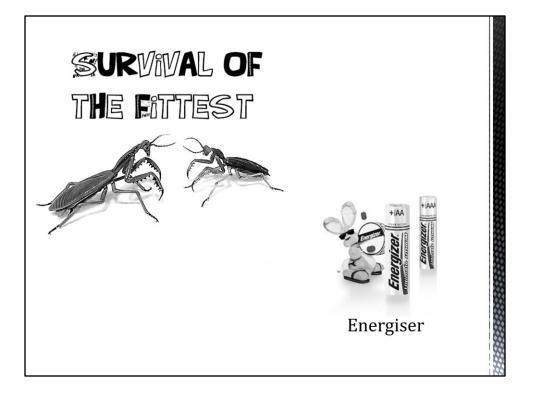


The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

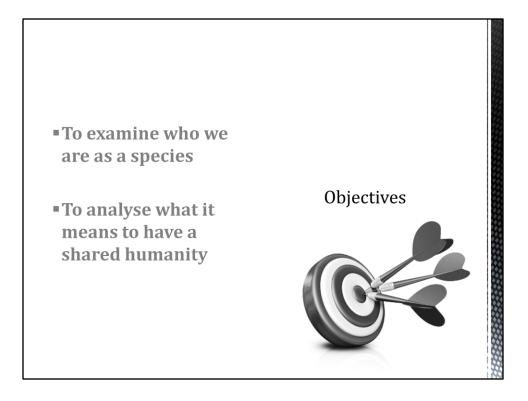
These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.

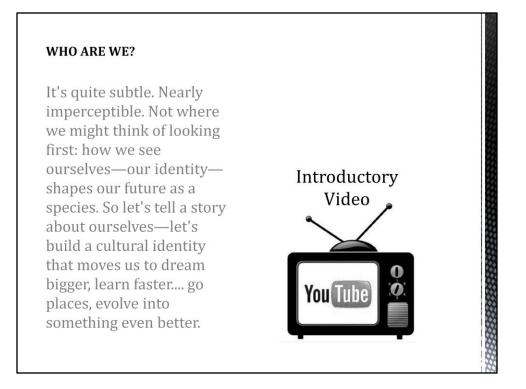


The purpose of an energiser is to get the audience excited. Energisers are different from starters in that they have little to do with the actual content of the workshop. Their sole purpose is to get people energised for the workshop ahead.

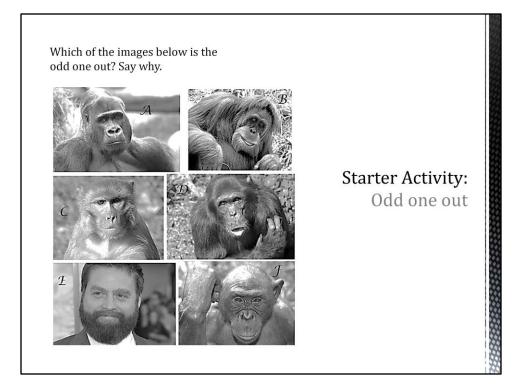
- Ask each audience member to take a sheet of tissue and place it in their pocket or their sleeve. It should be clearly visible to all.
- Now inform the audience that the tissue represents everything the person needs to survive. It represents his/her food, shelter, emotional support, and creative well-being. If someone takes it away *they will die*.
- Be sure not to tell the audience anything else.
- Count to three and say, "Go!"
- The natural instinct of the audience will compel them to take away the tissue paper that belongs to someone else.
- After the chaos has settled down a bit remind the audience of your instructions above. Remind that at no point did you ask them to take someone's else's tissue.
- Ask them to think about *why* they were so eager to take away the tissue even though they knew it represented everything the person needed to survive.
- Ask them if it wouldn't have been infinitely better if they had *all* survived.



Share the objectives with the audience.



Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



The aim of the activity is to get the audience thinking about man's place in the animal kingdom and his relationship with the rest of the biosphere.

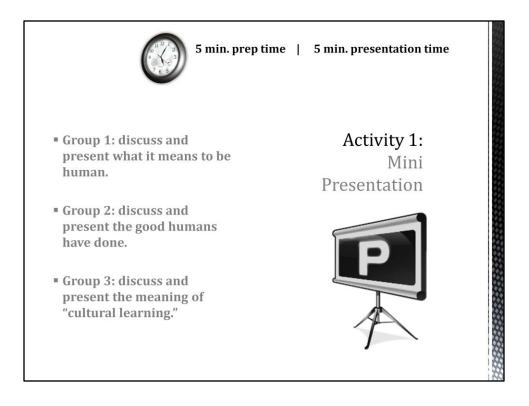
Different individuals may choose different images for different reasons as their 'Odd one out.' This is fine, as long as they can justify their choice.

For instance, some may say humans are the odd one out, because we're the only one that have travelled to space.

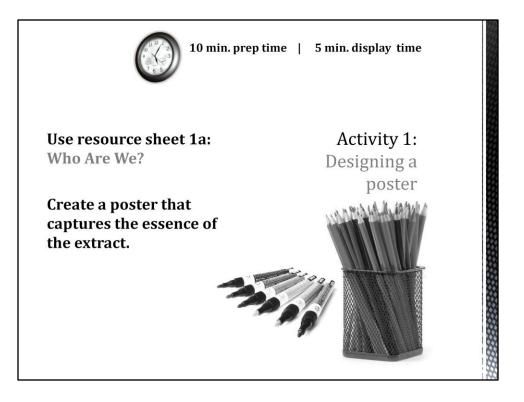
Others may say the Orangutan is the odd one out because it lives predominantly in the trees.

Others may say the rhesus monkey is the odd one out because it's the only primate in the selection of images with a tail.

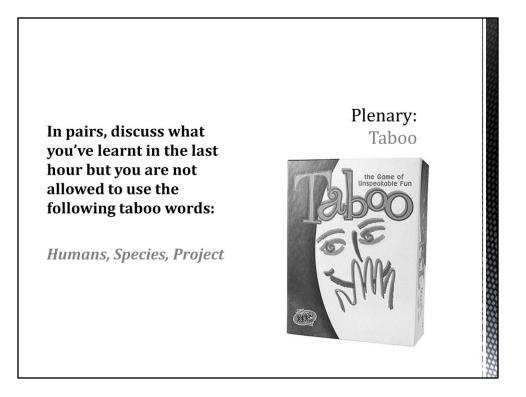
A: Mountain Gorilla; B: Orang-utan; C:Rhesus Monkey; D:Chimpanzee; E: Human; F: Bonobo



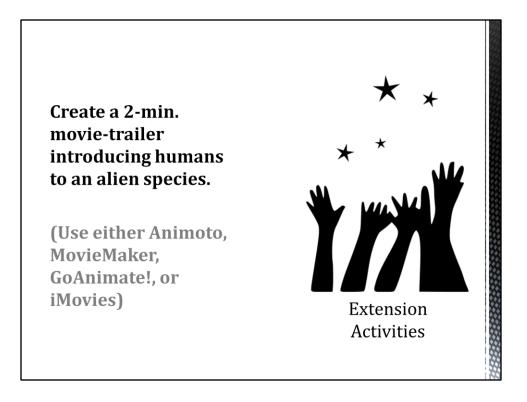
- Ensure groups are focussed on the task.
- Remind them to be conscious of the time.
- Ensure that a flipchart and whiteboard markers are available.
- Students take 5 minutes to discuss and prepare their flipchart paper.
- They then have 5 minutes to present their ideas to the rest of the audience.



Ensure there are enough copies of resource sheet 1a

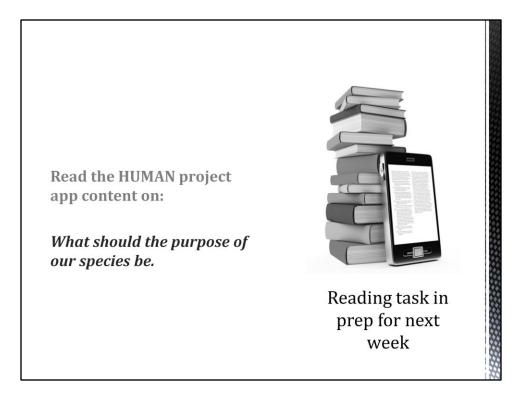


In pairs, audience members speak to each other about what they've learnt from the workshop, but they are allowed to use the taboo words: *Humans, Species,* and *Project*



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



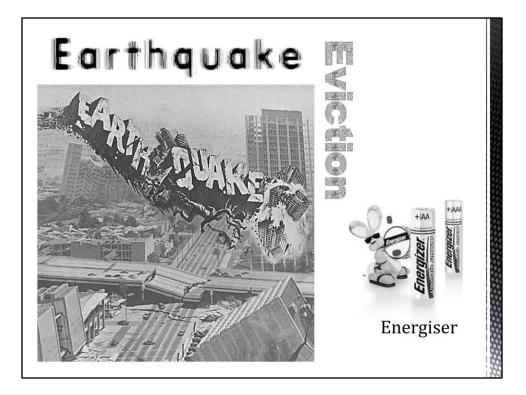
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

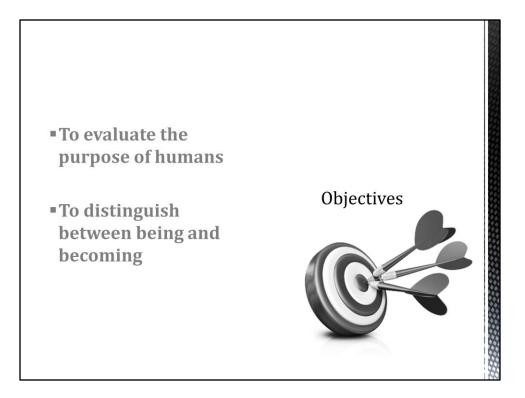
These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.

