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UNDER THE UMBRELLA

18.05.2021
17.30 - 19.00

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Topics related to
Migration, Extremism
Under_one_Umbrella

Our words speak.....



Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla, Slovakia

Matúš Lehocký

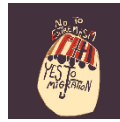
"We must talk about July 22nd in schools" Should we protect our students from this kind of news, or should we talk about it in the classroom?

At exactly 15:25:22 a bomb was detonated in front of a government building in Oslo, Norway. This event would mark the start of the 2011 Norway attacks. Approximately one and a half hours after the explosion in Oslo, the perpetrator, Anders Behring Breivik, would conduct the deadliest attack in the history of Norway and the fifth deadliest in Western Europe. In total, 77 people were killed and more than three hundred injured in both incidents together.

The event sparked wide international news coverage for weeks. Later, the attack was also referenced in several songs as well as having a film covering the events of the day being made.

In my opinion, this and other violent attack like it should be discussed in schools. Students could be encouraged to discuss the motivations and causes that lead people to commit such brutal and violent acts. Learning about these events and the stories of people behind them could teach students how to avoid being radicalized online, as is becoming much more common in this day and age.

I believe that the education system is one of the main cornerstones of our society, that, if managed correctly can prevent further radicalization of the youth.



Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla, Slovakia

Juraj Šarmír

"We must talk about July 22nd in schools" Should we protect our students from this kind of news, or should we talk about it in the classroom?

July 22nd refers to two sequential domestic terrorist attacks by Anders Behring Breivik against the Norwegian government and Workers' Youth League summer camp.

First attack was a car bomb explosion in Oslo at the executive government quarter at 15:25:22. The bomb was placed inside a white van next to the office of then Prime Minister. The explosion killed eight people and injured exactly 209 people. Second attack happened just two hours later at a summer camp organized by the youth division of the ruling Norwegian Labor Party. Breivik dressed in a homemade police uniform opened fire at the participants. He killed 69 people and injured 110. This attack was the deadliest since WWII. Breivik then admitted to these attacks but denied guilt.

At first I didn't know what happened on this day so I had to look it up. I was shocked that anyone could commit such a heinous crime. I'm glad that there is a Netflix movie about this day to tell people who didn't know just like me. I agree that not only students but everyone should talk about this and prevent attacks like this and potentially save hundreds of lives. People should know things that happen in world and we shouldn't censor or hide them. Things like this often cause such things and we are here to prevent them.



Martin Bielik

Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla, Levice, Slovakia

Preventing violent extremism through education

Nowadays, extremism is one of the biggest issues and the saddest thing is that we don't even pay attention and we just let it slide, like nothing ever happened. There are many ways we could try and fix this. One of the ways is to start talking about it in schools.

Preventing violent extremism through education is one of the most important things we should do. Many of us are unaware of the impact that our teachers have on our upbringing. They help us grow mentally, so that we become smart and good people. And if we were to devote our lessons on how awful extremism is, maybe we could reduce the amount of hate in the world. But this couldn't be done without including the parents as well. Our parents play arguably the biggest role in our lives. But if they support extremism, then all our efforts would be as good as nothing. And because of that, we should have conversations with the students and also the parents. This would help people realize, that extremism is a real issue in today's society and it would make the whole situation more immersive too.

All and all, I think we are making a big step forward just talking about it, but teaching and having conversations about extremism in schools is a next big step towards a better population, that all of us can feel safe in.



Kristína Vargová

Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla, Levice, Slovakia

Discrimination of homosexual people in Italy

The social stigma attached to LGBTQ+ people is very widespread, meaning this issue doesn't only affect the country of Italy. The consequence of the social stigma is often social exclusion of LGBTQ+ people or people with certain sexual or gender identities. This makes them generally unable to apply for some of the professions. Being denied is a part of their everyday life.

