



REMEMBERING
SREBRENICA

Bridging the Divide: Card Sort Lesson Plan

- Aims: To understand the range of factors that bring communities together and an awareness of what divides society. To prioritise the factors that bring cohesion to 'bridge the divide'
- Time: 25- 45 minutes.
- Materials: Card Sort, Bridge Sheet [print A3], Paper/Post-It Notes, Pens.

Activity 1]

Group work.

Read cards. Group discussion- then divide into factors that encourage cohesive communities and those that divide.

Activity 2]

Group arranges factors that bridge the divide, prioritising in orders of importance. There is no right or wrong. The keystone at the top must be the most important factor in the group's opinion.

Each group shares with the class. Discussion of most important factors.

Activity 3]

Discuss the factors that can undermine cohesion. These can be arranged in order of threat to communities.

Activity 4]

The influence of social media can both bridge the divide and lead to community division. Group discussion.

5] Plenary:

What are the top 3 factors that bring society together?

A diagram of a building facade. The central part features a large, rounded rectangular entrance. On either side of this entrance are two rectangular wings. Each wing contains three rectangular windows stacked vertically. The entire structure is outlined in a dark blue line on a white background.

The influence of Social Media.	Testimony of Nedžad Avdić, shot during the genocide in Srebrenica. He survived the genocide, thanks to the help of another survivor.	Anti-Muslim attacks	UK Government laws on Race Equality and Equal opportunities.	National and local Government events to commemorate the victims of Genocide.
Mothers of Srebrenica with other mothers' organisations including women from Syria and Myanmar to help and share stories of survival and who campaign to heal communities which have been divided.	UK Tabloid media headlines against immigration and migration.	Celebrities acting as role models, giving support to campaigns against racism and prejudice.	Racist chants at football matches aimed at players.	School events to empower young people to learn about and act against discrimination, racism, antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred, whilst developing social responsibility in the community.
Rwanda [Kigali Genocide Centre] and Bosnia [Srebrenica Memorial] to commemorate those who were murdered and a museum to promote reconciliation and awareness of genocide.	Everyone to be able to openly hold different beliefs and faiths – a mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.	Christiane Amanpour: US Journalist in Bosnia: 'I believe that good journalism, good TV, can make the world a better place'. 'I think when journalists do their duty..and report the truth..it does eventually make a difference'	United Nations: to protect and promote Human Rights and its campaigns against racism.	Genocide Denial: The people who took part in the genocide deny that they committed any crimes, and often blame what happened on the victims. This happens throughout and always follows genocide.