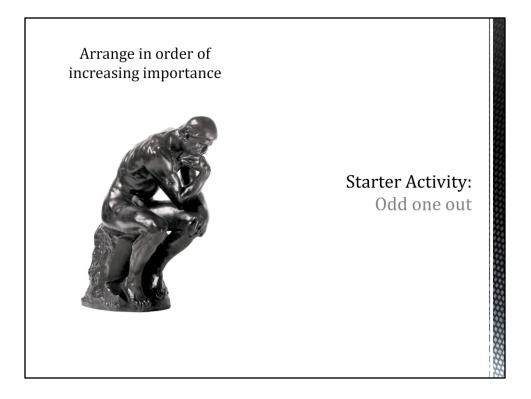


- 1. One group member stands alone to start, the rest of the group members need to join groups of three.
- 2. The groups of three have two people making a house with their hands and one person (the tenant) standing underneath.
- 3. The lone person calls either "Eviction!", in which only the tenants must move out and find a new house. The people representing the houses remain where they are. Or, the person may call "Earthquake!", in which all houses collapse and everyone must form a new threesome of house and tenant. (The tenants remain where they are).
- 4. Either way, the lone person tries to get into one of the threesome, so the person left becomes the new "caller."

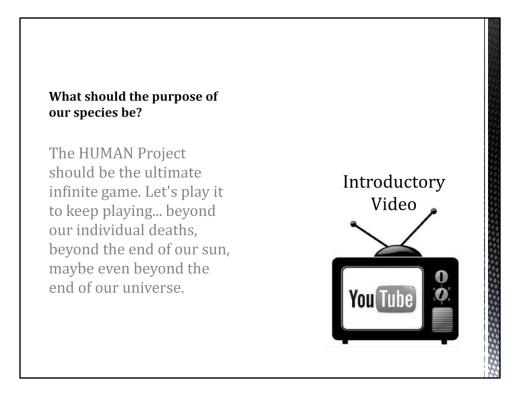
- Modified from the Holden Leadership Centre



Share the objectives with the audience.



- Cut out the labels in resource sheet 2a, jumble them up and give them to participants.
- It would be useful to have many sets. (1 set for every group of four participants would be ideal)
- Once they've arranged it, ask them to justify why they arranged it in that order. They may pair up with another group for this.



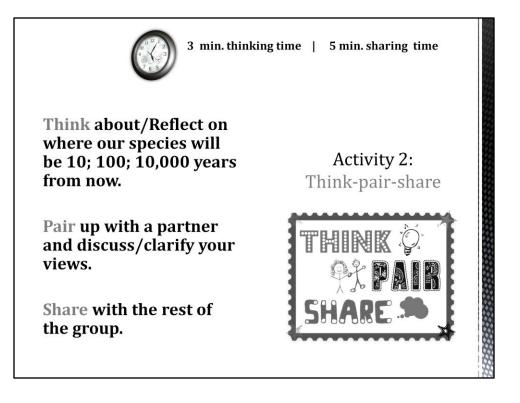
Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



Self-explanatory.

Try and enthuse the audience to be competitive. Show them the chocolate reward as incentive.

The aim of the task is to highlight how much humans have achieved over the millennia and how we are a remarkable inventive, innovative, creative and collaborative species.

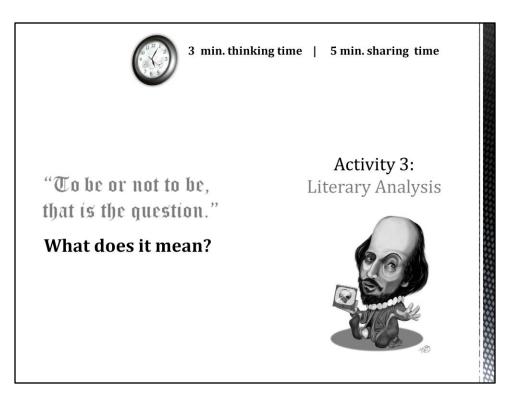


This task is mainly to encourage the audience to stop and actively think about where our species will be in the future.

Remind them that to put things in perspective it would be useful to wonder where we were in the past.

100 years ago, in 1913, the two world wars hadn't taken place, the Soviet Union didn't exist, landing on the moon was considered impossible, and there were no computers, mobile phones, iPods, iPads, jumbo jets, satellites, or the internet.

10,000 years ago we were just coming out of the last great ice age. None of the ancient civilisations of Egypt, Babylon, India, or Greece existed. Agriculture had not been invented. Writing had not been invented.



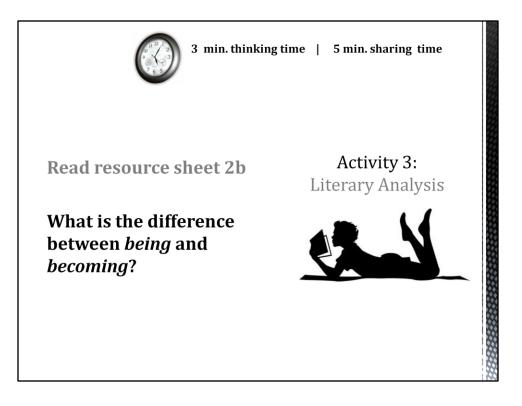
This activity is designed to enable the audience to make some cross-curricular links with Literature.

The quote is from *Hamlet*.

Hamlet says these words in a preamble to a long soliloquy about life and death. Here he is contemplating suicide.

The verb 'to be' means to exist. (It can be conjugated as: is, are, were, will be, is being, have been, had been, etc.)

Detailed analyses of the soliloquy may be found in Wikipedia and other sites like Cliff Notes and Spark Notes.



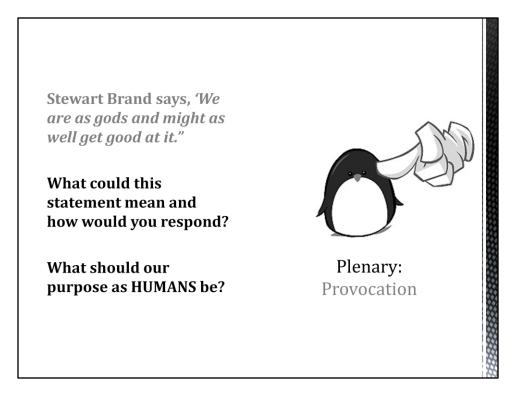
Being implies to simply exist. It has connotations of passivity and inaction – simply going with the flow.

Becoming, on the other hand; implies change and transformation. It has connotations of actively changing one's destiny and taking charge of the direction of one's future.

The Imaginary Foundation says, "To imagine is to perceive many potential futures, select the most delightful possibility, and then pull the present forward to meet it."

Tease out from the audience what they understand by the expression, "To survive and to ascend." Ask them what it means to ascend. What does it mean to transcend? Transcend what? Transcend to where? Transcend how?

Should we transcend the human condition? Death is a key feature of the human condition, should we seek to transcend and overcome that?



Explain to the audience that Provocations is a Lateral Thinking strategy by Edward de Bono. It helps us move from a provocative statement to useful ideas.

We are often encouraged to "think outside the box" with no instructions for how to do so. Provocations is a process that enables you to exit the box with ease—and return with a compelling list of innovative ideas to consider.

Divide the room into groups and ask each group to discuss the Steward Brand's quote. Encourage them to analyse what they think it means and whether they agree or disagree with it and to justify their views.

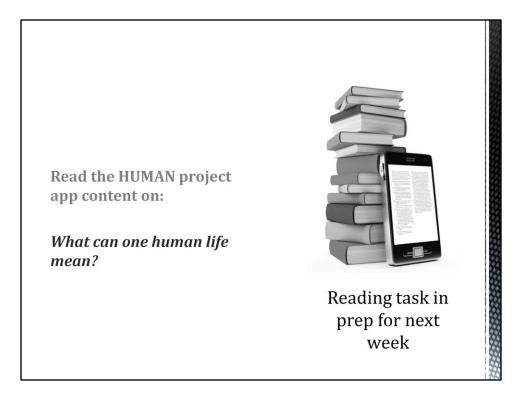
Give them a few minutes to discuss and then ask them to share their ideas with others.

Stewart Brand is an American writer, best known as editor of the Whole Earth Catalog.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



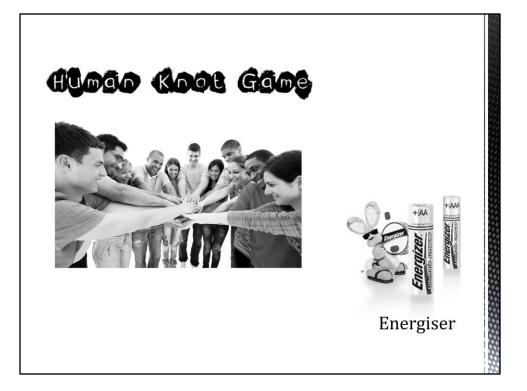
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

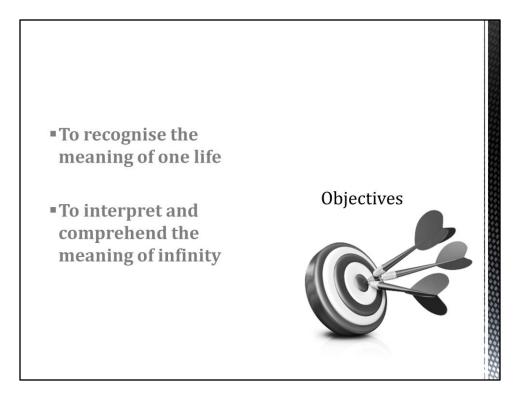
These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.

