

# Theme

## Who we are

### Central Idea:

The human decisions affect his/her personality and future.



# Tuning in

We interviewed a successful person among our family members about the critical decisions they had to make in their lives and the consequences of those decisions on their personalities and future lives.



# Finding out

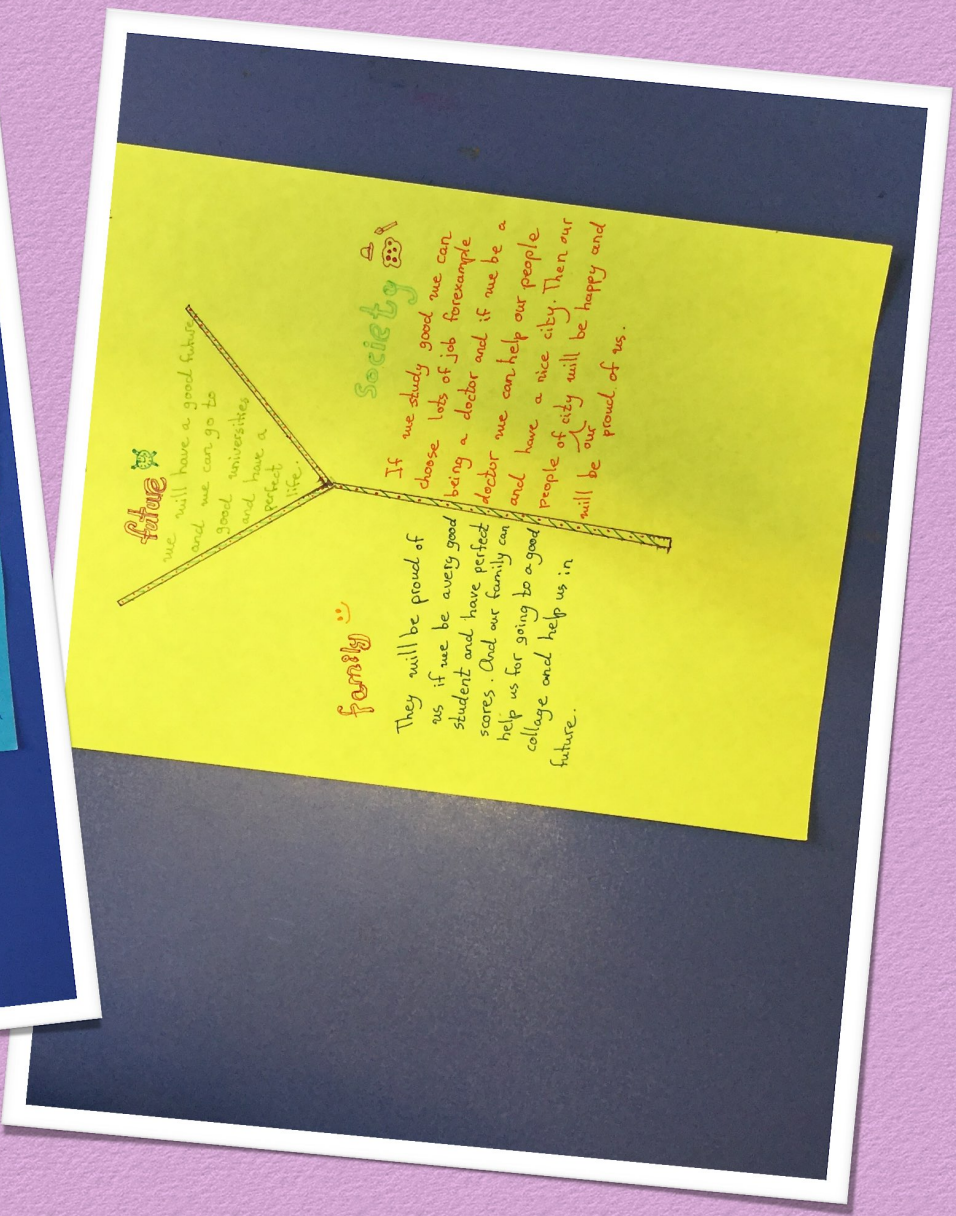