The available information about this topic shows us that homophobic violence – in terms of physical and/or verbal attacks – is part of the experience of many LGBTQ+ people. At least half of people from this community feel less safe because of their sexuality or gender identity.

The studies show that almost two-thirds of the Italian population considered homosexuality an illness as recently as the 1970s. My personal researches confirmed that the Italian legal system does not recognise same-sex marriage or any other form of heterosexual or LGBTQ+ partnership. There also isn't any opportunity for LGBTQ+ couples to adopt children.

I consider this topic an important one and something that we definitely shouldn't forget about. People are used to making homophobic or transphobic jokes all the time. The discrimination of these people has become way too common at this point.

For me personally, this topic is quite dear to my heart, because many of my closest friends are a part of the LGBTQ+ community and I honestly cannot imagine myself being impolite towards them, just because of their sexual orientation or because of their gender identity. I think we as a society have a long way to go to achieve the accepting and healthy mindset that these lovely people deserve.



Adam Kuny

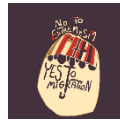
Gymnázium Andreja Vrábľa, Levice, Slovakia

We must talk about July 22nd in schools

Let's remind ourselves what happened on 22nd of July 2011. Anders Behring Breivik first detonated 950 kilograms of explosives in Oslo near the Government Office killing 8 people and injuring tens of others. Breivik continued the attacks on the island of Utøya where he murdered another 69 people with an average age of 18 years. On the day of the attacks, Breivik sent out over a 1000 of e-mails with his manifesto, 2083: A European Declaration of Independence. There he criticized Islam, presented the idea of a European cultural suicide and pointed out its main cause as feminism. After his imprisonment, he defined himself as fascist and Nazi.

In my opinion the only way to ensure that events like this one do not occur again is to lead open discussions about them, especially from a younger age. I think that students who are my age (15) or even a bit younger can handle serious topics similar to this one. It's always better when people hear about news like the 2011 attacks from someone, who knows what they're talking about rather than from someone on the internet, who might even make Breivik a hero.

Of course, an open discussion where students could present their views on the topic is essential for a complete understanding of the problem. I, personally, would welcome this kind of lessons at our schools as the recent history that shapes our lives the most is left unexplained at least in our school system.



Adam Haško

Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla, Levice, Slovakia

"We must talk about July 22nd in schools" Should we protect our students from this kind of news, or should we talk about it in the classroom?

This was the first time I heard about this story. So, if you are unfamiliar with this, let me tell you something. 22nd of July, 15:16:30 a white van stops in front of the main government building. Seven minutes after a bomb planted in this van explodes and kills 8 people. But this horrible thing doesn't end here. After 2 hours, Anders Breivik, responsible for the explosion, arrives at the Utøya island located northwest of Oslo. After 4 minutes, at 17:22, the first shots are fired. After a horrific act of killing 69 young people on the island, he calls the police and surrenders.

The fact that I haven't heard of this almost frightens me. I think these and other attacks should definitely be discussed in schools and we should focus on prevention and causes of radical thoughts especially in the time when we can just search up a lot of articles that lead us to extremism.

We definitely shouldn't protect our students from this kind of news. To prevent sharing of disinformation we have to tell them the truth and even show them why and what happened. It's the simple things that can change the future.



Luisa Vydrová

Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla, Levice, Slovakia

Migration in Slovakia after World War II.

Migration is a phenomenon that has permanently influenced the history of mankind, and it has at some point affected the lives of every one of us. Over the last three centuries, Slovakia has experienced higher emigration than immigration. Slovaks who left to find better work opportunities or fled totalitarian regimes have contributed to building a better society in their countries of residence and developed capabilities they probably could not have achieved had they stayed at home. We like talking about successful Slovak emigrants/Slovaks abroad, and are proud of their achievements. Slovakia welcomes their return home to apply their new experience in Slovakia.

In Slovakia, the current public discourse on migration ignores the fact that foreigners can contribute to the development of our country. The topic of migration has evoked fears and debates that mostly focus on potential risks but do not reflect on any of the possible benefits.