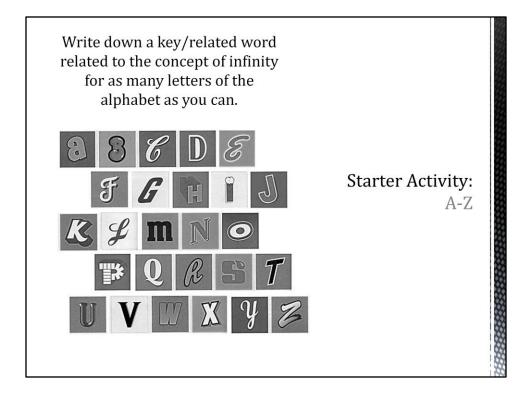


Participants stand in a circle and join hands. Keeping their hands joined, they move in any way that they want, twisting and turning and creating a 'knot'. They must then unravel this knot, without letting go of one another's hands.

It would be a good idea to ensure each group doesn't have more than 7-8 individuals.



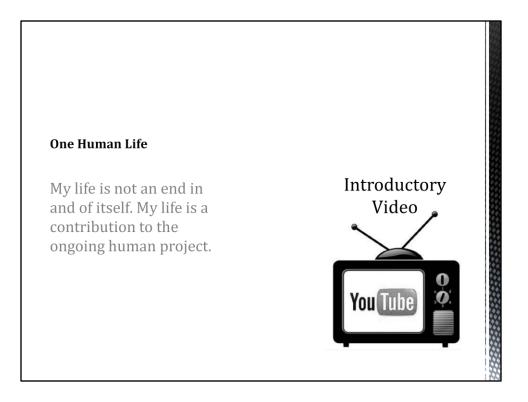
Share the objectives with the audience.



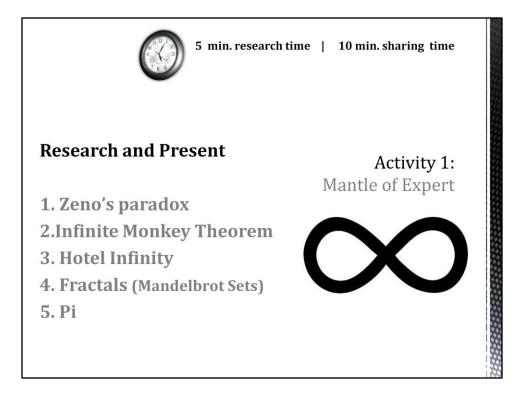
Examples would be

- A: Astronomical / alpha and omega
- **C: Cardinal Numbers**
- E: Eternity
- F: Fractals
- H: Hydrogen atoms
- L: Lemniscate (the symbol of infinity: ∞)
- M: Mandelbrot sets
- P: Prime Numbers / Pi
- S: Strings and superstrings
- U: Universe
- T: Time

Remind the audience that infinity means *without limit* or *without end*. This is different from very large numbers. A trillion, trillion, trillion, trillion is still finite.



Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



The above topics are related to the concept of infinity. The Mantle of Expert strategy works by allowing one group do their research on the subject and then present it to the rest of the class. Different individual in each group can research different areas of the topic they've been assigned.

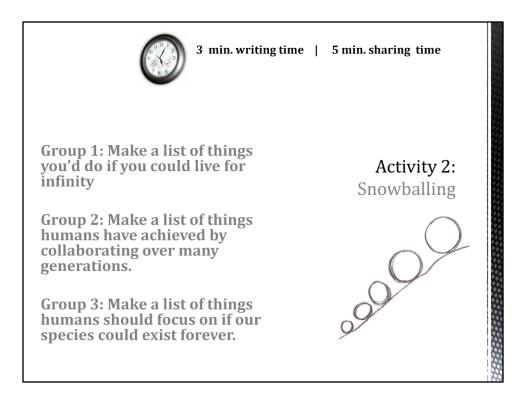
For example,

Group 5: Pi

One individual in group 5 may research the meaning of Pi.

Another individual in group 5 may research the applications of Pi in everyday life or in technology.

Yet another individual in group 5 may learn about how long we've known about Pi.



Each of the three groups gets 2 minute to write down the above points.

At the end of 2 minutes, ring a bell, Group 3 moves to group 2 Group 2 moves to group 1 Group 1 moves to group 3

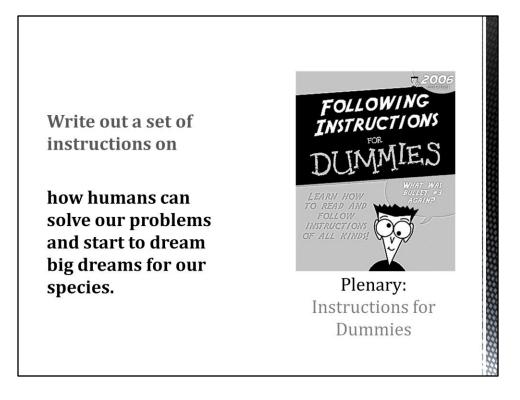
Each group gets a minute to add to what has already been written.

At the end of 1 minute, ring a bell, Group 3 moves to group 1 Group 2 moves to group 3 Group 1 moves to group 2

Each group gets a minute to add to what has already been written.

At the end of the next minute all the groups return to their original sheet of paper to see what others have added.

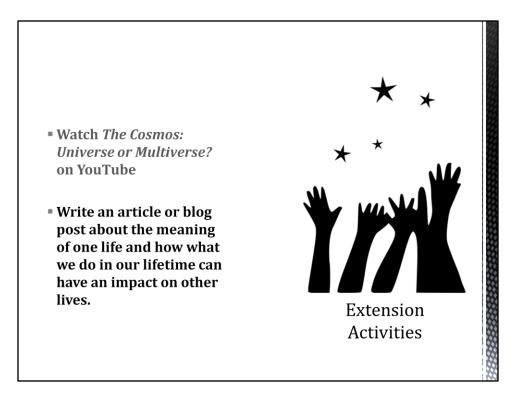
It would be useful to have A3 size papers for this activity.



Hand out resource sheet 3a.

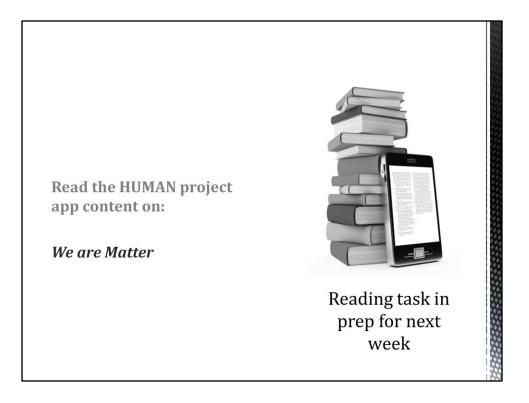
Write out a set of instructions on how humans can solve our problems and start to dream big dreams for our species.

This activity is meant to be done individually.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



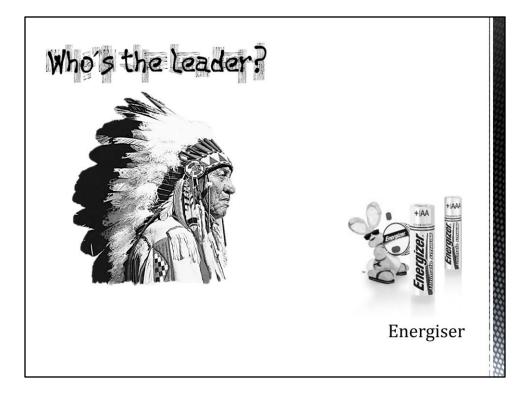
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



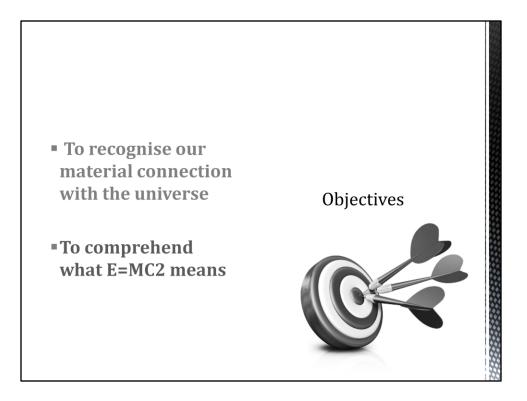
The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

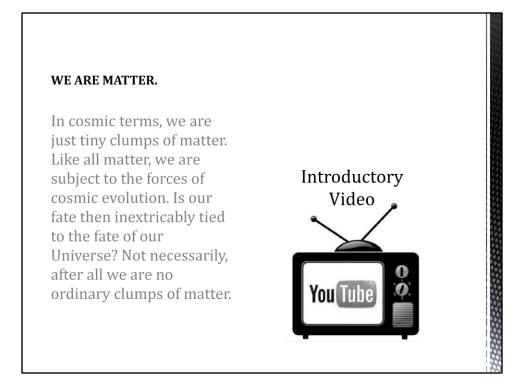
Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.



