

# Going Global

# What is global literacy?

- knowledge about the world
- skills to collaborate across boundaries
- values of respect and understanding

# Afterschool programs can:

- Expose young people to in-depth content about global issues as well as cultures, countries and languages.
- Provide youth with opportunities to develop and use media literacy and technology skills to conduct research and communicate effectively on global topics.
- Enable social and emotional development critical to cross-cultural understanding, communication, and collaboration.
- Develop leadership and civic participation by empowering young people to take action on issues of both local and global relevance.
- Engage youth in learning about international possibilities in college and future careers.

# Going Global in Your Program

- Going Global is NOT an “added thing”.
- You can build global competency into your program through the things you already do.

# What are you already doing?

- Literacy
- World Language
- Geography
- Science
- Math
- Economic and Career Literacy
- Civic Literacy, Service Learning and Taking Action

# Literacy

- Literacy may include reading, writing, listening and speaking.
- Form a news team. Students can read international news articles and report their findings to their peers.
- Study poetry from other cultures. Example: haiku from Japan.
- Read books on other cultures.
- Host an international film night. This is great parent activity, too.

# World Languages

- Create word walls.
- Have students research their own names or names of their street.
- Use poems and songs.
- Teach students during activities such as greetings and snack times.
- Play recreational games from other cultures.
- Connect students with digital pen pals from other countries.
- Read stories from around the world.
- Ask bilingual staff to organize language activities.
- Tap international students at your local colleges.

# Technology

- Build on student's research skills.
- Use online sites with facts, stories, quizzes and slideshows.
- Use online sites that students can use to build their own website with global topics.
- Use online sites for electronic pen pals.

# Geography

- Observe your own neighborhood- looking at hills, valleys and bodies of water. Then, compare this to other regions.
- Use GPS technology or geocaching.
- Use online sites to download a world wall map to study.
- Explore pictures from virtual travel sites.

# Scientific Literacy

- Study local nature. You may use photos and journals to document your studies. Then, expand your exploration in learning about other areas.
- Learn about biodiversity (coral reefs, rain forests, etc.).
- For chemistry clubs, compare fuel use around the world.
- For biology clubs, study global infectious diseases and pandemics.
- For physics clubs, students can learn about hybrid and electric cars.

# Mathematics

- Learn about the abacus, used in China, Rome and Greece.
- Study the Arabic numeral system or Roman numerals.
- Investigate the history of numbers and how they got their names.
- Examine how different cultures use different measurement systems.

# Mathematics continued.

- Address world issues:
  - Track population figures.
  - Learn about endangered species.
  - Make rain gauges to collect rainfall, and compare measurements to other areas of the world.
  - Study water usage.
  - Start a recycling club and measure how much is collected each day, week, month or year.

# Economic & career literacy

- Explore world careers.
- Learn about international businesses.

# Civic Literacy & Service Learning

- Provide students with an opportunity to raise money or assemble kits to be provided to developing countries or areas hit by natural disaster.
- Encourage students to learn about, discuss and raise awareness on global issues of interest.
- Allow students to pick and plan a service learning project to support a local or global cause.

# Artistic Literacy

- Provide students with an opportunity to view art materials from other cultures. Students can delve into the culture from which the art originates, learning more about the culture and time period.
- Examples: incorporate African drumming in your music club or salsa dance in your dance club.

# Sports and Games

- Expand student's understanding of non-Western cultures and lifestyles.
- Build on knowledge by learning about international sporting events, such as the Olympics.
- Ask students about their favorite games and sports, then have them research the origins.

# How to get started?

- Examine your program's mission, goals and activities to determine how you can go global.

# Bring Your Staff on Board

- Heritage
- Stories
- Culture
- Objects
- Traveling
- Language
- Communication

# Tips for Recruiting Staff

- Deep quest to learn.
- Knowledge of a world language or culture.
- Resourceful, engaging approaches.
- Awareness of global trends.
- Commitment to equity.

# Explore and Expand Partnerships

- Population diversity
- Cultural traditions
- Educational Exchange Organizations
- Colleges and universities
- Business, economic development and trade organizations
- International affairs organizations
- Faith-based programs
- International volunteer programs

# Steps for Success

- Give it meaning.
- Connect local and global issues.
- Be an effective facilitator.
- Take action.
- Debrief.