Migrants come to Slovakia, either because they are forced to do so by adverse circumstances, or because they want to gain new knowledge and opportunities in another country. But thanks to their presence we have an opportunity to express and share our values, and at the same time, we are challenged to relate to and to accept different experiences, different world views, and different capabilities. Strict Communist control characterized the next four decades, interrupted only briefly in the so-called Prague Spring of 1968 after Alexander Dubček (a Slovak) became First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Dubček proposed political, social, and economic reforms in his effort to make "socialism with a human face" a reality. The 1970s and 1980s became known as the period of "normalization", in which the apologists for the 1968 Soviet invasion prevented as best they could any opposition to their conservative régime. Political, social, and economic life stagnated.



Hana Verešová
Gymnázium Andreja VrábľaLevice, Slovakia

Migration in Slovakia after World War II.

Although migration is seen mostly in the present, it has always automatically affected life in the territory of Slovakia. The history of migration in Slovakia affected national composition, traditions and customs of Slovakia today.

In addition to fate of many Jewish and Roma families, forced migration affected other groups of the population as well. After World War II. it was mainly the expulsion of the German and Hungarian populations from the restored Czechoslovakia. For example, from the original 120,000, only a few thousand Germans remained in Slovakia. The expulsion of Hungarians was a retribution for violence against the Slovaks after the Vienna Arbitration. In 1943, the exile government in London came up with a proposal to expel Germans from the Czech Republic and Hungarians from Slovakia. The original proposal from 1945 envisaged the expulsion of 400,000 Hungarians. However, this proposal met with the disagreement of western powers, so the original plan for the forced expulsion of the Hungarians has changed to population exchange. The aim of the exchange was to strength south Slovakia by breaking up the local Hungarian ethnic groups into the smallest possible parts.

Migration is a natural part of the history of each country. Knowing how individual groups came to the territory of the country is very important for forming a picture of culture that has developed in it.



Gymnázium Andreja Vrábľa Levice, Slovakia

Matúš Biric

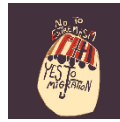
Migration in Slovakia after 1945

Migration can be defined in terms of spatial boundaries as internal and international. Internal migration is the movement of individuals within a country whereas international migration involves the flow of individuals between countries where national boundaries are crossed. This movement between countries has been interesting to observe since prehistoric times (of course, in this period the world has not yet divided into countries :D), where prehistoric people scattered around the world for food and changing living conditions. The period after WW2 is also interesting to monitor migration.

While in the Czech Republic was common division into three waves between 1938 - 1945, in Slovakia, only the waves after the Second World War were numbered. Between 1945 and 1989, a total of 130 000 to 250,000 people left Slovakia, with sources varying. According to the calculations of unnamed source it was about 130 000 to 150 000 people - 23 000 citizens of Czechoslovakia until 1950 and about 126 000 to 136 000 from 1950 to 1989 from Slovakia, mainly to Scandinavia, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, the USA and Canada.

After WW2 the next four decades were carried in the sign of hammer and sickle – Czechoslovakia was occupied by communistic USSR. This constant control was briefly disrupted in the Prague Spring of 1968, because Alexander Dubček became First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

After 1989, the disintegration of Czechoslovakia, joining EU and shengen area, migration became widely accessible to public.



Hana Tóthová

Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla Levice, Slovakia

Discrimination against homosexual people in Italy

As an adolescent in 2021 I usually face similar problems like homophobia, discrimination and racism everywhere. For example in schools, in shopping centres or in restaurants. Every time I ask myself. Why do I have to live in a world full of violence? Why do I have to live in a world, where people hate each other just because of their race or religion? Why do I have to live in a world, where people judge each other by the person they love?

