

2 Uda: LA DIVERSITÀ

3 B

Il razzismo

L'ignoranza e la paura generano il razzismo
che è dovuto anche all'egoismo.

Io non considero il colore,
ma guardo dritto al cuore.

Nessuna razza è inferiore:
ognuno ha un grande valore.

Si spera che nel futuro
questo odio non si ripeterà,
ma una cosa si sa
adesso, nel presente:
mai più accadrà.

Susanna Loffredo



LA DIVERSITÀ

Per la discriminazione
non c'è giustificazione,
nessuno deve essere calpestato
per la sua religione, né per il suo stato.

La diversità è da valorizzare,
qualcosa da accettare,
non da temere
o in qualche modo contenere,
perché chi è diverso o particolare,
è una persona assai speciale.
Ma in fondo siamo tutti uguali
perché umani.



Miryam Casolare

Siamo tutti diversi

Diversi siamo tutti,
per questo siamo speciali.

C'è chi ama il calcio chi la danza,
chi ha una diversa cultura e usanza.

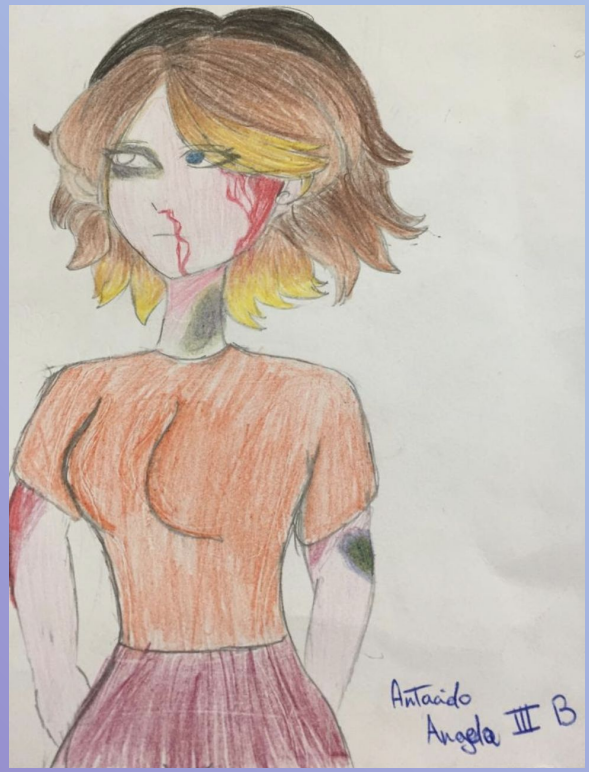
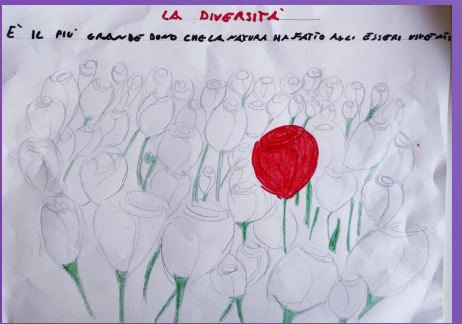
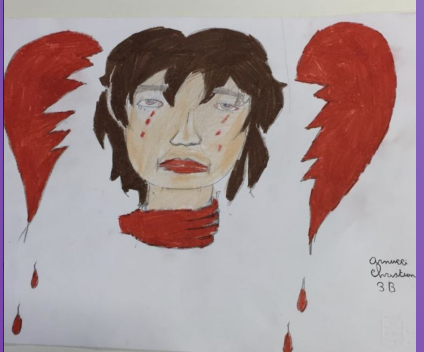
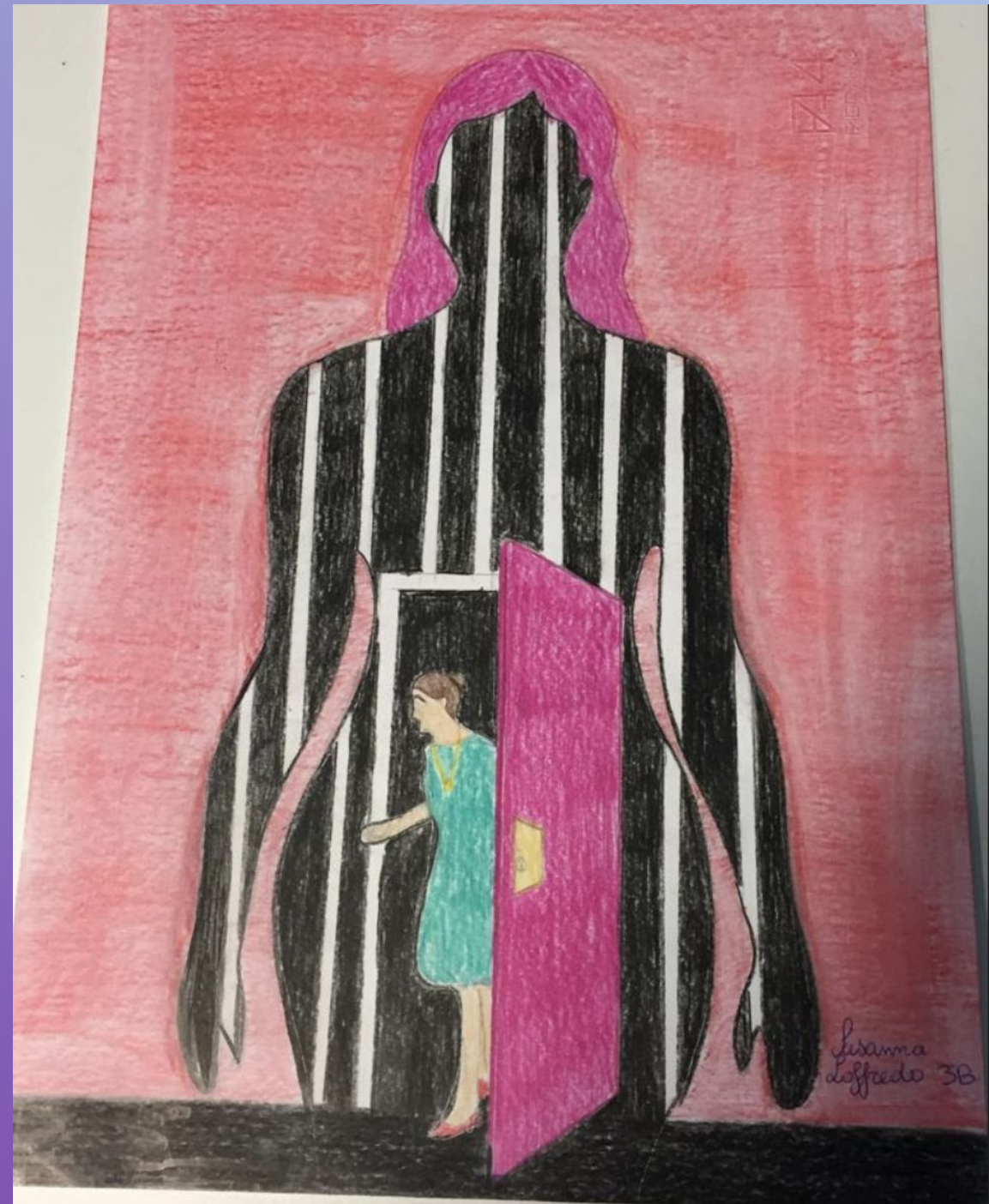
C'è chi è sano e chi è malato,
ma comunque deve essere amato.

C'è chi ha tutto e chi niente,
ma la solidarietà non deve essere assente.

Purtroppo di pregiudizi ce ne sono tanti,
bisogna stare attenti agli ignoranti!



