

Lesson Plan

NEUROHEADWAY

Neuroscience Into Education

Lesson plan text for the teacher

The teacher will distribute a sheet of paper among the students of the group.

Students will describe a personal situation where they have shown an uncorrected attitude with a school partner, family member or parents. Say if it was hard for you to ask for forgiveness from these people? Why? Do you consider it important to ask for forgiveness, not only for the offended person, but also for you?

At the end, the different views of students will be discussed in a discussion organized and led by the teacher of the class.

----- At the end of the presentation of the Power Point

The teacher will give the students a sheet of paper with the following questions:

1. Define the concept of forgiveness.
 2. Describe 3 factors that facilitate the obtaining of forgiveness for the offender.
 3. Name 3 reasons to forgive.
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- A. The teacher will evaluate the answers and these will be discussed in a debate led by the teacher.
 - B. This activity aims to check if the students managed to understand the contents of the class.
 - C. It is suggested to carry out a methodological meeting before the realization of the class. In these meetings teachers can work with a teacher responsible for the quality control of the classes. In that meeting, it is reviewed if the class meets the objectives that have been described for its development. The objective of these meetings is to improve the quality of the classes.

Power point Example

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FORGIVE: MEANING

Forgiveness is the decision not to hold grudges, resentment, courage, or anger to another person, despite what he has done to us.

It is the decision to suppress the desire for revenge, through a process



FORGIVE

No one can force anyone to forgive someone who has hurt or insulted them.

Forgiveness is one of the most difficult values to bring to reality. It is a personal decision that requires courage and a lot of effort, because it goes against the feelings of anger and revenge that we experience when someone hurts us.



FORGIVENESS IS NOT FORGOTTEN

Forgiveness should not be confused with forgetting the offense received. Nor does he forgive anyone who is not offended by what other people would consider an offense.

The forgiver does not "do justice" to his concession of forgiveness, but renounces justice by renouncing revenge, or just punishment or compensation, for the sake of higher interests.



ALSO FORGIVE WHO LETS FEEL OFFENDED

Nor does he forgive anyone who stops feeling offended after the explanations of the alleged offender that make the original non-existence of offense appear.

Forgiveness is obviously a benefit for the forgiven, but it also serves the forgiver (who is also interested in seeing his or her relations with the offender totally or partially repaired and sometimes complies with forgiving a moral or religious obligation) and society, as it contributes to peace and social cohesion and avoid spirals of revenge, which is why religions and diverse philosophical currents recommend it.



TEACHING CHILDREN TO ASK FORGIVENESS

Teaching children to ask for forgiveness is also teaching them values such as empathy, honesty and a sense of responsibility.

But the learning of forgiveness must be something gradual, practical and honest. A child who knows how to ask for forgiveness will know how to recognize their mistakes and also take responsibility for them. Educate children in values: the value of forgiveness



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FACTORS THAT FACILITATE THE OBTENTION OF FORGIVENESS.

Although the victim is theoretically free to forgive or not, and forgiveness is therefore in theory a grace act that can not be demanded, in fact increase for the offender the chances of being forgiven:



- when the offender makes explicit his regret or regret,
- when you have asked for forgiveness, especially if it is done publicly,
- the less serious the offense,
- when the offended party has been compensated for the damage,
- the more important your relationship with the offender,
- when the offender expresses his desire to amend,
- when the offended considers the act of forgiving as a moral or religious obligation