc07.pdf)
3. Statistics Canada (2009)

## VIDEO REVIEW

### Pre-viewing

1. What do you already know about the Nobel Peace prize winner Malala Yousafzai?

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2. Why do you think it is unusual for a 17-year-old to win the Nobel Peace Prize?

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3. Why do you think the Canadian government invited Malala to become an honorary Canadian citizen?

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### While viewing

1. What violence was common in Mingora Swat Pakistan?

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2. Who was responsible for the attempted murder of Malala?

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3. What was the motivation of the Taliban to assassinate her?

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4. What question and request did Malala ask of her parents while recovering in a British hospital?

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5. How old was Malala when she first spoke at the United Nations?

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6. How were other young women motivated after hearing Malala's speech?

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7. Malala shared her Nobel Peace Prize with Kailash Satyarthi, a 60-year-old children's rights activist from India.     TRUE     FALSE

8. Malala has returned to Pakistan.     TRUE     FALSE

9. Why is Malala a unique role model for young women today?

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10. Malala's books are banned in parts of Pakistan.     TRUE     FALSE

### Post-viewing

1. Identity a person in your community who works hard to make the community a better place to live. Invite that person to come to class to answer your questions about what motivates them to work for the "greater good," what they hope to achieve, and which life experiences have led them to their beliefs and actions.
2. Research the life and death of Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and explain the significance of Malala wearing one of her scarves for her United Nations speech.

### Looking for more info on the Taliban?

Consult the following CBC News in Review stories and teacher resource guides:

- Humanitarian Crisis in Afghanistan, December 2008
- Back to School in Afghanistan, October 2002
- Routing the Taliban, December 2001

## LITERACY ACTIVITY: Malala Yousafzai's UN Speech

Here are a selection of activities based on reading, understanding and analysis of Malala's UN speech on July 12, 2013:

- Underline or highlight the sentences that resonate with you. Share what you have highlighted with another student and discuss your choices.
  - Choose a quote from the speech and make it into an image/collage/poster that celebrates Malala's vision.
  - Determine four adjectives to describe Malala and use quotes from her speech to justify your choices.
  - Choose sections of the speech and create 2-3 tableaux that bring to life Malala's words.
  - Create 3 deep questions to ask Malala based on your wonderings about her life.
  - Write a response to Malala's speech and send it to her.
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*\*Line numbering of Malala's speech is included here for ease of reference.*

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|---|---|
| 1 In the name of God, the most beneficent, the most merciful.           | 17 strengthened me. I would like to thank my nurses, doctors and the    |
| 2 Honorable UN Secretary General Mr Ban Ki-moon, respected              | 18 staff of the hospitals in Pakistan and the UK and the UAE            |
| 3 president of the General Assembly Vuk Jeremic, honorable UN           | 19 government who have helped me to get better and recover my           |
| 4 envoy for global education Mr Gordon Brown, respected elders and      | 20 strength.  |
| 5 my dear brothers and sisters: Assalamu alaikum.                       | 21 I fully support UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in his Global       |
| 6 Today is it an honor for me to be speaking again after a long time.   | 22 Education First Initiative and the work of UN Special Envoy for      |
| 7 Being here with such honorable people is a great moment in my life    | 23 Global Education Gordon Brown and the respectful president of the    |
| 8 and it is an honor for me that today I am wearing a shawl of the late | 24 UN General Assembly Vuk Jeremic. I thank them for the leadership     |
| 9 Benazir Bhutto. I don't know where to begin my speech. I don't        | 25 they continue to give. They continue to inspire all of us to action. |
| 10 know what people would be expecting me to say, but first of all      | 26 Dear brothers and sisters, do remember one thing: Malala Day is not  |
| 11 thank you to God for whom we all are equal and thank you to every    | 27 my day. Today is the day of every woman, every boy and every girl    |
| 12 person who has prayed for my fast recovery and new life. I cannot    | 28 who have raised their voice for their rights.                        |
| 13 believe how much love people have shown me. I have received          | 29 There are hundreds of human rights activists and social workers who  |
| 14 thousands of good wish cards and gifts from all over the world.      | 30 are not only speaking for their rights, but who are struggling to    |
| 15 Thank you to all of them. Thank you to the children whose innocent   | 31 achieve their goal of peace, education and equality. Thousands of    |
| 16 words encouraged me. Thank you to my elders whose prayers            | 32 people have been killed by the terrorists and millions have been     |

33 injured. I am just one of them. So here I stand. So here I stand, one  
34 girl, among many. I speak not for myself, but so those without a  
35 voice can be heard. Those who have fought for their rights. Their  
36 right to live in peace. Their right to be treated with dignity. Their  
37 right to equality of opportunity. Their right to be educated.

38 Dear friends, on 9 October 2012, the Taliban shot me on the left side  
39 of my forehead. They shot my friends, too. They thought that the  
40 bullets would silence us, but they failed. And out of that silence  
41 came thousands of voices. The terrorists thought they would change  
42 my aims and stop my ambitions. But nothing changed in my life  
43 except this: weakness, fear and hopelessness died. Strength, power  
44 and courage was born.

