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**Values and Attitudes Education for Inclusive Europe**

**2019-1-BE02-KA201-060238**

<p><b>Topic</b></p>	<p><b>HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY</b></p>
<p><b>Intro</b></p>	<p>The Rohingya genocide is a series of ongoing persecutions and killings of the Muslim Rohingya people, perpetrated by the Burmese military. The genocide has consisted of two phases to date: the first was a military crackdown that occurred from October 2016 to January 2017, and the second has been occurring since August 2017. The crisis forced over a million Rohingya to flee to other countries. Most fled to Bangladesh, resulting in the creation of the world's largest refugee camp, while others escaped to India, Thailand, Malaysia, and other parts of South and Southeast Asia, where they continue to face persecution. Source: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_genocide">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_genocide</a></p>
<p><b>Title Image</b></p>	<div data-bbox="393 1199 1414 1774" data-label="Image"> </div> <p><b>Destroyed village in Rakhine State, September 2017</b>  <a href="https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Aerial_view_of_a_burned_Rohingya_village_in_Rakhine_state,_Myanmar_-_September_2017.JPG">https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Aerial_view_of_a_burned_Rohingya_village_in_Rakhine_state,_Myanmar_-_September_2017.JPG</a>                  Author: Zlatica Hoke (VOA)</p>

<p><b>Title</b></p>	<p><b>Rohingya genocide</b></p>
<p><b>Details:</b></p>	<p><b>Purpose:</b></p> <p>The lesson aims to deepen the knowledge of human rights and what implications in real life could have the violation of human rights and human dignity.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <p><b>At the end of the lesson, students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify various aspects of human rights and enunciate its main principles;</li> <li>• Give examples of violation of the human rights: extrajudicial killings, summary executions, gang rapes, arson of Rohingya villages, businesses, and schools and infanticides;</li> <li>• Understand the role of human rights violation in creation of massive refugee crisis, which resulted in the largest exodus in Asia since Vietnam war.</li> </ul> <p><b>Relevant Vocabulary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human rights, human rights violation, genocide, infanticide, exodus, refugee crisis, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, religious persecution, islamophobia, ultra-nationalism</li> </ul>
<p><b>How to use this lesson:</b></p>	<p><b>Activities:</b></p> <p><b>1) Preparation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presenting the theme and the learning objectives - to inform how fundamental human rights are being violated in the absence of true democracy and the rule of law; to encourage attitudes of human solidarity and respect for ethnic or cultural minorities;</li> <li>• Presenting the material and web resources, instructing students how to use them during the lesson;</li> <li>• Proposing the main learning methods: exploration of media and e-learning resources, explanation, discussions, forming teams and debating.</li> </ul>

## 2) Learning activities

- The students are asked to watch the introductory video materials and discuss them:
  - The state of Myanmar claims that the population of Rohingya comes from Bangladesh, but Bangladesh does not recognize this. Thus, the Rohingya people are stateless, so without any civil rights. Burmese government and army considered that this could justify a genocide.
- The teacher asks the students to answer the following questions:
  - Who are the Rohingya people?
  - Why the Burmese army has committed persecution and killing of the Rohingya Muslim population?
  - How many peoples were killed or injured during the genocide?
  - In your opinion, can there be any moral justification for killing people?
  - Citizens or not, the Rohingya people have universal human rights. Who or what authority should care for their rights?
- The teacher introduces the new vocabulary and encourages students to read more about them accessing the VAEIE OOC-Module „The Rule of Law, Rights and Duty“;
- The teacher invites students to comment on the difference between human rights and citizens rights and work in teams to compose presentations on the paper chart, containing their opinion regarding the genocide;
- The teacher will supervise the presentations and provide feedback while more discussions and explanations take place;
- Assessing the lesson and ensure the learning of new terms and concepts through a quick session of questions and answers.

## 3) Ensuring retention and transfer

- Encouraging students to deepen their knowledge through further readings and enroll in the VAEIE e-courses;
- Giving students the homework to read or watch the actuality news for one week and prepare short presentations in which to exemplify various aspects of the human rights of one chosen country.

**Materials: 1) Video materials (stimulus of learning)**

STP explains: The Rohingya Crisis in Burma,

Source: YouTube, Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker, Creative Commons Attribution license (reuse allowed)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=q2kzlp0l2jM>

Burma (officially named Myanmar) is headed towards a crisis. Religious and ethnical tensions escalate in the northern Rakhine state. Every day brings new reports of crimes against the humanity. We explain the background of the crisis, the current situation and what can be done for the Rohingya in this video.

The persecution of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar dates back to the 1970s. Since then, the Rohingya people have been persecuted on a regular basis by the government and nationalist Buddhists. In late 2016, Myanmar's armed forces and police started a major crackdown on the people in Rakhine State in the country's northwestern region. The Burmese military were accused of ethnic cleansing and genocide by various United Nations agencies, International Criminal Court officials, human rights groups, journalists, and governments. The UN found evidence of wide-scale human rights violations, including extrajudicial killings; summary executions; gang rapes; arson of Rohingya villages, businesses, and schools; and infanticides. The Burmese government dismissed these as "exaggerations". ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya\\_genocide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_genocide))



Myanmar: 'Investigate crimes against humanity and genocide.'

Source: YouTube, United Nations Human Rights, Creative Commons Attribution license (reuse allowed)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=G0QViZq4ZwM>

Allegations of crimes against humanity and genocide in Myanmar need to be investigated by the International Criminal Court. The UN Human Rights Chief Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein has told the Human Rights Council that thousands of Rohingya people continue to flee Myanmar amidst human rights violations.

Zeid called for immediate action.

## 2) Reading materials (learning resources)

- **For deepening stimulus situation:**

1. Wikipedia „Conflict in Rakhine State”  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflict\\_in\\_Rakhine\\_State\\_\(2016–present\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conflict_in_Rakhine_State_(2016–present))
2. Wikipedia „International reactions to the Rohingya genocide”:  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International\\_reactions\\_to\\_the\\_Rohingya\\_genocide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_reactions_to_the_Rohingya_genocide)
3. The feature documentary *I am Rohingya (2018)* by INNER SPEAK told the story of the of fourteen Rohingya youth who take to the stage in order to depict their families' harrowing experiences in Burma and beyond; before, during, and immediately after the escalation of military violence in their native Rakhine state

Credit: <https://www.iamrohingyafilm.com>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>For deepening notions proposed in Objectives:</b> VAEIE OOC-Modules „Rule of Law, Rights and Duty”: <a href="https://vaeie.eu/ecourses/course/view.php?id=15">https://vaeie.eu/ecourses/course/view.php?id=15</a></li> </ul> <p><b>3) Chart paper and markers, projector, smartphones</b></p>
<b>Category</b>	Interchangeably (classroom / online / e-learning)
<b>Main target group</b>	14-18 years old / secondary school students
<b>Related school topics:</b>	English, Ethics, Citizenship Education, European Studies, English as a Second Language, Human Sciences

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