

## Characters

Host 1:

Host 2

Narrator 1:

Narrator 2:

Narrator 3:

Narrator 4:

Narrator 5:

Narrator 6:

Narrator 7:

Narrator 8

Narrator 9

Narrator 10

Narrator 11:

Nelson Mandela:

Martin Luther King:

Gandhi:

Rosa Parks:

Anclaje for students:

T: Class.  
S: Yes  
Anclaje para padres.  
T: Hakuna  
P: Matata

Open Class.

**H1:** Dear parents, teachers and classmates. It's a pleasure having you here today. For us, it is an honor to present you all the things we have been working and learning throughout the current scholarly year. We hope you enjoy it.

**H2:** During the year, one of the main topics has been the racial segregation and racism. And we also have learned about some of the greatest heroes in history all over the world that fought against this social problem.

**H1:** We can define racism as the prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership in a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized.

**H2:** So, In this first scene, we will make a review of former president Nelson Mandela's life.

**Narrator 1:** Nelson was born on July 18th, 1918, in the village of Mvezo, located in South Africa. He became the first person to attend school. He continued to study hard in school despite losing his father at the age of twelve. And after a few years he moved to Johannesburg to study law and managed to get the degree at the age of 24.

**Narrator 2:** At the time that Nelson Mandela was growing up, there was a huge racial division in South Africa. White authorities handled the country and they generally led privileged lives with better facilities. Also, most native Africans worked in low paid jobs and lived in poor communities, and weren't allowed to vote in elections.

Nelson was very upset by this discrimination and decided to take a stand against it. So, in 1944 he joined the African National Congress, a political group that strived for equal rights for everyone.

**Narrator 8:** But things got worse with the introduction of apartheid. According to it, they were not allowed to live in the same areas as whites, share tables in a restaurant, attend the same schools or even sit together on the train or bus. So Nelson adopted a non-violent movement to protest against the racist law.

**Narrator 10:** Later, seeing the rise of discrimination, Nelson felt the need for a better approach and started building a secret military group called “Spear of the Nation” to fight. But unfortunately, the regime came to know about it and Nelson was arrested for conspiring to overthrow the government and was given a life sentence.

**Narrator 3** Nelson spent the next 27 years behind bars. However, he never gave up on his principles despite being offered freedom twice and used his time to learn new things like new languages, poems and writing.

**Narrator 10:** With time, Nelson’s struggle for equality gained more popularity and support from around the world. And finally he was released early from prison in 1990. Then, he continued his fight against apartheid which came to an end by 1993. And in 1994, the native Africans were finally allowed to vote, and Nelson Mandela became South Africa’s first black president.

Then in 1990, Nelson Mandela retired as President but continued to work for equality, peace and freedom.

He finally died on December 5th, 2013. Leaving with us a legacy.

**Nelson Mandela:** *The time for the healing of the wounds has come.*

*The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come.*

*The time to build is upon us.*

*We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.*

*We succeeded to take our last steps to freedom in conditions of relative peace. We commit ourselves to the construction of a complete, just and lasting peace.*

*We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people. We enter into a covenant that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity - a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world.*

*Opinion:*

*Game*

In this game, students will be in two teams. A roulette is going to be prepared with different topics; grammar, spelling, mental math, general culture questions, definition of a word, etc. and students will compete in order to win as many points as they can.

**H1:** Now, it's time to present the life of another fighter, and for this we need to move from South Africa to the United States of America, where Martin Luther King was born and raised.

**Narrator 4:** It all started in the 1930s. In those times, Luther King had a white friend, they were best friends until they turned six because they started going to separate schools. His friend told him that his parents demanded him not to play together anymore. Martin was shocked, that's when his parents explained to him about segregation, it meant that black people had to sit separately from white people in buses and restaurants, also they went to separate bathrooms and even went to separate schools.

**Narrator 5:** It was natural to mistreat black people, even after abolishing slavery in 1865. Martin Luther King was angry that white people broke up with his body. After that, he started comparing his body everywhere. Once he was traveling with his dad on a bus and they were pushed away, having to stand up for ninety miles.

**Narrator 4:** ~~Laura~~ Another day, a clerk in a shoe shop required Martin Luther King and his dad to be served at the back of the shop, they refused. Luther King was a bright student, he entered college at the age of 15. While studying at a seminar, he learned about Mahatma Gandhi, a leader from India who fought for rights in a peaceful way.

**Narrator 5:** In 1955, Martin started his civil rights activism by organizing the Bus Boycott against racial segregation in buses.

**Rosa Parks:** I need to take my bus, I'm already late. Ohh look, there's a bus coming. I have to ride it.

Oh look! there's an empty seat. I'm going to sit there

**Chofer:** Excuse me, this place is only for white people. You need to stand up just like all the black people over there.

**British man:** Yeah, get out of here. This place is only for white people, I don't know why these people don't understand their place.