I have chosen this topic, because my dancing teacher is from Italy and I was able to ask him about this problem in general. In my opinion, this problem is global. I did a small research about the situation in Italy. I found a lot of cases, where homosexual people were discriminated, attacked in the mall, in restaurants or attacked in their own houses by their neighbours. A 25-year-old man was brutally attacked by a gang of seven people as he walked hand-in-hand with his boyfriend. A gay couple was assaulted by a group of six after they kissed each other at a train station. This is sad and terrifying.

The idea I have in my head, is that people are the same no matter who they love, or who they spend their time with. I asked my teacher about his opinion. He said, that some people, like him, are totally okay with homosexuals, he even told me he has a lot of homosexual friends. The last sentence he said was that Italy has a strong Christian element, and the society is not ready to accept homosexuals.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. We are made for love. We are made for friendliness. We are made for togetherness. We are made to tell the world that there are no outsiders. We should always support each other no matter what. I hope that one day this quote won't be just in my head and heart, but in the hearts of people all over the world.



Emma Molnárová

Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla, Slovakia

PEOPLE HAVE TO ACCEPT HOMOSEXUALS

In the last few years in Italy there has been a rise in violent episodes of discrimination against homosexual people and the whole LGBTQ community.



When it comes to this topic, everyone is arguing that homosexuals are slowly having more rights than we others do, that they can marry, that they can adopt a child, that they can work, and just because they have a different sexual orientation, are they less valuable people?

Yes, they have rights, but how many around them do not respect them? Unfortunately, Italy is still

very sceptical today and not everyone can accept the fact that even these people have the right to a peaceful life.

The number of attacks on the LGBTQ community is still growing and hatred for them is increasing. Many times, it's not just verbal attacks. The intensity of danger is constantly increasing and people are worried about their own lives. They must live with fear if they can walk down the street at all without being attacked. They are worried about themselves, their family and those they love. They cannot express their opinions peacefully without prejudice and hatred.



This is something we need to change right now. Many young people are raised homophobically. From an early age, they are given the opinion that if they are not like us, they are automatically wrong. I think something could be done about it. I think that if children learned more about them and their history, and didn't just perceive bad things, they could form their own opinion and not just take it from others.



LOVE IS LOVE doesn't matter if you are homosexual, lesbian, asexual, pansexual, transgender, genderqueer, bisexual, straight or bigender.

We don't choose who we love!



Miroslava Turániová
Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla, Slovakia

„Preventing violent extremism through education is the best way how to tackle extremistic behaviour in everyday life.“

In today's society the words "violence" or "extremism" are not as known as they should be. Not many people know what these words mean or what they are used for. Maybe some parents don't even want their kids to know about extremism because they are sure that nothing as for example world war II. will not happen. So they raise their children knowing they will be uneducated. It is not just war, it is happening all around the world every day.

I think it is important to educate children about extremism in schools because I don't think they can get the knowledge from somewhere else. They need to be taught to respect and accept other people's opinions, religion, race and sexual orientation. Young people have to understand that those people are the same as everyone.

Unfortunately, I can say by my own experience that some people from the previous generation are intolerant towards, for example homosexuals or a different race. These people are teaching their children their opinion, which is also a reason why kids need to be educated in the right way and understand that we are all humans and they need to have space to create their own opinions.

Education is very important in lives of our generation. I believe that this is the right way to start preventing violent extremism in today's society.

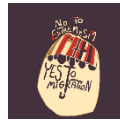


Barbora Hriňová

Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla, Slovakia

"We must talk about July 22nd in schools" Should we protect our students from this kind of news, or should we talk about it in the classroom?

