

OUR BIG BIG EARTH (LEVEL 1)

Description:	This project teaches the learner about the world and its diversity to		
	help them develop tolerance toward other people and cultures.		
Leading question:	How big and diverse is our planet earth?		
Age group:	6 to 7		
Subjects:	Social Sciences		
Total time required:	~6 hours 45 minutes over 5 days		
Self-guided /	Supervised		
Supervised activity:			
Resources required:	Paper, pencils, coloring pens, & glue		
Learning outcomes:	Describe the earth and its main features		
	Name and identify the continents and oceans on Earth		
	Create a model of the earth		
	Discuss how people on the earth are interconnected		
	Understand and appreciate diversity		
	 Create a collage to identify and appreciate the diversity in their communities 		
	Make a presentation		
	Accept and give feedback		

Day 1 –

Today you will learn about the Earth and the important facts about the Earth.

Time	Activity and Description
5 minutes	Introduce to the learners that they will <u>learnlearning</u> about <u>ourout</u> planet, Earth and about the continents, countries, and people on it. Explain that <u>Earth</u> it is round, and looks like a ball that is stretched from the middle.
	Earth topography (ETOPO2_010arcmin) 10 8 6 4 2 0 -2 -4 -6 -8 -8 -10
	Source: https://www-asu-cas-cz/~bezdek/vyzkum/rotating_3d_globe/figures/elevation_2d_map_Earth_topography_ETOPO



	2_010arcmin_GMT_globe_px0650·png
25 minutes	The World in Numbers
	Learners answer the questions in the World in numbers worksheet (Appendix 1). (It is preferred to have a hard copy of the worksheet).
	If needed, explain to them what continents and oceans are:
	Continents: Large continuous area of land on the earth's surface
	Oceans: Large bodies of salty water on the earth's surface
	Answers:
	There are 195 countries in the world, and a total of 8 billion people.
	1 in every 4 persons living on Earth is a child under the age of 14.
	That means there are about 2,000,000,000 or 2 billion children living on earth.
30 minutes	Challenge (can be done in groups):
	 Using any suitable material, create a durable 3-D model of the world. Try to create a round figure or simply draw a figure of the Earth on a large piece of paper.
	The names of continents and oceans written clearly on it.
	Hint: some easy ways that you can use to construct the globe is using paper bowls,
	layering on used paper and then drawing on the outer layer or wrapping a football or any other ball with paper
	Present your model/map to the class.
	Share feedback regarding the following:
	O What did you like about their model?
	O What could have been better in their model?

Day 2

Today, you will learn about Earth's population and how we are all interconnected.

Time	Activity and Description
10 minutes	Recap:
	Let us play a game to recap what we learnt in the previous class.
	Take a ball or a crushed piece of paper.
	Learners stand in a circle.
	They can throw the ball to a classmate who must name either a continent or an ocean.



If someone cannot come up with an ocean or continent that has not been named, they are out and must throw the ball to someone who hasn't had a turn.

Continue the game until all 7 continents and 5 oceans are named.

Optional challenge: If the learners know names of different countries, they can also name countries after all the oceans and continents have been named.

20 minutes

Activity:

We know that people live all around the world in different continents. However, some continents have more people than other continents.

Imagine if there were only 100 people on Earth, this is how they would be spread across different continents (see Appendix 2).

Use the population visual in Appendix 2 to count what number of people live on each continent.

- North America
- South America
- Africa
- Europe
- Asia
- Australia

Hint: There are a total of 100 people in the Population distribution visual

Answers:

North America 5 South America 9 Africa 16 Europe 10 Asia 60 Australia (less than 1)

Questions:

- Which continent has the most people living in it?
- Which continent seems to be least populated?
- Which continent has more people, Africa or South America?

Optional: for Parents/educators to explain: You know that there are around 25 Million people living in Australia. However, this number is less than 1% of the total population of the world and that's why the visual showed nothing on Australia. Actually, because there are 8 billion people on the planet, 1% of the whole population is a huge number.



15 minutes

Now that we know how big our planet is, and how many people live on it at the moment, let's try to see how interconnected our lives are. How 'global' is our family?

Activity:

The learner together with classmates/the educator will answer a set of questions to realize our global interconnectedness. (Choose only the relevant questions). In each case, ask the learner to draw a line from the country/continent the family lives in to the identified country/continent.

- Do we have family members living in other countries/ continents? Can you spot that continent on the world map?
- Do we have friends from other countries or continents? Can you spot that continent on the
- world map?
- Do any of us use or know a salutation/greeting in another language? Which region/country is that language from?
- •—Do any of us like a dish from a different–culture/country?
- Have any of us travelled to another country?

15 minutes

Educator/parent supported research:

The educator/parent search for answers to the following questions and explain to the learners about the origin of these goods by locating the countries on the Earth model they made on the previous day. Answers can be found either by reading labels on the products, asking the salesperson at the market where we buy them, asking relatives and friends, or from newspapers.

Where do we get the necessities of our life (whether locally produced or imported from other countries)?

Choose any four of the below categories, and mark on the map the location they are imported from.

- Rice, wheat for bread, lentils
- Fruits and vegetables
- The fuel that operates our electricity power plants and transportation vehicles
- The manufacturing material and process of our phones or computers
- The cotton in our clothes
- The vehicles we drive
- Where are our electric appliances made?
- Why is it that our country exports to other parts of the world?



