

Project Holocaust in Primary School Lovinac

[http://www.os-
lovinac.skole.hr/skola/ploca?news_id
=54](http://www.os-lovinac.skole.hr/skola/ploca?news_id=54)

Goals of the project

- identification with the victims of the Holocaust and preserving the memory of them
- the importance of remembering the survivors, victims, rescuers and liberators
- recognize that the Holocaust was a loss for civilization as a whole and for the countries that were directly involved
- gaining better understanding of history through art, literature, music

Purpose

- Learning about Holocaust through art, music and literature
- Learning about tolerance
- raising awareness about contemporary forms of anti-Semitism, xenophobia and all forms of hatred
- Promotion of human rights, especially minorities

Actions

- Posters: Holocaust, Human Rights Day, Children's Day
- Ceremonies
- Movie "Stolen Childhood"
- A book "Three dolls"
- Exhibition of dolls at the end of the school year
- History lessons
- Geography lessons- maps with countries involved in Holocaust

What we've done so far

- We had a workshop about International Day for Tolerance – what if we were the same (intolerance towards other religions, nationalities, the first time Holocaust was mentioned at this session)
- Workshop on Children's Day – at this point we've mentioned that not all the children in the whole world have the same rights, Jewish children weren't as happy as we are

What we've done so far

- Human Rights Day – it was declared right after the WW II – connection between Holocaust and basic human rights (did they have the rights that every human being gains when it was born)

International Holocaust Remembrance Day

- With 5., 6. and 7. grade we've done one of the ceremonies adjusted to their age
- Introduction – I reminded them how we learnt about children's day, human rights, I've told them that Jewish children didn't have any rights at that time and that they were children as they are now, but someone stole their childhood
- We've read passages from diaries aloud

International Holocaust Remembrance Day

- 8.th grade watched the movie “Stolen childhood” about three Holocaust survivors who talk about their lives as children during the Nazi occupation


What we are going to do

- We'll read a book "Three dolls" about Collette, Gerta and Zuzhia – three dolls and three different girls who survived the war
- Objects that meant everything in their lives
- We'll make dolls from materials that were available at that time, and at the end of the schoolyear we'll have an exhibition

International Children's Day

Happy children's day!

Path to the Convention on the Rights of the Child





The path to the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been gradual. In 1948, the United Nations Charter set the goal of promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms for all. The International Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent treaties further affirmed that "motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and protection" and set out a goal for the United Nations to establish a universal declaration of children's rights. Several Declarations on the Rights of the Child were agreed during the twentieth century, the last in 1978. Recognizing that Harvard needs to be child the best that it has to give.

Declarations and statements of moral and ethical intent but were not legally binding instruments. The international legal rights framework was therefore built by treaties (conventions) that carry the weight of international law. In 1978, the United Nations adopted the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (together forming the Covenant). These two Covenants codified the foundation of the rights and principles in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and they provided a legal basis for a moral obligation for countries to respect the human rights of each individual.

Children's rights have remained the same path. In 1976, on the one hand, the United Nations adopted the International Year of the Child, and on the other hand, the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Drawing heavily from the Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, a working group within the United Nations then codified and revised the draft treaty regarding and became the articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.


That agreement between United Nations Member States came when the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 20 November 1989. The Convention that became legally binding on September 1989, after 23 States had ratified it. Many countries ratified the Convention even after they received and others continued to ratify or accede to it, making it the most widely ratified human rights treaty. Nearly all States are now parties, Somalia and the United States have not yet ratified the Convention but have agreed to including their support.

Article 1: "A child means every human being below the age of 18, unless a law or a treaty provides for a higher age." The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world, ratified by all but two countries. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989, it codifies civil, cultural and political in international law the rights due every child.

Article 2: Children must be treated "without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of ... race, colour, sex, language, religion, or other status".

Article 3: "The best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration."



Articles 5 & 18: "The child shall be separated from his or her parents against their will ... and shall be permitted to cross national borders for ... family reunification."

Articles 6 & 10: "... the child who is a result of Slavery has the same rights as the child who is not a result of Slavery and the right to freedom of ... thought, conscience and religion."

Article 12: "The child who is capable of forming his or her own views has the right to express those views and the right to freedom of ... thought, conscience and religion."

Article 13: "The child shall be separated from his or her parents against their will ... and shall be permitted to cross national borders for ... family reunification."

Article 14: "The child shall be separated from his or her parents against their will ... and shall be permitted to cross national borders for ... family reunification."

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Human Rights Day



International Day for Tolerance



International Holocaust Remembrance Day



International Holocaust Remembrance Day



International Holocaust Remembrance Day



The background of the slide is a solid orange-brown color with a pattern of stylized, overlapping autumn leaves in various shades of brown and gold. The leaves are scattered across the frame, creating a textured, seasonal feel.

Thank you for your attention

Goranka Erega, a librarian