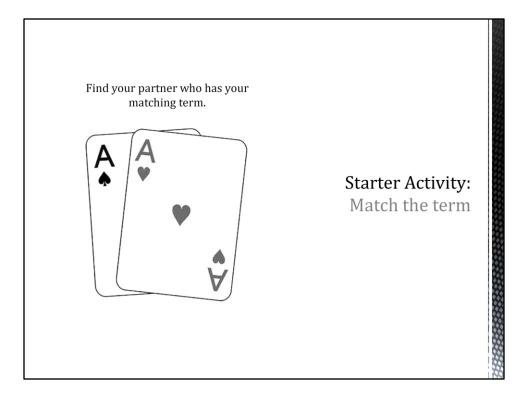
Participants sit in a circle. One person volunteers to leave the room. After they leave, the rest of the group chooses a 'leader'. The leader must perform a series of actions, such as clapping, tapping a foot, etc, that are copied by the whole group. The volunteer comes back into the room, stands in the middle and tries to guess who is leading the actions. The group protects the leader by not looking at him/her. The leader must change the actions at regular intervals, without getting caught. When the volunteer spots the leader, they join the circle, and the person who was the leader leaves the room to allow the group to choose a new leader.



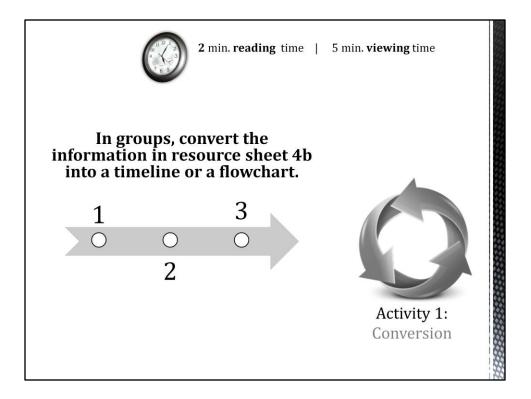
Share the objectives with the audience.



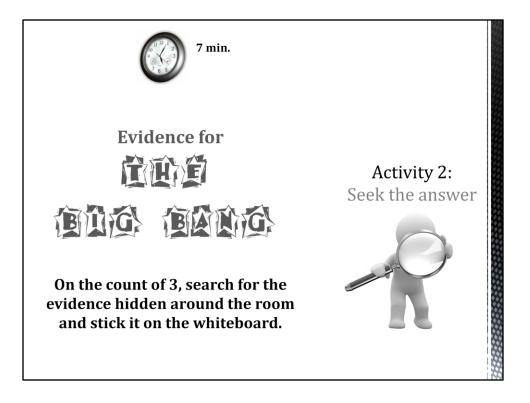
Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



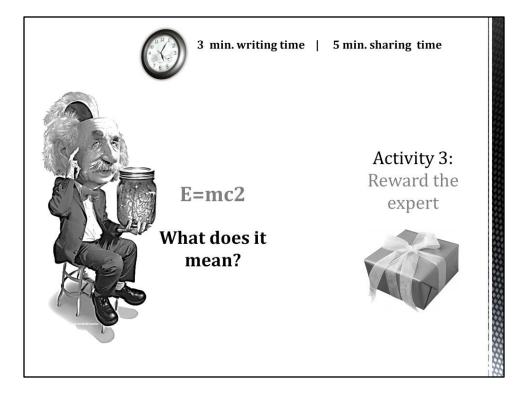
Cut out the choice of word pairs in resource sheet 4a. Ensure they are jumbled up before they are handed out.



Encourage the participants to draw and use text to create their timeline/flowchart.



Ensure the pieces of evidence in resource sheet 4c are cut out and hidden under the chairs of the room before the workshop starts.

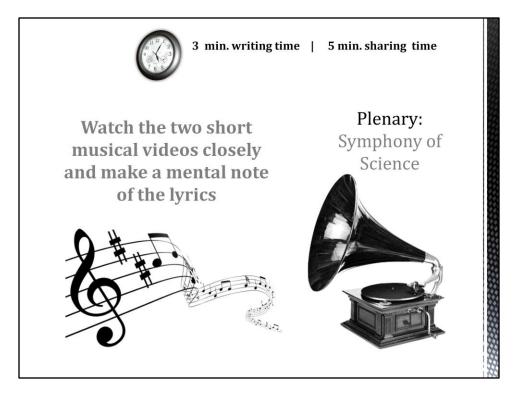


e=mc2 is Einstein's famous equation – possibly the most famous equation of all.

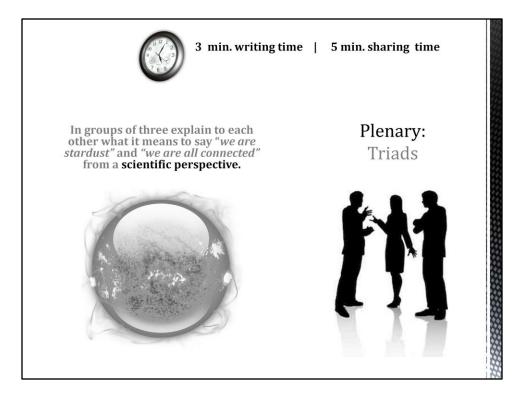
E stands for energy M stands for mass C stands for the speed of light

It simply means that matter and energy the same – matter and energy are interconvertible. Energy can be changed in to matter (e.g. nuclear fusion) and matter can be converted into energy (e.g. nuclear fission)

Give a reward to the participant who gives the best explanation.



Symphony of Science is a project from John D. Boswell, aka melodysheep, which aims to bring scientific knowledge and philosophy to the public, in a novel way, through the medium of music.



We are stardust:

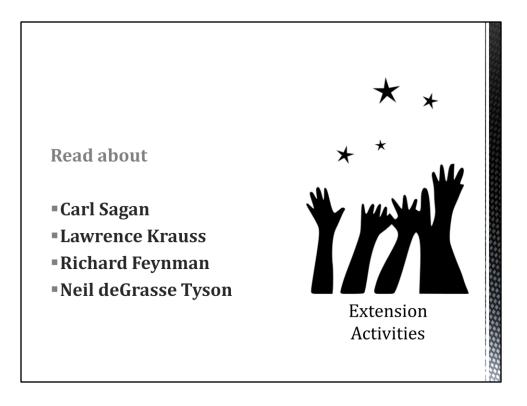
Shortly after The Big Bang, the only two elements that were around were hydrogen and helium. These clumped together to form the first generations of stars. Due to the extreme gravity in the core of these stars hydrogen and helium fused to form heavier and heavier elements (all the other elements in the periodic table – from gold to iron to molybdenum). When these supermassive stars went nova the explosion released all these heavier elements into the rest of space. Slowly the next generation of stars formed from the enriched guts of these exploded stars.

Our sun is a third generation star. All the atoms and molecules that make up our solar system were once part of a star (or stars) in the distant past that died and exploded. The atoms in our body were created in the furnaces of stars. We are literally stardust.

We are all connected:

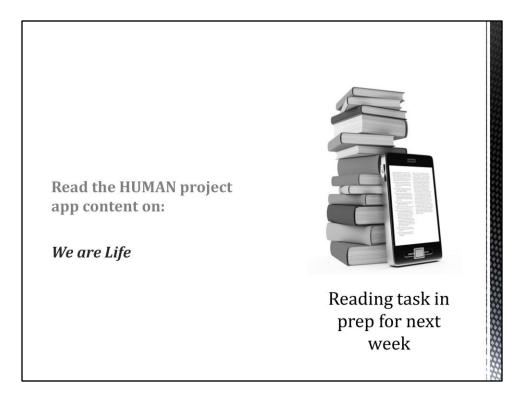
The most abundant elements in the universe are Hydrogen, Helium, Oxygen, Nitrogen and Carbon. The most abundant elements in our body are the same (with the exception of Helium which is chemically inert). There is nothing exceptional about what were are made of. We are connected at a material level with all matter in the universe.

Also, at the time of the big bang, all matter would have been quantum entangled. Another reason to believe we are all connected. All life on earth is based on DNA. All humans have 23 chromosomes. Biologically, we are connected with other humans, and all life on our planet.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



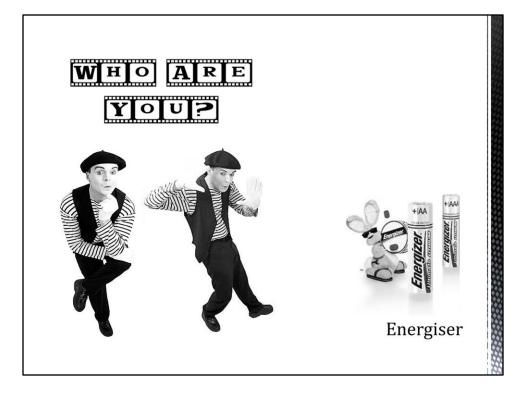
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



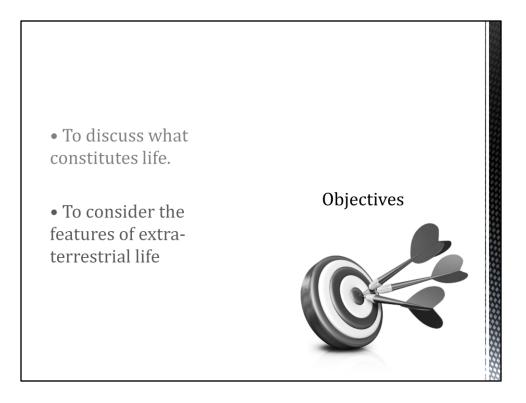
The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

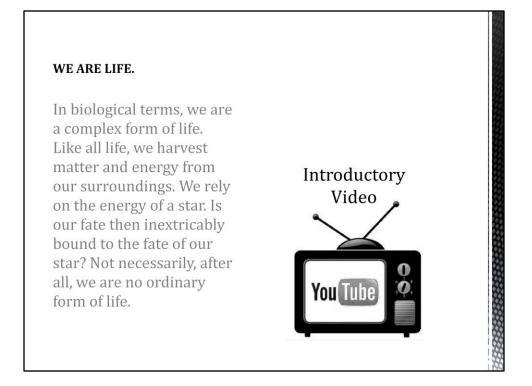
Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.