**Rosa Parks:** I'm not going to stand up and give my seat to a person just because of my skin color.

**Chofer:** Ma'am, do not make things more complicated, you know that only white people can sit down on these seats.

**Rosa Parks:** Well, as I told you, I'm not going to stand up.

**Narrator 6:** Over the next 12 years, Luther King gave more than 2,500 speeches and was in prison 3 times, but he never gave up. Also, more than 250,000 people listened to his most famous speech called "I have a Dream" that he gave in 1963.

**Narrator 7:** Soon after that, the American government passed the civil rights act in 1963, that made racial discrimination illegal and the year after, Martin Luther King won The Nobel Peace Prize for his peaceful stand for equality.

Millions of Americans supported him even though some other people fought against his ideals.

He was only 39 when he tragically died.

**Martin Luther King:** *I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.*

*I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed. We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal.*

*I have a dream that one day out in the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slaveowners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.*

*I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.*

*I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by their character.*

*I have a dream today.*

Opinion:

Dance They Don't Care About Us/ Waka Waka

**H1:** Mohandas Gandhi was a leader of **India's** independence movement. When India was a colony of Great Britain, Gandhi used nonviolent methods to protest against British rule. His efforts earned him the title Mahatma. Mahatma means "great soul."

**Narrator 8:** Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, in India. In his youth he learned the religion of Hinduism.

**Narrator 5:** During his years at school, Gandhi was considered an average student. In 1887 he finished his studies at the University of Bombay. He then moved to England to study law. He returned to India in 1891. He tried to start a law career, but he was unsuccessful.

**Narrator 9:** In 1893 Gandhi took a job in a British colony in South Africa. There he saw Europeans mistreating Indian settlers. He got into politics to fight for Indian rights.

Gandhi first used his method of nonviolent protest in 1906. He told Indians that they should not obey British laws that they thought were wrong. He also said they should stay peaceful no matter how they were punished for their actions. This new method of protest became known as satyagraha, or “devotion to truth.”

**Narrator 10:** Gandhi returned to India in 1915. Within a few years he became India’s most powerful political leader. He led major protests in 1920–22, 1930–34, and 1940–42. Gandhi’s followers stopped using British goods. They refused to enter British courts and schools. In 1930 Gandhi led a protest against a British tax on salt. He led Indians on a march to the sea to collect their own salt. Gandhi was sometimes jailed for his actions.

**Narrator 11:** Gandhi was imprisoned for two years during World War II. He and other Indian leaders had demanded immediate independence as India’s price for aiding Britain in the war. After he was released, Gandhi continued to work for independence.

India finally won its independence in 1947. On January 30, 1948, in the city of Delhi, he was shot and killed by a Hindu man.

Gandhi: There is an indefinable mysterious power that pervades everything, I feel it though I do not see it. It is this unseen power which makes itself felt and yet defies all proof, because it is so unlike all that I perceive through my senses. It transcends the senses. But it is possible to reason out the existence of God to a limited extent. Even in ordinary affairs we know that people do not know who rules or why and how He rules and yet they know that there is a power that certainly rules.

Opinion about racial segregation

Game: Minute to win it. Students will form two teams. Each student will have to make a challenge like a tower with plastic glasses, a race with an egg or spoon, throwing candies into a bowl.

H2: Throughout this year, we've living several things as a group. And we have the fortune to have good friends. So, we will continue with a poem named "Friends"

Friends are like the sun and moon,  
Always there to light the way,  
Through the darkest nights and brightest days,  
Their love and support never sway.

So let's cherish each other, my dear friend,  
And hold onto our bond tight,  
For with you by my side, I know I'm not alone,  
And our friendship will always shine bright.

Host 1: And finally, will close this magical open class with this beautiful song named "Heal the world", in which Michael Jackson shared with us his feelings and wishes about life and children.

Heal the world song

Materiales:

Banderas de India, Sudafrica, Reino Unido y Estados Unidos.

Podium para dar discursos.

Rejas que simulen una cárcel

Carro o camion para hacger escena Rosa Parks.

Carteles de protesta

Canciones requeridas: Heal the World para ambos grupos. Waka Waka para 5B y They Don't Care About Us para 5A

Vestimenta: 5A: Jeans azules. Playera negra. Baile

Vestimenta: 5B. Jeans azules. Playera Amarilla Baile

Vestimenta Luther King: Saco negro/gris y camisa blanca

Vestimenta Gandhi: Camisa blanca/Toalla Blanca

Vestimenta Rosa Parks: Abrigo negro/gris.

Vestimenta Mandela: Pantalón gris y camisa amarilla

Narradores y maestros de ceremonia: Playera Blanca

Nota: Para la canción Heal The World, me gustaría que cada alumno traje una players completamente blanca para que todos participen poniendo sus manos con pintura en la playera de sus compañeros.