We must talk about July 22nd in schools I think that we have already heard about two terrorist attacks which happened on 22nd of July on 2011. Andrew Behring Brievik, the norwegian terrorits, committed two consecutive attacks against the government in Norway. Together were killed 77 people and more than 100 innocent people were injured. This terrorits attacks were first brutal attacks since World War II. The first attacks hit at the government quarter in Oslo. A 950-kilogram fertilizer bomb exploded. The bomb was made and put in van in front of the block in government quarter by Adrew Behring Brievik. He murdered together 8 people by the explosion. After the attacks in Oslo, Andrew went to Utøya. He was dressed up as a policeman and said that he was going to check the security on the island after the first attack in Oslo. After his arrival to Utøya, he really quickly started shooting straight towards the camp members. He took the lifes of 69 people, and he injured so many people. I tthink that I am so lucky because I live where I live, because the terrorits are choosing the metropolitan and the most famous cities, because the point of terrorism is to scare as many people as possible. We also have to talk about it in schools, because terrorism is more common than ever.



Laura Bartková

Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla, Slovakia

„Preventing violent extremism through education is the best way how to tackle extremist behaviour in everyday life.“

TO PEACE THROUGH EDUCATION

Extremism is a topic that is still taboo in today's society and is not addressed nearly enough, especially not in schools.

The majority of one's character is decided by the way a person was raised. If a child grows up in an environment that is not accepting towards other people, races, religions, or opinions, they'll likely inherit those traits, thinking that's natural and right, which can lead to extremist opinions or behaviour.

We can prevent those occurrences through education. If the questions of migration and multiculturalism are openly discussed with no personal feelings involved, it can help to resolve this problem.

It is generally known that people have fear of what they don't know, what is new to them. In the present day, people automatically search for information on social media or the internet in general, which are often false. That is just another reason why is education so important, and since we can't rely on parents or social media to provide this kind of knowledge, we have to get schools involved.

Although it may not be enough to solve the problem of extremism, it's a good way to start and bring a change to our society. We have to count on the younger generation to make this world a better and more accepting place. And what better way to raise solid and accepting young people than a proper education?



Budovcová Dominika
Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla Levice

GAYS IN ITALY ARE AFRAID

Last few years, Italy has been struggling with discrimination against homosexuals and the whole LGBTQ community.



It is true, gays, lesbians, and bisexuals are able to serve in the army, they can get married, it is possible to change one's gender. But what isn't possible for the majority of them is to live a peaceful and carefree life. They live with everyday fear and worry for their health and loved ones. Prejudice and hatred towards them are so Protestant in Rome holding sign: "Only love can destroy homophobia".

opinions. In multiple regions of Italy, it is allowed to deny to sell or provide service

to homosexuals.

Many young people are no strangers to discrimination towards homosexuals. These youngsters attend "Prides" (marches for LGBTQ rights) and openly harass homosexuals, bisexuals, and transsexuals. Calling them foul names, spitting on them, throwing rubbish at them, and sometimes even physically assaulting them.

This antipathy reaches workplaces, schools, families. There have been activists against same-sex marriage and pro transsexuals' sterilization. The very worst part is that many policemen share these opinions and because of that, they won't step in and take action to protect homosexuals.

The good news is that situation in Italy is getting better, although it is a very slow process.



A Pride demonstration in southern Italy (Bari), July, 2020.



Picture resources:

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jul/26/italy-lgbt-new-law-debate>

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/nov/05/activists-hail-steps-to-make-violence-against-lgbt-people-hate-in-italy>



Katarína Kúdelová

Secondary grammar school of Andrej Vrábel, Levice, Slovakia

“Preventing violent extremism through education is the best way how to tackle extremist behaviour in everyday life.”

In today's world are typical many dangerous traps that come from conflicts either inside of one country or between multiple countries and nations. That's why lots of young people are losing the feeling of safety, they have a fear of the future and are often confused about the world. In this uncertainty, they easily fall for conspiracies, hoaxes, disinformation or even extremist thoughts and so they tend to look for groups of people with similar kinds of ideas.

In many cases, to this is added stress from home, the feeling of misunderstanding and maybe even fear of this world, and so for these teens is school some form of a safe place. And so logically, what is the best place of prevention and education about extremism? Exactly. School. These are the reasons why teachers and schools in general should not turn their backs on these problems and rather talk about them with their students. Even the slightest hints, like pointing out what's happening in the world at the moment, are great prevention of extremism.