Ask for a volunteer to leave the room. While the volunteer is away, the rest of the participants decide on an occupation for him/her, such as a driver, or a fisherman. When the volunteer returns, the rest of the participants mime activities. The volunteer must guess the occupation that has been chosen for him/her from the activities that are mimed.



Share the objectives with the audience.



Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



In Pictionary participants are not allowed to speak. They may only use the whiteboard pen to draw the word.

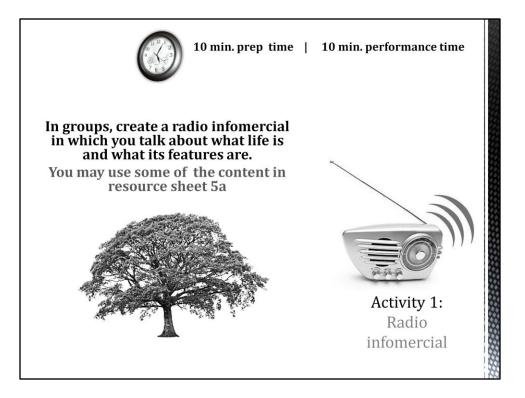
The facilitator divides the room into two groups.

Group 1 nominates a person to draw the word assigned to him by the facilitator. As the person draws the word, his/her team members try to guess what the word is.

The facilitator keep track of the number of seconds. The aim is to guess the word in as short a time period as possible.

Once Group 1 guesses the word, the same process is repeated with group 2.

After a few rounds, the team with the least number of overall seconds wins.



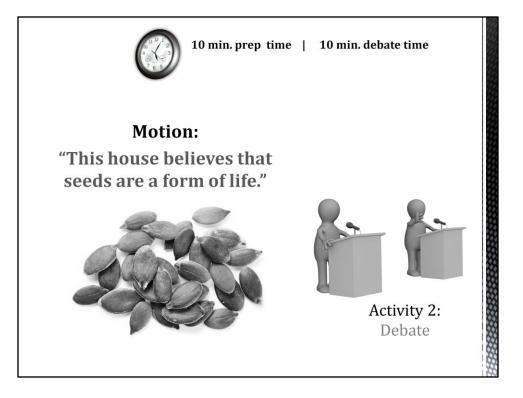
Divide the audience into groups of 5-7

Give the resource sheet 5a (though inform them they are free to add material from their own knowledge)

They have ten minutes to prepare their radio infomercial about life. The infomercial mustn't be more than a minute and a half long.

Invite group 1 to announce their infomercial before the rest of the audience. However, ensure the rest of the audience have their backs turned (so that they can only hear what group 1 says and can't see them).

When group 1 is done the rest of the groups follow suit.

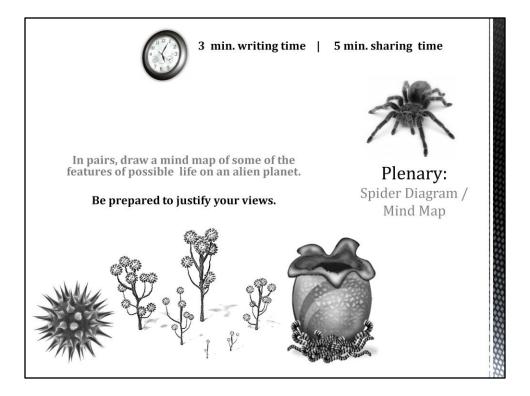


There will not be time to do a forma debate. This is more an informal debate that requires the participants to think about what is living and what isn't.

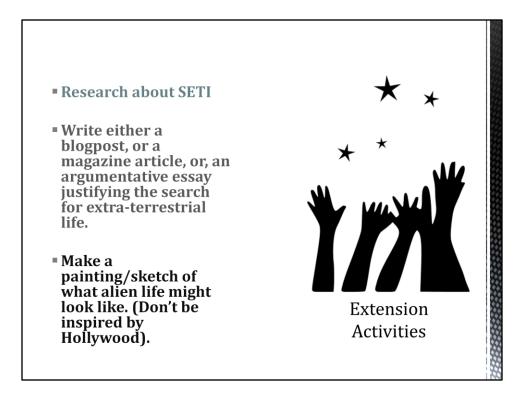
There are many ways to do an informal group debate.

One way to do it is to divide the class into two opposing groups and get them to face each other off.

Each team gets the opportunity to make one point and the other team rebuts it or counter-argues against it.

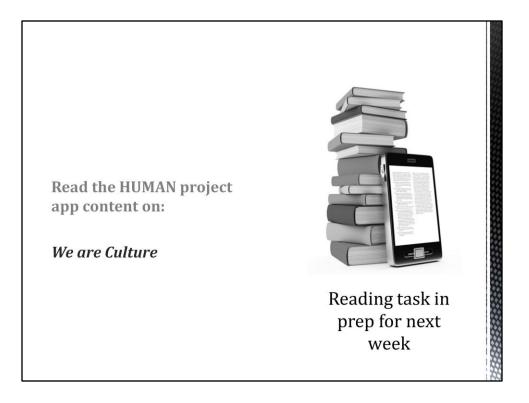


Encourage participants to be creative and think freely – but to try and base their thinking on some degree of scientific plausibility too.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



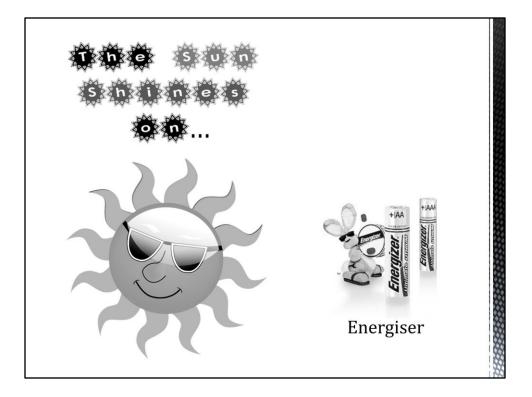
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



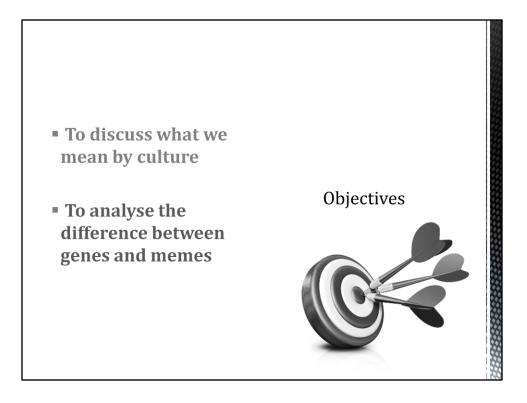
The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

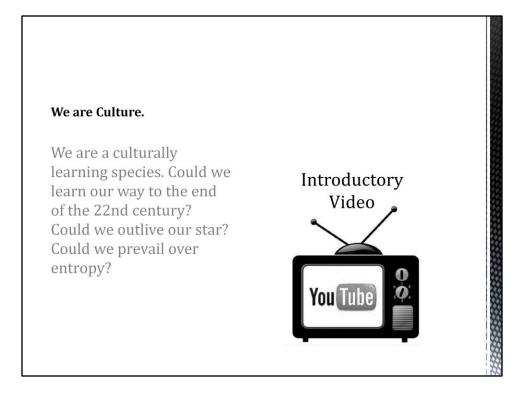
Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.



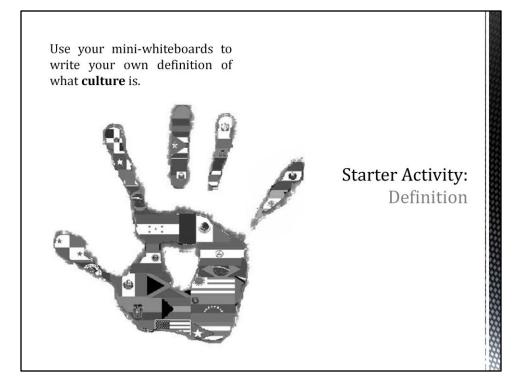
Participants sit or stand in a tight circle with one person in the middle. The person in the middle shouts out "the sun shines on..." and names a colour or articles of clothing that some in the group possess. For example, "the sun shines on all those wearing blue" or "the sun shines on all those wearing socks" or "the sun shines on all those with brown eyes". All the participants who have that attribute must change places with one another. The person in the middle tries to take one of their places as they move, so that there is another person left in the middle without a place. The new person in the middle shouts out "the sun shines on..." and names a different colour or type of clothing.