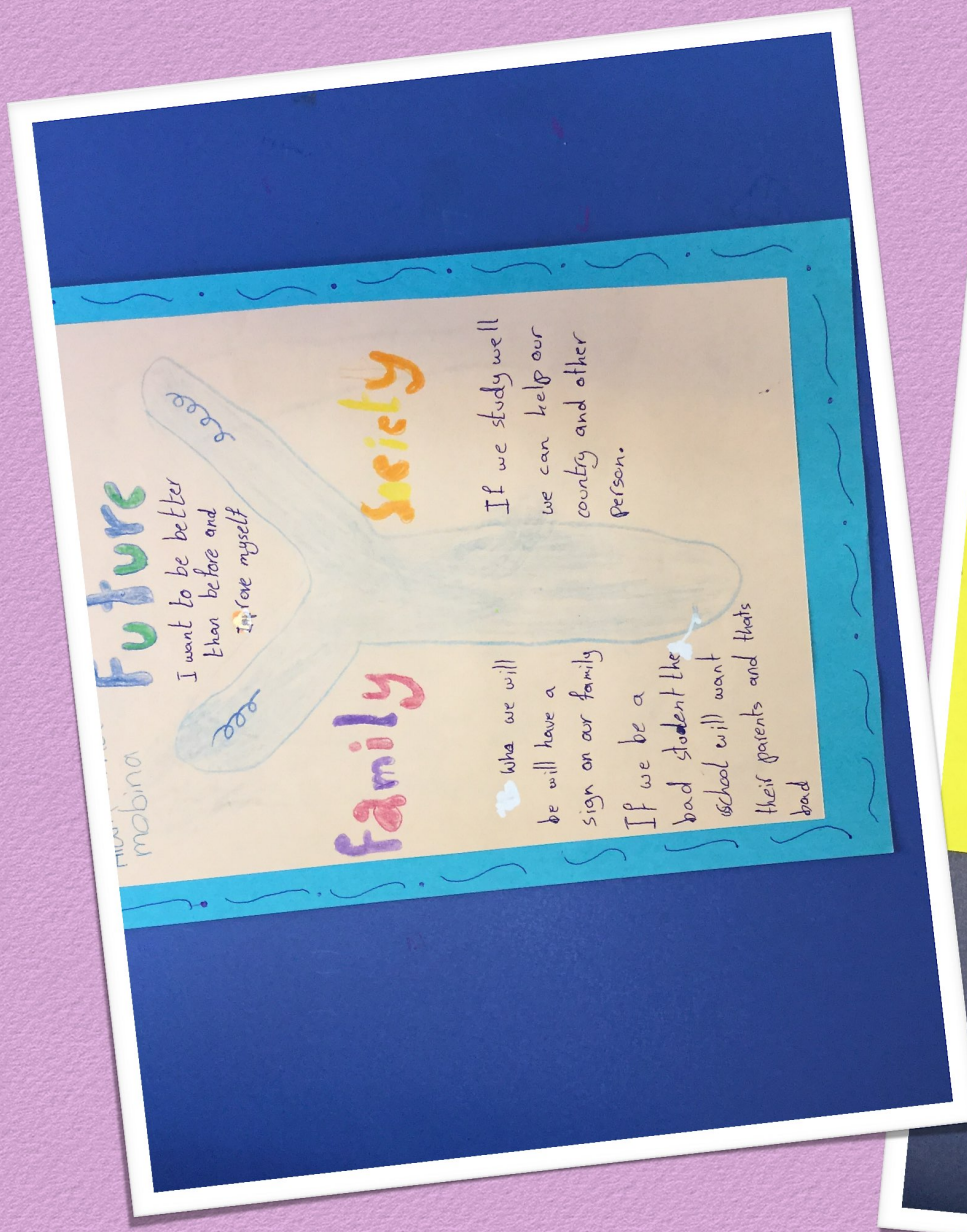
Kokology questions were asked. By answering kokology questions we tried to know ourselves, since in kokology people are put in different situations to make decisions and their decisions will be analyzed to figure out their personalities.



# Sorting out

Y chart was considered for this phase.