What's a bit sad is that many adults are so concentrated on their problems that they forget to talk to young people. Adults tend to overlook the problems of youth; they don't discuss what's going on in teenagers' minds. In this pandemic, the amount of extremism among youth has even increased and the main reason why is the lack of communication and an excessive amount of disinformation and violence. So the real question is, what can we, as a society do, to make young people heard, so they don't have a reason to look for extremist thoughts?



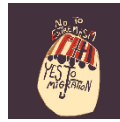
Discrimination against homosexual people

Attacks and violations against LGBT+ people have been on the rise in Italy during recent years. They are getting more common in places such as workplaces, schools and even on the street. Some people from the queer community are even harassed by their own neighbours, despite living in relative peace for years. Outright attacks and assaults by groups of people getting dangerously more frequent.

Italy even approved same-sex civil unions in 2016, but the country's acceptance of queer folk is still far beyond the European average. There have been many attempts at progress, most of them however ending in failure because of strong catholic beliefs undeniably prominent throughout the country, as well as support for far-right political parties. These factors causing the rise of hate crimes and the increase of fear in the life of many queer people in the country.

The saddest part about all of it is that many of these attacks and threats are done by young people. The people you would generally expect to be far more progressive and open-minded are turning to extremist tendencies. I believe that this is caused by many different factors. One of them obviously being the ideology of the family one was raised by but also the underrepresentation of LGBT people in modern media. It's more common to see openly gay people all around different forms of media. However, queer people are sometimes still viewed as the "other" and it can still be quite a courageous move to represent them openly in media.

I feel like if LGBT+ issues would be talked about more often and included in the education of children, the resistance of the unknown would be pretty much gone. I think it's really important to show queer people and talk about them regularly and openly.



Gymnázium Andreja Vrábľa, Levice

Gréta Czúdorová

Liliana Segre and Extremism on social media

Liliana Segre is an Italian Holocaust survivor. She was born in 1930 into a Melanese family of Jewish origins. She was expelled from her primary school in 1938 after the promulgation of the Italian Racial Laws and in 1943 her and her family were arrested and deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp. She was the only member of her family to survive these tragic events and in 1945 she came back to Milan. It was the year 1990 when she finally started to speak out to the public, especially young students, about her experience.

The biggest Jewish genocide known as Holocaust is a strong part of our history. It is very important to speak and learn about the horrible pogrom that was the Nazi Holocaust. The survivors deserve to be spoken about, attention and respect. However, extremism is still present. Some people don't even want to hear about this part of our history. They don't believe it ever happened and even deny these facts. Ignorant and dangerous extremists often get on social media and share hatred.

In 2020 these people found Liliana's account and threatened her life. Instead of leaving the media, she was assigned police guards for protection. It sure could be a solution for Liliana's safety, but is this really all it takes to erase extremism from social media? In my opinion people who share extremist thoughts and cyberbullying based on hate comments should be unable to use the social media and their accounts deleted. This is of course also not a permanent solution, but it can prevent from people and even children seeing these false comments



Matúš Plško

Gymnázium Andreja Vrábla , Levice

"We must talk about July 22nd in schools"

Many of us have already heard about the sad event that happened on 22nd of July in 2011. In case you have missed it, Norwegian terrorist Andrew Breivik committed two consecutive terrorist attacks against the government in Norway. The explosions killed total of 8 people and more than 200 innocents were injured.

It's 21st century and people can nowadays gain access in pretty much anything what's on the internet, that means plenty of information. It's an big honor to have this ability, but the worse "darker" side of the internet can have a huge influence on one section of society, which can lead in such a actions like were already mentioned.

To convince that one section of people thinking about those events in bad spirit is for sure extremely tough. However, if we would start talking about the reality in very beginning, things could have make huge progress and difference in the psychical health and overall thinking. Once you grow and you are taught in the way that it's not right and it's really unacceptable, later on you won't even think about committing such a actions. And so we could start by discussing these topics in schools. Attend few educational lectures with the idea not to scare the students, but to prevent and educate them also in this much needed sphere.