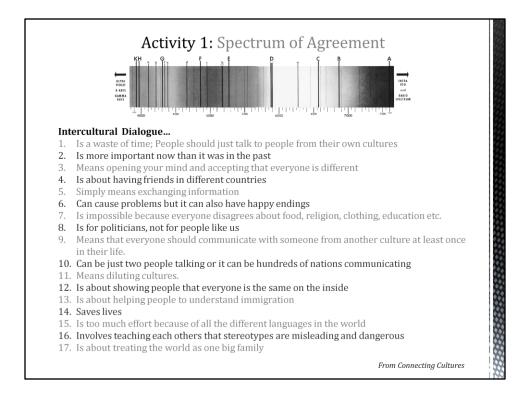
Share the objectives with the audience.



Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).

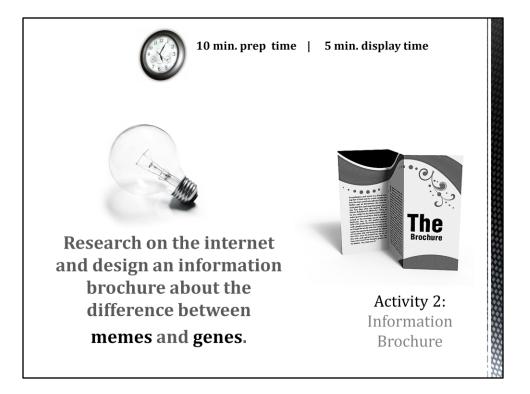


Encourage participants to write their own definition of 'culture'. Be sure to inform them there is no right or wrong answer – just their own definition of culture.



Prepare A4 sheets with the words 'Strongly Agree' 'Not Sure' 'Strongly Disagree' and place them in three different areas of the room.

Display each statement and ask the participants to position themselves by one of the three headings.



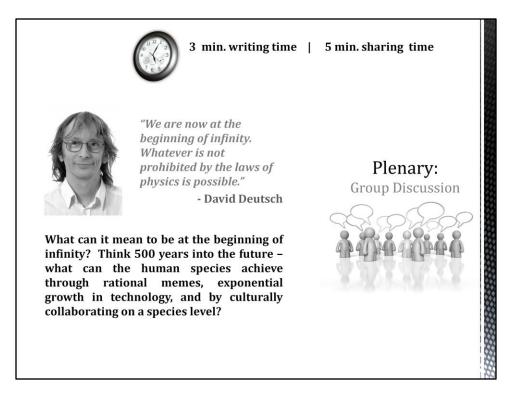
Divide participants into groups of five. Give them each an A4-sized thin-cardboard paper.

Remind them that they have only 10 minutes prep time. It would be advisable if each participant did a different task – the idea is to get them to work collaboratively. So one person may research information on genes and another person may fold/cut the cardboard paper into the shape they prefer for the brochure. Another person may start drawing/designing.

Encourage participants to be creative with their brochure.

At the end of ten minutes, each group displays their brochure and the audience votes for their favourite. for expediency, they may simply stand next to the brochure they like the most. (They may not vote for their own brochure).

Have a reward (like chocolate bars) for the team with the best brochure.



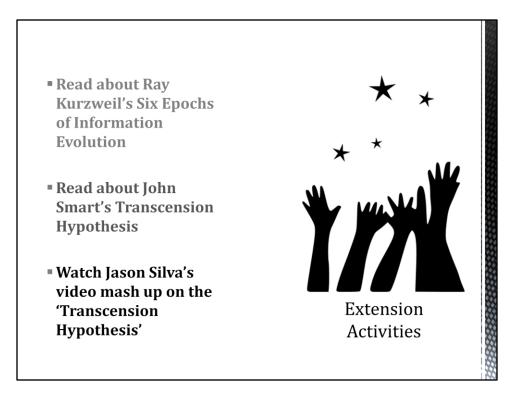
Encourage all participants to share their views.

David Deutsch goes on to say that, "We are at the beginning of infinity and will always be at the beginning of infinity." That's what *infinity* implies. We have infinite time to see the hopes dreams and ambitions of our species in particular and life in general play out.

Ray Kurzweil points out that the exponential progress in technology means that in the next 100 years we won't see 100 years worth of progress we'd see the equivalent of 20,000 years worth of progress.

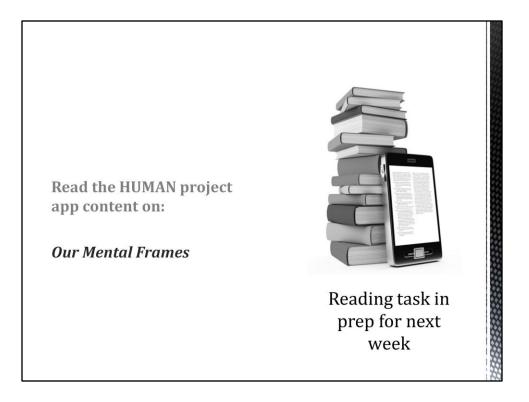
We already have Google self driving cars and Google glass in the year 2013. What will things be like in the year 2053? Moore's law is limiting in that it only applies to the number of transistors on a circuit. However, the same principle may be applied to all information technologies, including decoding genes; temporal and spatial resolution of brain scans; chip speed, price performance; and miniaturisation...

The merger of biological and nonbiological intelligence, immortal humans integrated with software, and greater-than-human intelligence that expands outward in the universe at the speed of light – is that our destiny?



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



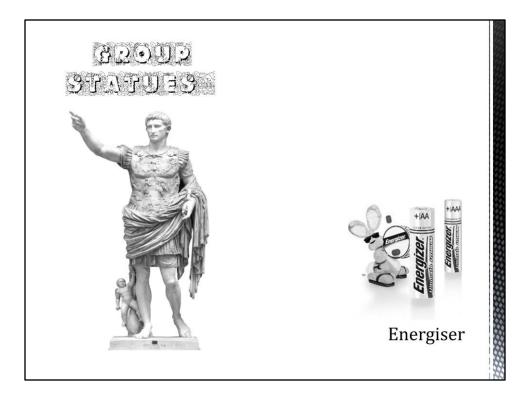
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

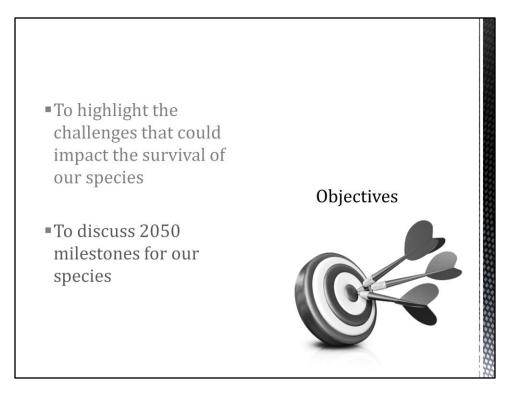
These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.

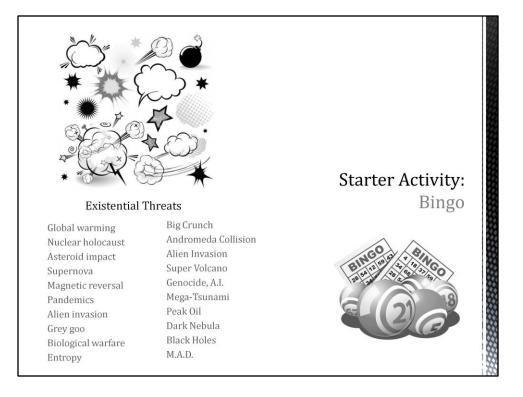


Ask the group to move around the room, loosely swinging their arms and gently relaxing their heads and necks. After a short while, shout out a word. The group must form themselves into statues that describe the word. For example, the facilitator shouts "peace". All the participants have to instantly adopt, without talking, poses that show what 'peace' means to them. Repeat the exercise several times.

Possible words to shout out: Peace, war, fishing, golf, football...



Share the objectives with the audience.



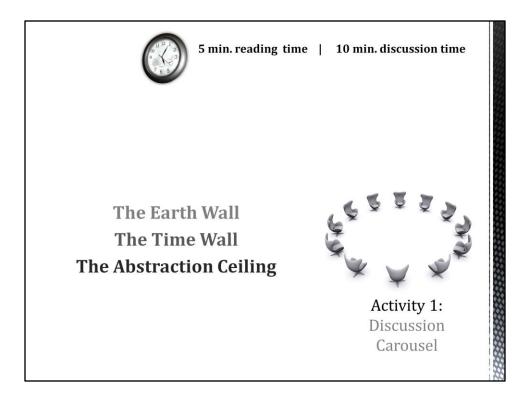
Ask participants to choose any 9 existential threats from the list and write it down on their bingo card.

The facilitator then calls out all the existential threats one after the other at random.

The facilitator informs the audience that there are 7 prizes up for grabs. Encourage participants to call out "Bingo' if they have ticked the appropriate rows or columns: Top, middle, and bottom row Left, middle, and right column Full-house (All the names on the individual's card)

Be sure to have at least 7 rewards (chocolate bars should suffice).

If there are two participants who claim the same prize, the first person to say 'Bingo' gets the prize.



Assign the numbers 1, 2, or 3, to each of the participants. Give them copies of page 23 in *the HUMAN project* e-book.