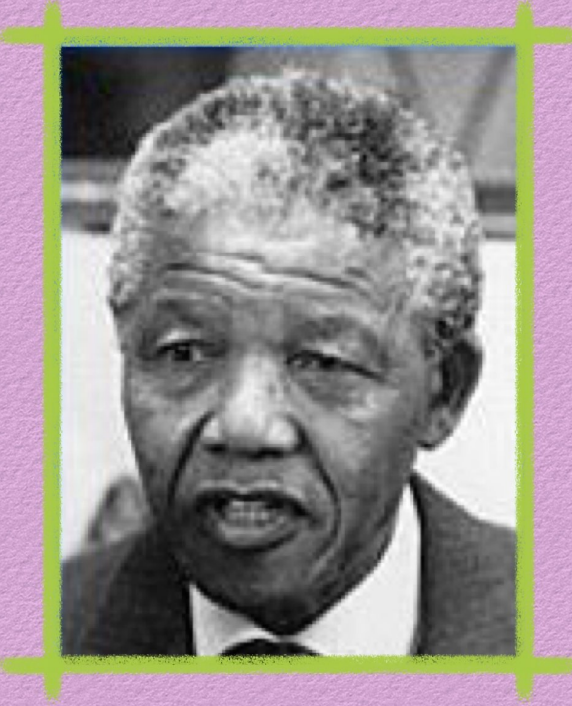
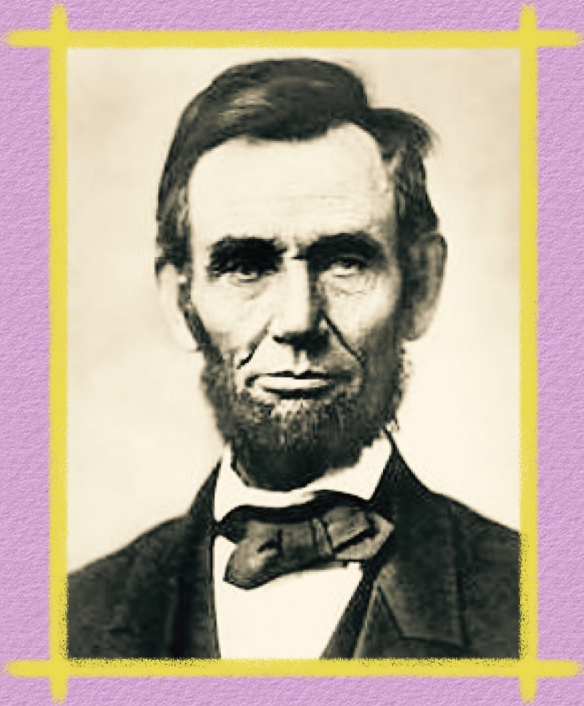
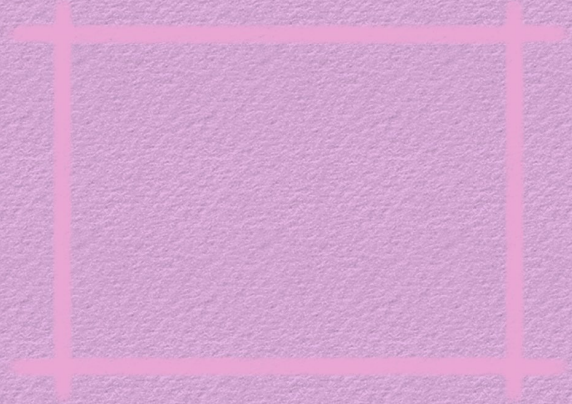




# Going Further

we learned about five international figures who changed the world by their decisions. Discovery groups started a research into one character's life.











Molina - Shama  
Maral - Arina  
In the name of God  
93,7,30

A boy from an African village that he wants to be the first black president of South Africa. Nelson Mandela has a long & difficult struggle against segregation in South Africa. Nelson Mandela was born in 1918. His father was a chief. Mandela was the first person in his family to go to school. When Mandela was a young man, black & white lived in a separate area & went to different schools. Mandela thinks this system is a cruel and unfair system.