Moio Concetta 3 B



RACISM



Susanna Loffredo
Miryam Casolare
Concetta Moio
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Introduction

Racism is the theory of the superiority of one ethnicity or ethnic groups over others. The purpose of racism is to justify the privileges and advantages that the dominant group has. To resolve this problem, the ONU adopted in 1965 the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and set 21 March as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Racial segregation black

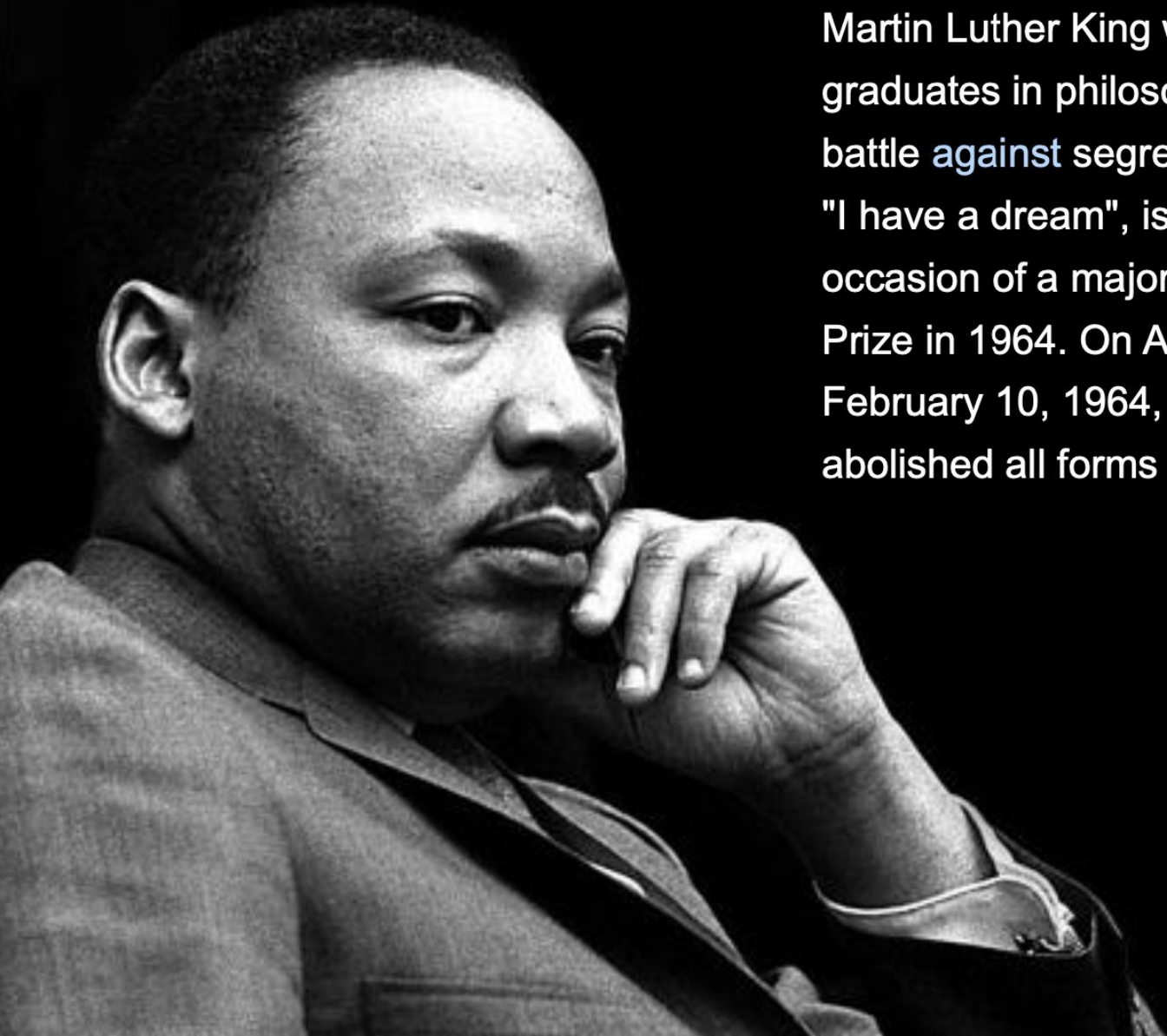


After the war, a problem for the United States was the racial segregation black. Blacks and whites were divided in every activity, so blacks cannot attend the same public and private institutions. Around the 1960s, the need to have everyone's civil rights recognized became more and more felt. Many fought in favor of these principles. This increases the percentage of blacks who hold important positions. This cause was considered by President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, who, in April 1963, asked Congress to enact laws that guarantee to the citizens equal access to public and private services and institutions. In 1964, the Civil Rights Act becomes law.