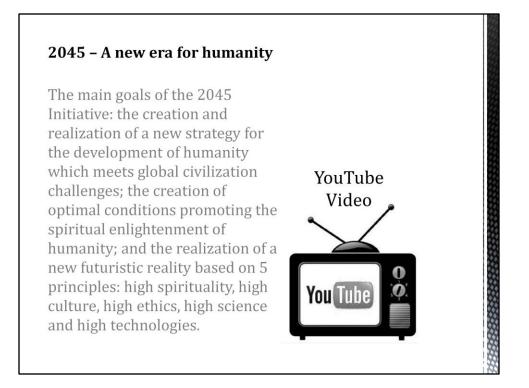
Group 1 reads about the Earth Wall Group 2 reads about the Time Wall Group 3 reads about The Abstraction Ceiling

While the participants are reading, the facilitator arranges the chairs in two concentric circles (with the chairs in the inner circle facing the chairs in the outer circle).

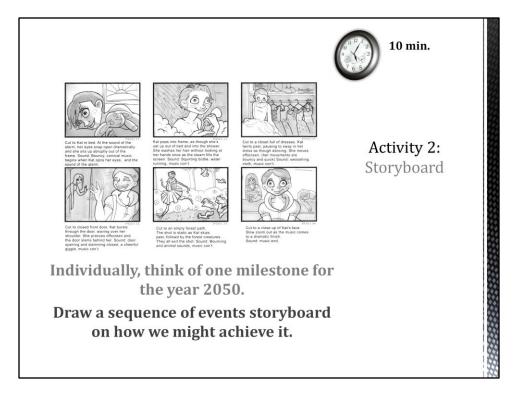
Once participants have read the text, they choose a chair. Earth Wall participants take the inner circle. Abstraction and Time wall participants take the outer circle.

When the facilitator says, "Start," the participants share their understanding of what they've read with the person facing them.

After two minutes the participants in the outer circle move one seat to the right and the process continues for one or two more rounds till everyone has an idea of all 3 walls.



Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



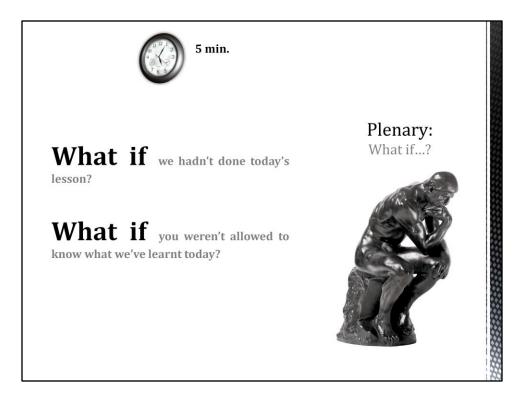
Remind the participants this is not a test of their drawing skills but rather a task to encourage their creativity.

Stick figures are fine.

The idea is to think of *one* milestone for 2050 (like flying cars, or Humans on Mars, or uploading human memories into computers) and draw the sequence of events that will make it happen.

Participants are free to add dates and dialogue, if they wish.

Remind them that they only have 10 min. so a sense of urgency is important to complete the task.



Elicit responses from participants about their personal responses to the above two statements.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



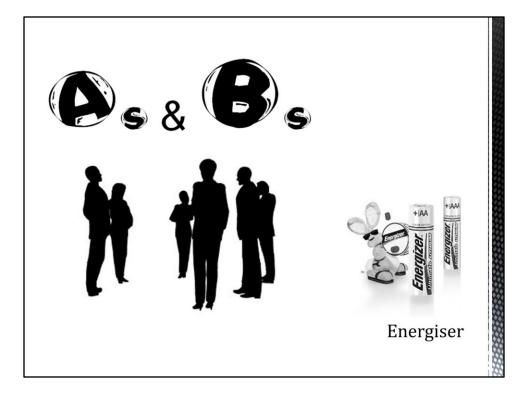
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



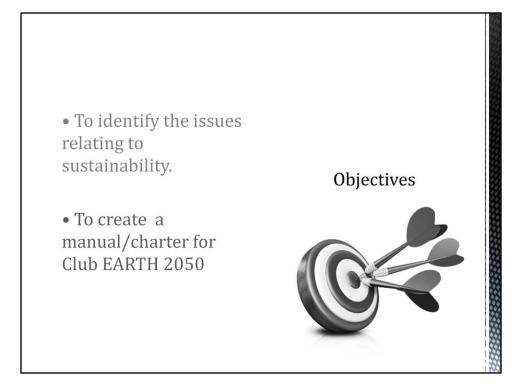
The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

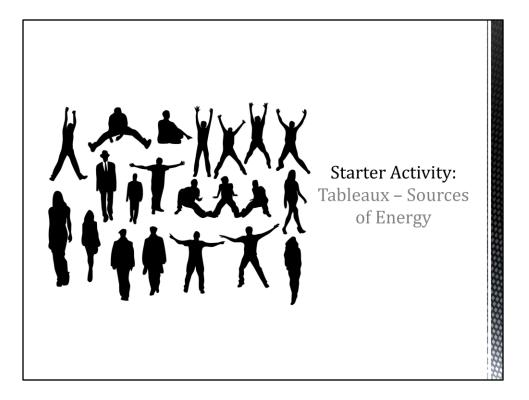
Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.



Ask everyone to choose silently someone in the room that is their 'A' person and another person who is their 'B' person. There are no particular criteria on which to base their choices – selections are entirely up to individuals. Once everyone has made their choices, tell them to get as close to their respective 'A' person as possible, while getting as far away from their 'B' person. People can move quickly but should not grab or hold anyone. After a few minutes, participants stop and reverse the process, getting close to their 'B' persons and avoiding their 'A' persons.

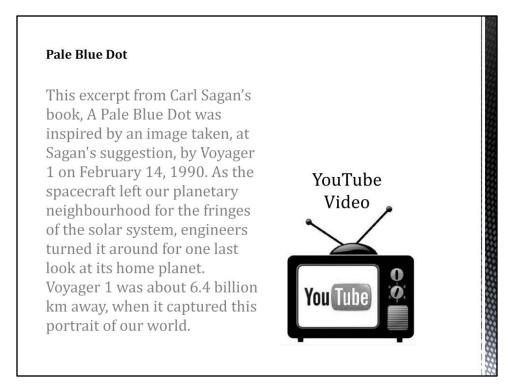


Share the objectives with the audience.



Divide participants into groups. Each group creates a tableaux of one of the forms of energy: Wind energy, Solar Energy, Tidal Energy, Nuclear energy, Zero-point energy, Fossil Fuels

(Zero-point energy is the energy possessed by the very fabric of space even in a total vacuum).



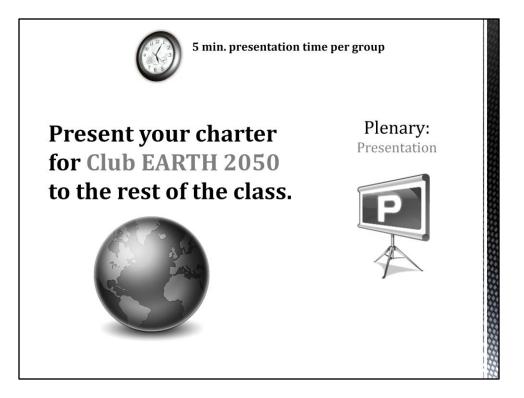
Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



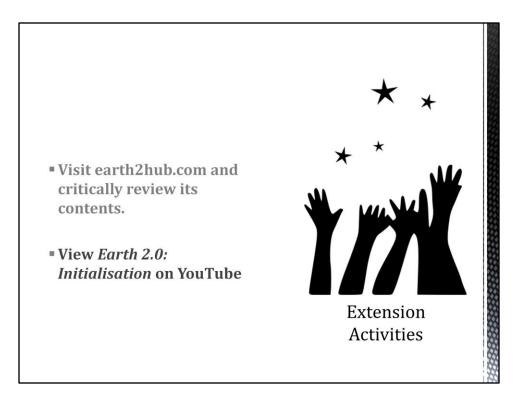
Hand out resource sheet 8b and ask participants to create an earth manual for Club EARTH 2050.

They focus on : Mission Statement Club Members How the governors will be chosen Issues to tackle How to amend the charter.

"You are human. Conduct yourself wisely." These could be the first words of our evolving Earth Manual. After 10,000 years of trial and error and our recent advances in Earth systems science, we know quite a bit. We can now use our understanding to design new sets of smarter practices with fewer unintended consequences, some to enable us to use Earth's physical and biological processes wisely (e.g., how much fish can we take without causing collapse in fish stocks in our oceans), some to create our own parallel systems (e.g., fish farming). Our Earth didn't come with a manual but now we're smart enough to make one. By 2050 we should have gone through quite a few major revisions.