### Nelson Mandela



Mandela joined a group called the Africa National Congress (ANC). The ANC believed that South Africa belonged to everyone whatever the color of skin. Mandela was a natural leader. He became a leader in the ANC, and he encouraged people to break the apartheid laws. The government saw Mandela as a troublemaker. It tried to stop him. In 1962, the government sentenced Mandela to five years in prison. Everyday he must break many rocks in the prison yard for many hours.



After a while, Mandela became the most famous political prisoner. In 1982, the government moved Mandela to a prison on the mainland. This was during a time of growing violence in South Africa. The government started to talk with Mandela because they believed that if anyone could, after 27 years in prison he came out. When Mandela came out from the prison he started talking with government & because of that, many white people worried about giving black's equal rights. At last his dream was happening and his dream was to be a president. After five years as president, he came back to his own village.



In the Name of God

Florence Nightingale revolutionized the job of nursing. She cared for sick and wounded British soldiers during the Crimean War (1853-1856) and she saved many lives. Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 to a wealthy English family. She decided in her teens to become a nurse, even though her parents disapproved. But Nightingale was determined to have her way. In 1853 Britain fought and Italy went to war against Russia.

After the war ended in 1856 Nightingale returned to Britain. She was notational here but she did not get all attention. She saw that many problems remained in health care. Nightingale devoted the rest of her long life to improve public health. Britain's hospitals accepted her ideas and they became cleaner, healthier places. Nightingale died in 1910 at the age of 90.

Raha Babikari  
Manali Rahmizad  
Leila Jorougeh



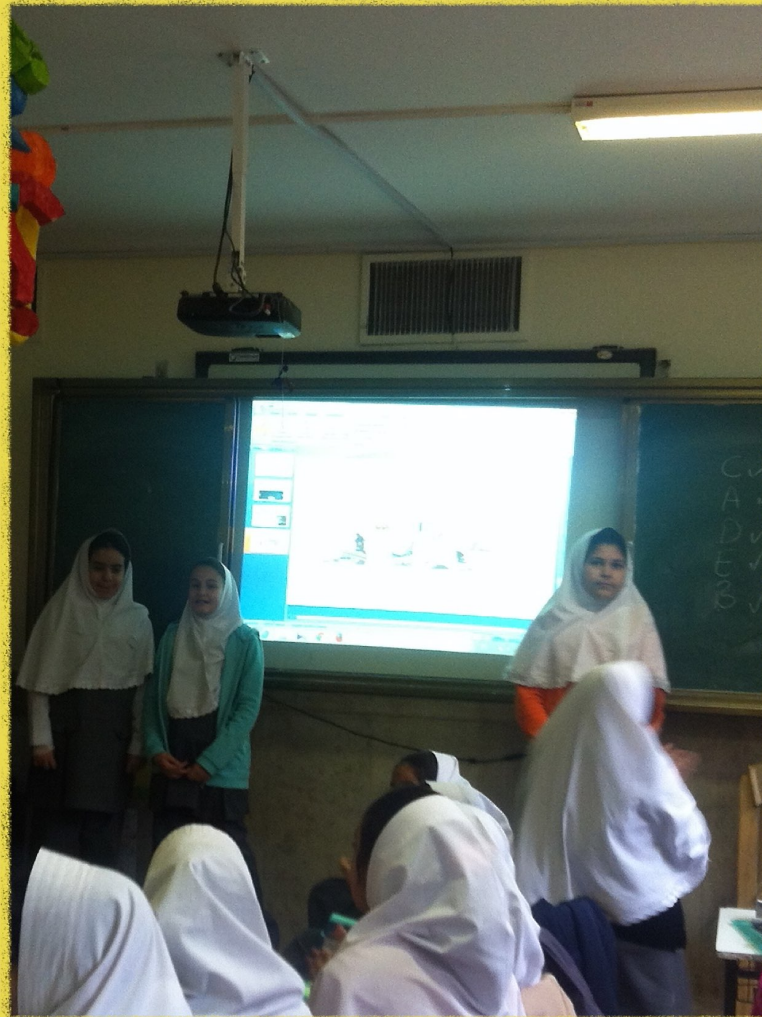




# Making Connection

Discovery groups presented one of the leading characters using their posters and connected their findings with central idea.







# Taking Action

Through drama they act out that influential character life and some of his/her thoughts.