Martin Luther King

Martin Luther King was born on January 15, 1929 in Atlanta. He graduates in philosophy, then begins her unstoppable and peaceful battle against segregation in philosophy. Martin's most famous speech: "I have a dream", is held in Washington on August 28, 1963, on the occasion of a major demonstration for civil rights, wins the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. On April 4, 1968 in Memphis Martin was killed. On February 10, 1964, the Civil Rights Act was approved, a law that abolished all forms of discrimination.



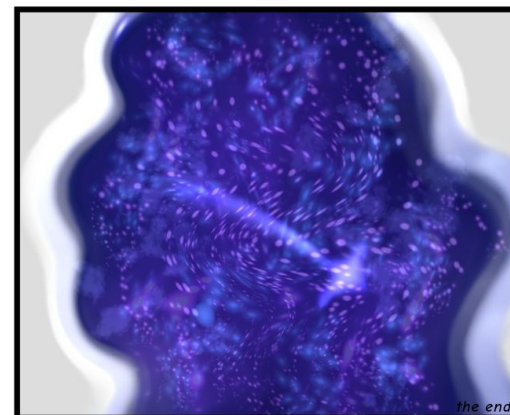
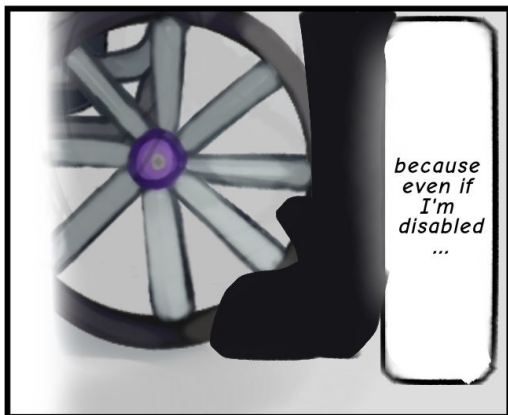
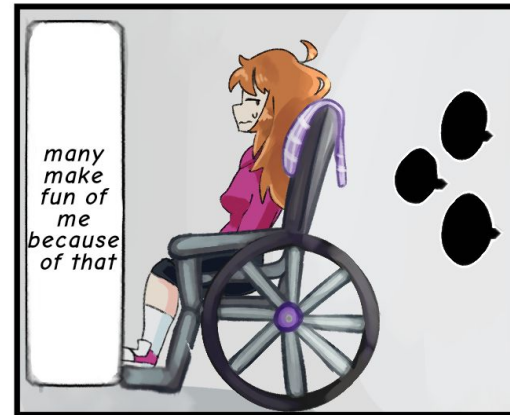
Discrimination in America today

Ahmaud Arbery, Breonna Taylor, George Floyd. These are just some of the names on the list of violence practiced by the police against African Americans in the United States. Men and women fighting violence. "Black Lives Matter" the movement born in 1999 in Seattle during the protests against the WTO (World Trade Organization) summit, which has grown throughout the country thanks to both social media and the media coverage of the protests.