But the thing is, this probably won't be quite enough. Even though we can say children spent most time in schools and with their friends, the biggest influence on them can eventually have their parents. It's also they, who can't be scared of bringing this stuff on, and talk about that with their kids.

At the end of the day, it's only us, who can make the change, so let's everyone give our best to make the world even more wonderful, and especially much safer place.



Stela Tomanková

Gymnázium Andreja Vrábľa, Levice

„Preventing violent extremism through education is the best way how to tackle extremist behaviour in everyday life.”

„Education is the most powerful weapon we can use to change the world. “ These are words of Nelson Mandela, a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary and fighter for human rights. A great person from whom we can learn a lot. But what did he actually mean by his wise words?

Curiosity. This ability is the only reason why humankind moves forward. We want to know more, we want to know how things work and only our curiosity and our need for information lead us towards education itself. It is upon us how we decide to use education.

Unfortunately, fear sometimes overcomes curiosity. Fear of new things, fear of unexplored. In a lot of countries, xenophobia is greatly enhanced. People are raised in the philosophy that anything different from usual is automatically wrong and they are passing it on to their children. Globalization is spreading and the world is opening up. Xenophobia is an issue which may lead to extremist behaviour and violence. We can prevent those actions by spreading awareness and educating about cultural differences and importance of diversity.

We have to show people that there is beauty in differences and that there is nothing to be afraid of. It is our responsibility to make this world a more accepting and welcoming place.



Gymnázium Andreja Vrábľa, Levice

Viktória Eva Kostolányiová

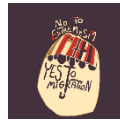
We must talk about July 22nd at schools

Living in a country with a low, almost zero number of terrorist attacks, I cannot imagine living with concern for myself and others. Situation when a man killing everyone nearby could certainly endanger people's safe feeling but we need to take it account.

Students have to familiarize with such an event because it has already become common elsewhere and unawareness would result in spurious view of thread of terrorist attacks. Economic, politic situations, wars cause migration to several countries where mentioned threats don't exist. Migrants take their culture, religion and may come to conflict with indigenous people who assume that their way of life and culture may be disrupted. Misunderstanding of these deviations can lead to extremist reactions.

The situation that occurred on 22 July was the result of non-acceptance and misunderstanding of the differences of various racial ethnics. It was a tragedy that evocated serious debates about migration, ethnicity and extremism. Both sides have to adapt and undergo mutual discussion in order to avoid hostility.

Respect is a key role needed to be accepted from each side and the culture or domination of the religion in the destination country remains maintained. Despite the mentioned differences, I can imagine mutual coexistence.



Gymnázium Andreja Vrábľa, Levice

Adrián Bielik

We must talk about July 22nd in schools

In my opinion talking about these things should be a common thing. I think it's important for schools to educate students on these kinds of topics, even if it is a little sadder. These sad feelings are engraved into our hearts and are there to make sure that we won't forget the past and the sad things that happened.

I like our schools forward thinking in these matters. Recently we had a sort of workshop on the theme of "With critical thinking against discrimination" and it was really eye-opening. We talked about the common misconceptions and stereotypes that should be removed to better get along together and to better our society.

Of course, you can't talk about these complex political and social situations to little children. They can't possibly be asked to understand or to even try to comprehend these sort of things as they have yet to learn about what goes on in the real world beyond their bubble. That said, I think that students in high-schools or even the higher grades of middle schools should have the ability to understand and to make their own opinions about these things, so the schools should start forming them around that time.

I would like to think that our generation is the one to break these chains that hold us back from bettering ourselves and that we will be able to form a society without hate and unnecessary fights and conflicts.



Gymnázium Andreja Vrábľa, Levice

Natália Kádeková

“Preventing violent extremism through education is the best way how to tackle extremist behaviour in everyday life.”