10 minutes	Learners reflect on and discuss the following question:	
	 What do you think of all the things we have at home: how many people do you think worked on them until they reached our house? (starting from extraction of raw material, to manufacturing, to transport.) 	
	 (Raw materials are the things that are found in nature that are then processed and used to create the things we use in our daily lives. For example cotton is the raw material used in making t-shirts). 	

Day 3 -

Today you will learn about diversity and tolerance.

Time	Activity and Description
15 minutes	Introduction to Diversity: Take 2 minutes to draw a picture of yourself with a few details like your hair and eye colour, and your clothes. Now, draw what your friend or classmate looks like. (learners can use photographs instead of drawings if being done in a home setting)
	Learners reflect and discuss these questions: 1. Do both of you look the same?
	2. What similarities do you see?
	3. What are some differences?
	Of course, you do not look exactly the same. You both have eyes, a nose, and a mouth. But your hair, eye colour, height, skin tone, or face shape may be different
	 These differences that we see among people or things are known as diversity.
	 In addition to the way our bodies look, we can be different or diverse in many ways.
	Can you list 3 other ways in which people can be diverse or different?



	(Diversity among people can be seen in the clothes they wear, their age, the religion they follow, the food they eat, the places they are from and so many other things.)			
15 minutes	Understanding diversity: We all have different traits. We are born with some traits while some other traits are based on our choices and on other people's choices too. Let each of us fill this ID table, and then discuss it. Write down things about yourself in the two columns. The educator can help learners who cannot read/write all questions and answers yet.			
	Th	ings I did not choose	Things I chose for myself	
	Nam	e	My favorite dish	
	Natio	onality	My super hero	
	Relig	ion	Favorite story	
	Eye-c	color	Favorite game	
20 minutes	Learners have a discussion around the identity card, and the idea of perceiving differences and building barriers between peoples based on things they have not chosen.			-
	What is similar for all of us?			
	What are our differences?			
	Do you think the with you?	here are other learners	from around the world who	share similarities
	 Would you pre from another of 		e game with your parents or	with a learner
15 minutes	Reflection questions:			
	 What do you t 	hink when you see a kid	who has a different skin colo	or?
	What do you for understand?	eel when you are with p	eople who speak a language	you don't
	•	e to live in a country who lage and eat different fo	ere people have a different so od from yours?	kin color, speak a
	Do you think the share?	ney may share similarition	es with you? If so, what simil	arities might you
	If you have a fithem?	riend from a different re	ligion or country, what gift w	vould you give

Day 4 -

Today we will find out how diverse our community is and make a collage to represent this diversity.



Time	Activity and Description
45 minutes	Appreciating diversity: Over the next two days, learners will interact with people and observe various aspects of their community to begin creating a collage of their diverse surroundings. Learners take a walk around their community and make a note of the diversity they see: 1. Amongst people around (age, gender, clothing, height, skin colour, etc.) 2. In the types of food available around 3. The variety of products available in the market 4. In the plants and animals around They can also include any other type of diversity they see in their community. After this, have them reflect on the kinds of differences they saw. Learners then draw what they saw or find representative images from newspapers/magazines, they can even click photos, print and stick them on a chart paper.
15 minutes	Another fun aspect we see diversity in is games and sports! Different games have come from different countries. For example, baseball and basketball originated in North America. Football originated in Europe. (add examples of local/traditional sports of your country/region here.) Learners can discuss and come up with a game that is unique to their culture/region and play it with each other.
15 minutes	Learners discuss: How would you feel if you only saw the same kind of people, food, games, and plants around you? With no diversity at all. Diversity adds variety to life that makes it exciting and fun. In addition to that, different people come with their own set of ideas and skills. For example, in a group project, each member has a different skill that they can use. Diversity also helps us think openly and accept different ideas.

Day 5-Today we will complete our collages and present them to the class.

Time	Activity and Description
20 minutes	To add to their presentation, learners can bring something from home that represents their culture/country or family.
	Learners take this time to complete their collage.
	They can add details, captions and decorate their collage as they like.
30 minutes	Learners present their collage to their classmates and share answers to the following:
	 What differences did they enjoy adding to their collage?
	2. Did they learn anything new about their community?
	3. How does their community benefit from the diversity around.
	Learners share feedback on the presentations based on the following:



	 What did you like about the presentation? What could have been better? What was one similarity and one difference between your presentation and the one you just saw? 	
15 minutes	Reflection:	
	1. What did you enjoy in this project?	
	2. What did you not enjoy? Why?	
	3. What was the most interesting thing that you learned?	
	If there is so much diversity in just our community, can you imagine how much diversity they must be around the entire planet?	

Additional
enrichment
activities:

Learners can write a letter to someone from another country to understand their culture and lifestyle and share details about their own.

APPENDIX 1

WORLD IN NUMBERS WORKSHEET

The earth is like a ball.

On its surface there are land pieces and water surfaces. Large pieces of land are called continents, and large water surfaces are called oceans.



Source: http://www.myschoolhouse.com/courses/O/1/76.asp

- 1. How many continents are there in the world? Please name them.
- 2. How many oceans? Please name them.
- 3. In which continent do you live?
- 4. If you want to travel to North America, what oceans and continents do you have to cross?



Harder questions:

- 1. How many countries are there in the world? (make a guess)
- 2. How many people are there living around the whole world? (make a guess)
- 3. What proportion of the worlds' population are children (under age 14)?

APPENDIX 2

WORLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

What percentage of people live in each continent?



Source: Knovva Academy https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCwkpual46XUopl9tNGli4fw An alternative: "If the world was 100 people" video https://youtu.be/A3nlIBT9ACg