45 I am the same Malala. My ambitions are the same. My hopes are the  
46 same. And my dreams are the same. Dear sisters and brothers, I am  
47 not against anyone. Neither am I here to speak in terms of personal  
48 revenge against the Taliban or any other terrorist group. I am here to  
49 speak for the right of education for every child. I want education for  
50 the sons and daughters of the Taliban and all the terrorists and  
51 extremists. I do not even hate the Talib who shot me. Even if there  
52 was a gun in my hand and he was standing in front of me, I would  
53 not shoot him. This is the compassion I have learned from  
54 Mohammed, the prophet of mercy, Jesus Christ and Lord Buddha.  
55 This the legacy of change I have inherited from Martin Luther King,  
56 Nelson Mandela and Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

57 This is the philosophy of nonviolence that I have learned from  
58 Gandhi, Bacha Khan and Mother Teresa. And this is the forgiveness  
59 that I have learned from my father and from my mother. This is what  
60 my soul is telling me: be peaceful and love everyone.

61 Dear sisters and brothers, we realize the importance of light when we  
62 see darkness. We realize the importance of our voice when we are

63 silenced. In the same way, when we were in Swat, the north of  
64 Pakistan, we realized the importance of pens and books when we  
65 saw the guns. The wise saying, "The pen is mightier than the sword."  
66 It is true. The extremists are afraid of books and pens. The power of  
67 education frightens them. They are afraid of women. The power of  
68 the voice of women frightens them. This is why they killed 14  
69 innocent students in the recent attack in Quetta. And that is why they  
70 kill female teachers. That is why they are blasting schools every day  
71 because they were and they are afraid of change and equality that we  
72 will bring to our society. And I remember that there was a boy in our  
73 school who was asked by a journalist why are the Taliban against  
74 education? He answered very simply by pointing to his book, he  
75 said, "a Talib doesn't know what is written inside this book."

76 They think that God is a tiny, little conservative being who would  
77 point guns at people's heads just for going to school. These terrorists  
78 are misusing the name of Islam for their own personal benefit.  
79 Pakistan is a peace loving, democratic country. Pashtuns want  
80 education for their daughters and sons. Islam is a religion of peace,  
81 humanity and brotherhood. It is the duty and responsibility to get  
82 education for each child, that is what it says. Peace is a necessity for  
83 education. In many parts of the world, especially Pakistan and  
84 Afghanistan, terrorism, war and conflicts stop children from going to  
85 schools. We are really tired of these wars. Women and children are  
86 suffering in many ways in many parts of the world.

87 In India, innocent and poor children are victims of child labor. Many  
88 schools have been destroyed in Nigeria. People in Afghanistan have  
89 been affected by extremism. Young girls have to do domestic child  
90 labor and are forced to get married at an early age. Poverty,  
91 ignorance, injustice, racism and the deprivation of basic rights are  
92 the main problems, faced by both men and women.

93 Today I am focusing on women's rights and girls' education because  
94 they are suffering the most. There was a time when women activists  
95 asked men to stand up for their rights. But this time we will do it by  
96 ourselves. I am not telling men to step away from speaking for  
97 women's rights, but I am focusing on women to be independent and  
98 fight for themselves. So dear sisters and brothers, now it's time to  
99 speak up. So today, we call upon the world leaders to change their  
100 strategic policies in favor of peace and prosperity. We call upon the  
101 world leaders that all of these deals must protect women and  
102 children's rights. A deal that goes against the rights of women is  
103 unacceptable.

104 We call upon all governments to ensure free, compulsory education  
105 all over the world for every child. We call upon all the governments  
106 to fight against terrorism and violence. To protect children from  
107 brutality and harm. We call upon the developed nations to support  
108 the expansion of education opportunities for girls in the developing  
109 world. We call upon all communities to be tolerant, to reject  
110 prejudice based on caste, creed, sect, color, religion or agenda to  
111 ensure freedom and equality for women so they can flourish. We  
112 cannot all succeed when half of us are held back. We call upon our  
113 sisters around the world to be brave, to embrace the strength within  
114 themselves and realize their full potential.

### Taking Action

Follow Malala on Twitter or Facebook to learn more about her ongoing efforts for women's equality. Get involved by supporting political action such as petitions. Teach other people about Malala's beliefs and experiences.

### Did you know?

Malala has announced she is donating an award prize of \$ 50,000 US to rebuild a United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) school damaged during the recent fighting in Gaza. The donation was announced during Malala's acceptance of the World's Children Prize in Stockholm, Sweden. What do you think of her decision?

115 Dear brothers and sisters, we want schools and education for every  
116 child's bright future. We will continue our journey to our destination  
117 of peace and education. No one can stop us. We will speak up for our  
118 rights and we will bring change to our voice. We believe in the  
119 power and the strength of our words. Our words can change the  
120 whole world because we are all together, united for the cause of  
121 education. And if we want to achieve our goal, then let us empower  
122 ourselves with the weapon of knowledge and let us shield ourselves  
123 with unity and togetherness.

124 Dear brothers and sisters, we must not forget that millions of people  
125 are suffering from poverty and injustice and ignorance. We must not  
126 forget that millions of children are out of their schools. We must not  
127 forget that our sisters and brothers are waiting for a bright, peaceful  
128 future.

129 So let us wage, so let us wage a glorious struggle against illiteracy,  
130 poverty and terrorism, let us pick up our books and our pens, they  
131 are the most powerful weapons. One child, one teacher, one book  
132 and one pen can change the world. Education is the only solution.  
133 Education first. Thank you.