I generally think it is very important to educate the younger generation about social problems, disagreements, even violence.

It is important for them to know world situations, to build their own opinions and maybe try to talk about those things or support projects which fight against extremism or sexual assaults or many other social problems. As a person who is educated on these things, it helped me build my character.

I think it is a mistake that many people ignore any kind of problems, just because they are uncomfortable or choose to don't talk about it because it don't involve them generally.

Because of ignoring and not teaching children about extremism, they are easily manipulated into groups that support extremism and violence. They are easily convinced that they are doing the right thing.

People tend to ignore their problems than stand face-to-face to them, so it is really hard to talk to them about a sensitive subject such as extremism.

But in the end, it is necessary to talk about those things to prevent such mistakes. It is necessary to teach people about extremism and its outcomes, to try to stop it and make a world a little less violent, to make people see each other as equals. I think it is only good for people to know about extremism and that it should be talked about more.

YES TO MIGRATION NO TO EXTREMISM WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS

1. "We must talk about July 22nd in schools" Should we protect our students from this kind of news, or should we talk about it in the classroom?

2. In the last few years in Italy there has been a rise in violent episodes of discrimination against homosexual people. These unacceptable episodes have happened in different contexts like a school, at university, in workplaces. Generally, these violent people are organised in groups and are quite young.

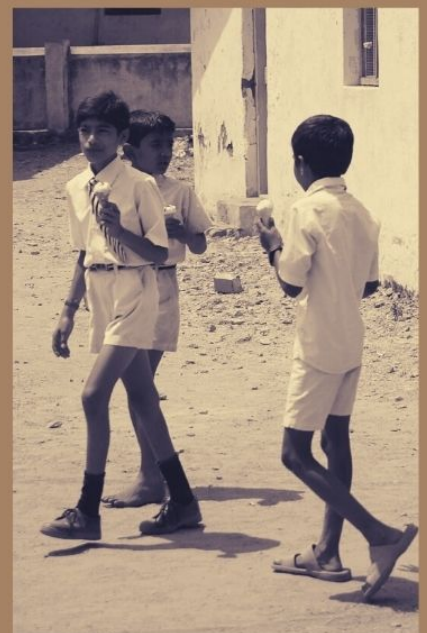
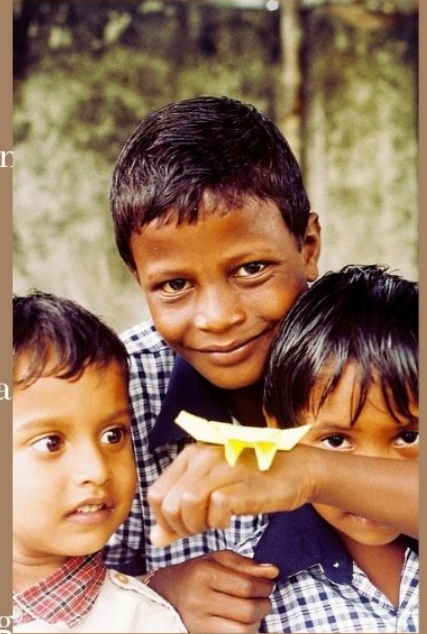
3. In 2020 Liliana Segre, an Italian Holocaust survivor and senator was assigned police guards for protection after receiving hundreds of threats on social media.

4. The Anne Frank- Day at German Schools- Remembering the victims of the Shoah

5. To effectively address the drivers of violent extremism and promote peace, youth must be engaged as partners in the design and implementation of relevant programs and policies. Do you agree? If yes, why. If not, why.

6. Migration in Slovakia after World War II.

7. Preventing violent extremism through education is the best way how to tackle extremist behaviour in everyday life.



THE DEADLINE: 13th MAY 2021

Choose the topic to write about.....

Contribute to our project in order to raise awareness towards the topic of Migration and to tackle extremist moods.

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