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Values and Attitudes Education for Inclusive Europe

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<p>Topic</p>	<p>HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY</p>
<p>Intro</p>	<p>The Uyghur genocide is the characterization of the series of human rights abuses committed by the government of China against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities in Xinjiang as genocide. Since 2014, the Chinese government under the direction of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) during the administration of CCP general secretary Xi Jinping has pursued policies that incarcerated more than an estimated one million Muslims (the majority of them Uyghurs) in internment camps without any legal process. This is the largest-scale detention of ethnic and religious minorities since World War II. Thousands of mosques have been destroyed or damaged, and hundreds of thousands of children have been forcibly separated from their parents and sent to boarding schools. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uyghur_genocide</p>
<p>Title Image</p>	<div data-bbox="673 1354 1096 1722" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Map of Xinjiang in China, and showing all the region's Prefectures and their borders. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Map_of_Xinjiang_in_China,_with_Prefectures_and_borders.png</p>

	Author: Weaveravel
Title	Uyghur genocide
Details:	<p>Purpose:</p> <p>The lesson aims to deepen the knowledge of human rights and its implications in real life.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>At the end of the lesson, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify various aspects of the human rights and enunciate its main principles; • Give examples of violation of the human rights: ethnocide, cultural genocide, genocide, crimes against humanity, re-education/internment camps, deportation; • Understand human rights abuses committed by the government of China against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities in Xinjiang. <p>Relevant Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights, human rights violation, genocide, ethnocide, cultural genocide, crimes against humanity, religious persecution, arbitrary detention, forced labour, political indoctrination, severe ill-treatment, forced sterilization, forced contraception, forced abortion.
How to use this lesson:	<p>Activities:</p> <p>1) Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Presenting the material and web resources, instructing students how to use them during the lesson;

- Proposing the main learning methods: exploration of media and e-learning resources, explanation, discussions, forming teams and debating.

2) Learning activities

INTRODUCTION:

Excerpt from the article:

Uyghur genocide

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uyghur_genocide#:~:text=The%20Uyghur%20genocide%20is%20the,minorities%20in%20Xinjiang%20as%20genocide.

“The Uyghur genocide is the characterization of the series of ongoing human rights abuses committed by the government of China against Uyghurs and other ethnic and religious minorities in Xinjiang as genocide. Since 2014, the Chinese government, under the administration of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) General Secretary Xi Jinping, has pursued policies that incarcerated more than an estimated one million Turkic Muslims in internment camps without any legal process.[3][4][5] This is the largest-scale detention of ethnic and religious minorities since World War II.[6][7] Thousands of mosques have been destroyed or damaged, and hundreds of thousands of children have been forcibly separated from their parents and sent to boarding schools.[8][9]

Government policies have included the arbitrary detention of Uyghurs in state-sponsored internment camps,[10][11] forced labor,[12][13] suppression of Uyghur religious practices,[14] political indoctrination,[15] severe ill-treatment,[16] forced sterilization,[17] forced contraception,[18][19] and forced abortion.[20][21] Chinese government statistics reported that from 2015 to 2018, birth rates in the mostly Uyghur regions of Hotan and Kashgar fell by more than 60%.[17] In the same period, the birth rate of the whole country decreased by 9.69%.[22] Chinese authorities acknowledged that birth rates dropped by almost a third in 2018 in

Xinjiang, but denied reports of forced sterilization and genocide.[23] Birth rates in Xinjiang fell a further 24% in 2019, compared to a nationwide decrease of 4.2%.[17]

At first, these actions were described as the forced assimilation of Xinjiang, and an ethnocide or cultural genocide.[24][25] As more details emerged, some governments, activists, NGOs, human rights experts, and academics termed it genocide, pointing to intentional acts committed by the Chinese government that they say run afoul of Article II of the Genocide Convention.[26][27][28] The Chinese government publicly denies that it has committed human rights abuses in Xinjiang.[6][29]

International reactions have varied. Some United Nations (UN) member states issued statements to the United Nations Human Rights Council condemning China's policies, while others supported China's policies.[30] In December 2020, the International Criminal Court declined to investigate China on jurisdictional grounds.[31][32] The United States was the first country to declare the human rights abuses a genocide, announcing its finding on January 19, 2021.[33] Legislatures in several countries have passed non-binding motions describing China's actions as genocide, including the House of Commons of Canada,[34] the Dutch parliament,[35] the House of Commons of the United Kingdom,[36] the Seimas of Lithuania,[37] and the French National Assembly.[38] Other parliaments, such as those in New Zealand,[39] Belgium,[40] and the Czech Republic condemned the Chinese government's treatment of Uyghurs as "severe human rights abuses" or crimes against humanity.[41]"

Uyghur genocide, From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uyghur_genocide#:~:text=The%20Uyghur%20genocide%20is%20the,minorities%20in%20Xinjiang%20as%20genocide.

ACTIVITIES:

- Students are asked to watch the introductory video materials and discuss them, the teacher ask students to answer the following questions:
 - Who are the Uyghurs?

- Why the Chinese government has incarcerated Uyghurs and has destroyed Uyghur's mosques?
- How many peoples were incarcerated?
- In your opinion, can there be any moral justification for forced labour?
- What should the United Nation do to stop these practices in the future?
- The teacher introduces the new vocabulary and encourages students to read more about The Rule of Law on the VAEIE OOC-Module „The Rule of Law, Rights and Duty”;
- The teacher ask students to work in teams to study the Uighur situation and write down their conclusions on the paper chart for their presentation;
- The teacher supervises the presentations and provides feedback, while more discussions and explanation will take place;
- Assessing the lesson and ensuring 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 they exemplify various aspects of the human rights of one chosen country.

Materials
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1) Video materials (stimulus of learning)



CHINA'S CULTURAL GENOCIDE

What's happening to the Uyghur people in north-west China and what has Mullah got to do with it?

Source: YouTube, HistoryMakers

License: Creative Commons Attribution license (reuse allowed)



Source: YouTube, The Unseen

*This video is created by & for The Daily Reminder. Feel free to re-upload and share.

License: Creative Commons Attribution license (reuse allowed)

State-sponsored genocide. The largest mass detention of people since the Holocaust. The erasure of an entire culture as we speak.

3.0 million Uighurs in Concentration Camps

5,000 Mosques in East Turkestan Destroyed

-58% Change in Muslim Population since 1955

This is what an Uighur has to live through each day

2) Reading materials (learning resources)

- For deepening stimulus situation:
 1. Wikipedia „Xinjiang Conflict”
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinjiang_conflict
 2. Wikipedia „Xinjiang internment camps”
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xinjiang_internment_camps
- For deepening notions proposed in Objectives: VAEIE OOC-Modules „Rule of Law, Rights and Duty”: <https://vaeie.eu/ecourses/course/view.php?id=15>

	3) Chart paper and markers, projector, smartphones
Category	Interchangeably (classroom / online / e-learning)
Main target group	14-18 years old / secondary school students
Related school topics:	English, Ethics, Citizenship Education, European Studies, English as a Second Language, Human Sciences

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