BLACK

LIVES
MATTER

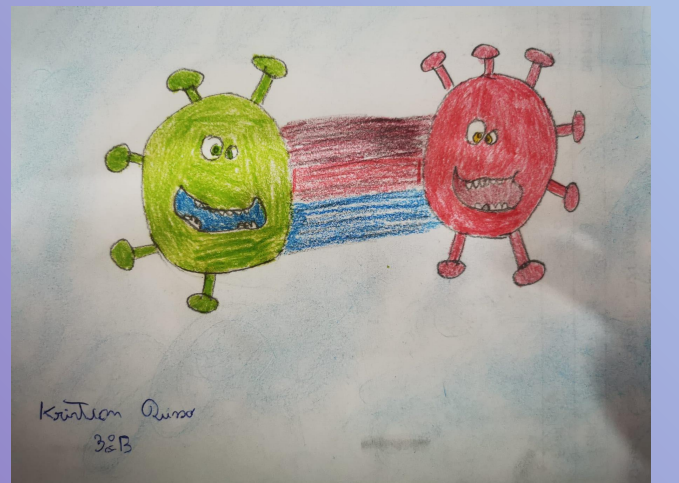


LE MUTAZIONI

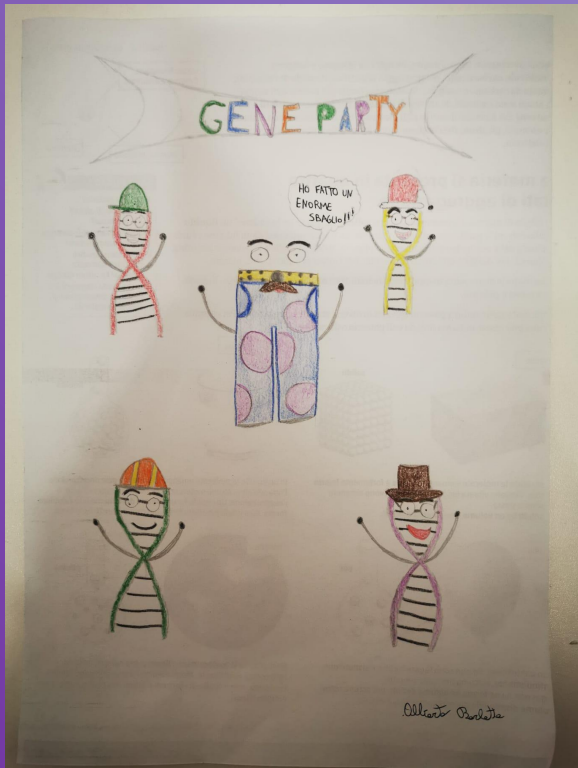


Vado fuori dai miei occhi, perché rappresentano le mie origini. I miei antenati hanno subito questa mutazione genetica per proteggersi i propri occhi dalle intemperie.

Maio Cometa 32B



Kristian Quora
32B



Alberto Parola

UDA curricolare sulla “Diversità”

LE RACISME

3^aB



NON AU RACISME

DÉFINITION



Le racismisme est un comportement qui consiste à se méfier et même à mépriser des personnes qui ont des caractéristiques physiques et culturelles différentes de nous.

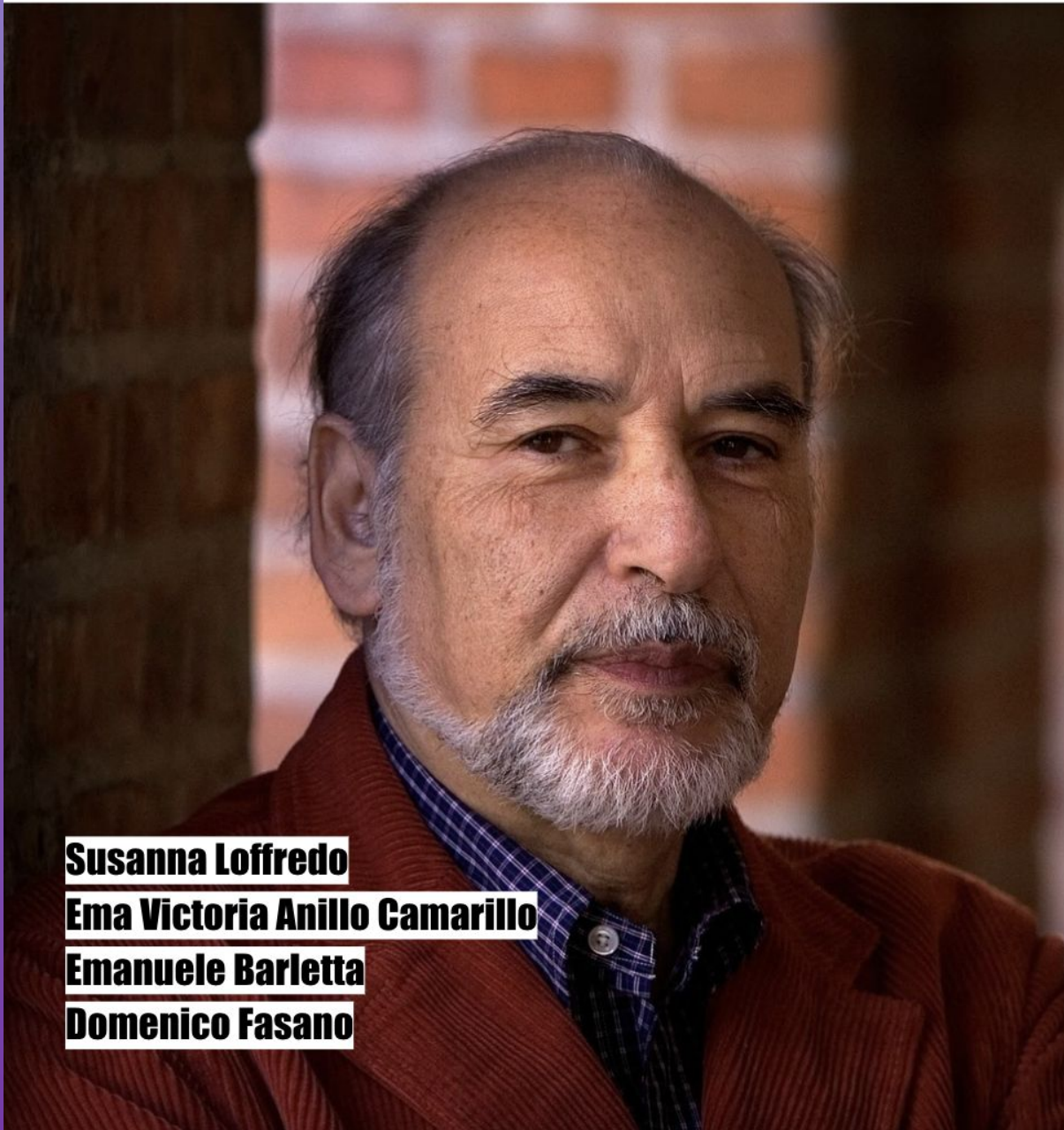
Histoire

Le racisme a légitimé l'esclavage et les camps de concentration. Célèbre est la lutte de Martin Luther King en Amérique et de Nelson Mandela au Sud-Afrique.



Moio Concetta
Arnucci Christian
Tarantino Lorenzo
Barletta Alberto
De vivo Giovanni





Susanna Loffredo

Ema Victoria Anillo Camarillo

Emanuele Barletta

Domenico Fasano

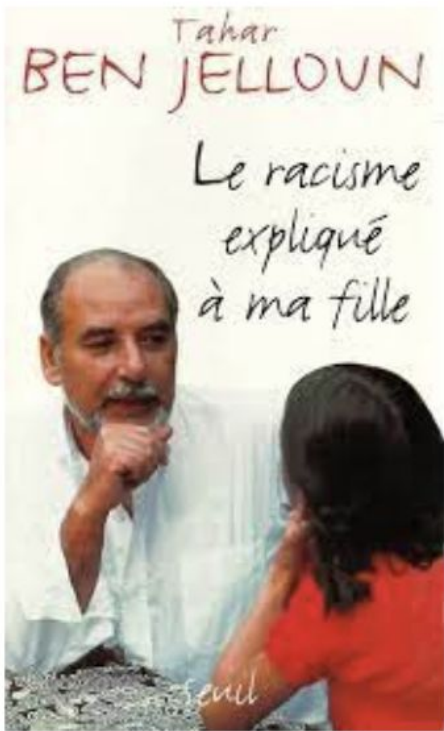
Tahar Ben Jelloun

Tahar Ben Jelloun est un écrivain marocain, connu pour ses écrits sur le racisme et l'immigration.



LE RACISME EXPLIQUÉ À MA FILLE

Le livre de Tahar Ben Jelloun "Le racisme expliqué à ma fille" est écrit sous forme de dialogue pour les enfants.



Selon l'écrivain, la lutte contre le racisme commence par l'éducation.

**Myriam Casolare
Gaetano Gagliardi
Carmela Celentano
Flavio Palma
Luigi De Marinis**