In groups, participants present their charter to the rest of the audience. 5 min. per group Ensure all participants in a group speak.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



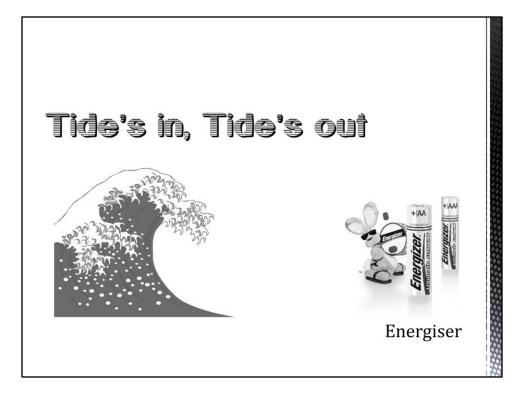
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



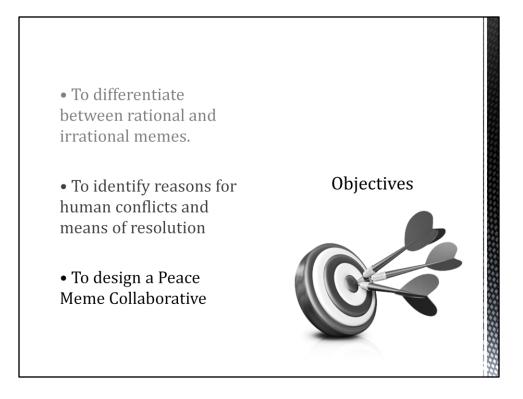
The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

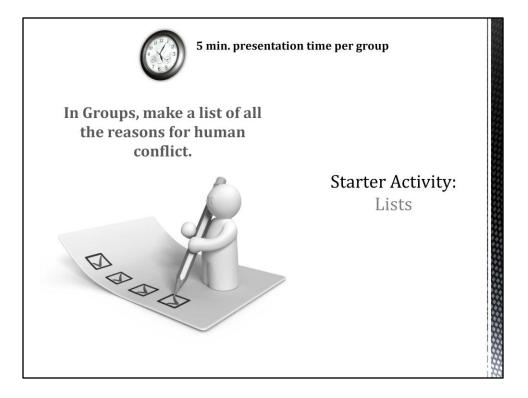
Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.



Draw a line representing the seashore and ask participants to stand behind the line. When the facilitator shouts "Tide's out!", everyone jumps forwards over the line. When the leader shouts "Tide's in!", everyone jumps backwards over the line. If the facilitator shouts "Tide's out!" twice in a row, participants who move have to drop out of the game.



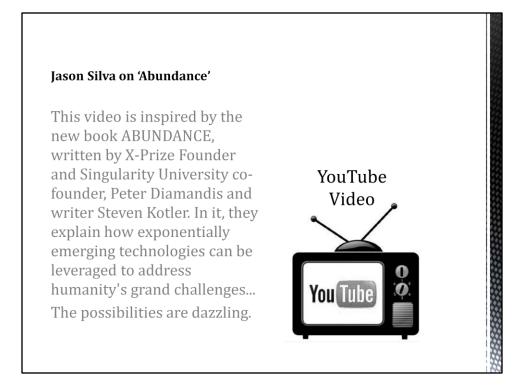
Share the objectives with the audience.



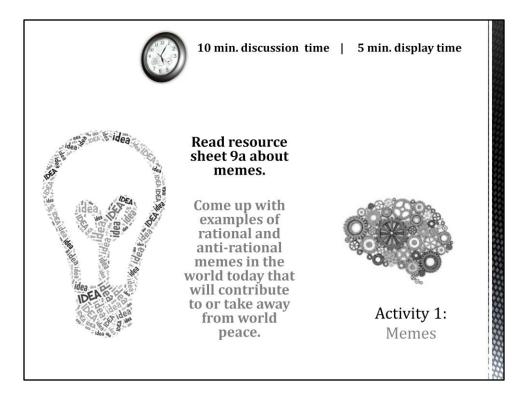
Remind participants they only have three minutes for this task – so try and create a sense of urgency and competition.

At the end of three minutes, ask each group to share their reasons for human conflict.

This activity is just a quick way to get participants to think about human conflict and the psychological, political, religious, ideological and economic reason behind it.



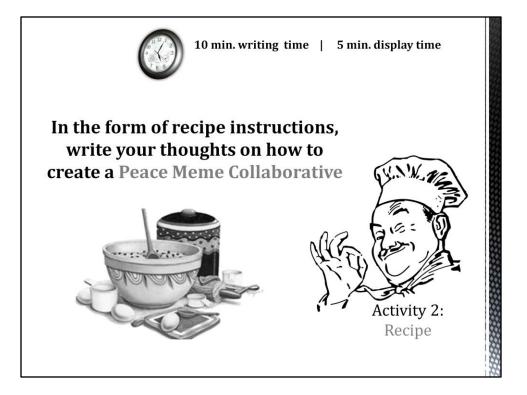
Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



10 min. discussion time | 5 min. display time

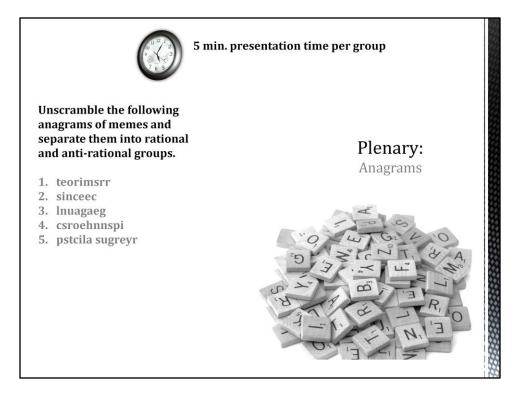
Hand out resource sheet 9a about memes.

Divide the audience into groups of 4-5. Ask them to come up with examples of rational and anti-rational memes in the world today that will contribute to or take away from world peace.



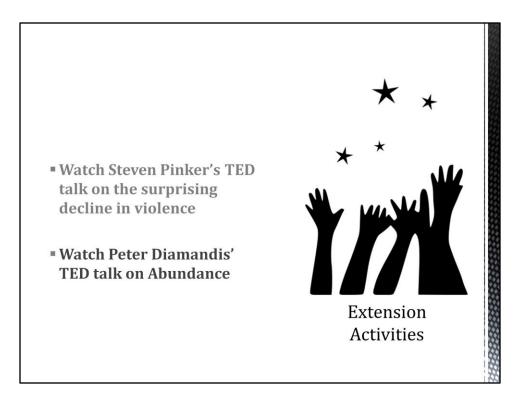
10 min. writing time | 5 min. display time

In the form of recipe instructions, participants write their thoughts on how to create a Peace Meme Collaborative



Participants unscramble anagrams of memes and separate them into rational and anti-rational groups. (Terrorism, religion, language, censorship, plastic surgery,)

It proves too difficult for the participants, then the facilitator may give away the first letter of the word and/or the last letter.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



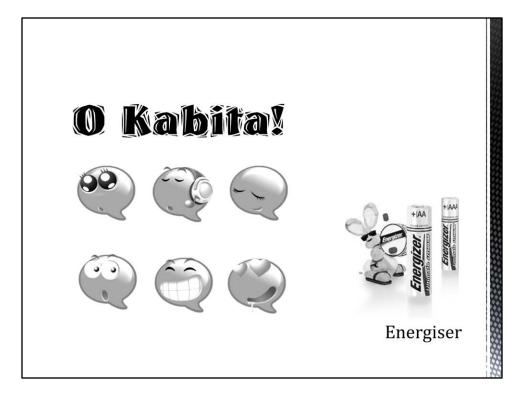
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

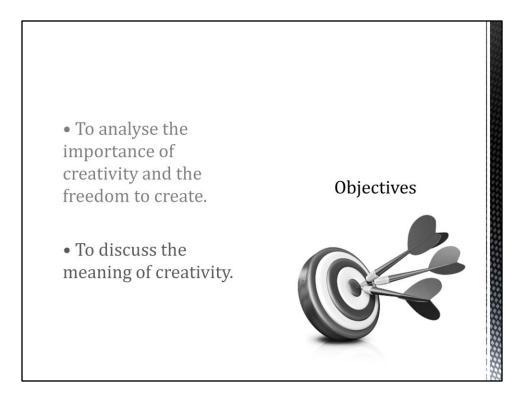
These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.

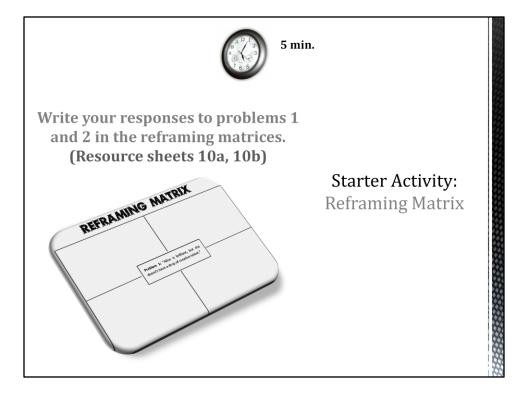


Everyone in turn has to say "O Kabita!" (or another name) in as many different ways as possible, for example with anger, with fear, with laughter, and so on.

Encourage the participants to walk around and say "O Kabita " to different people in different ways.

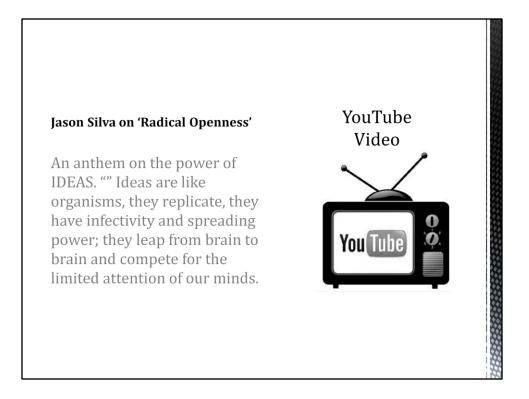


Share the objectives with the audience.

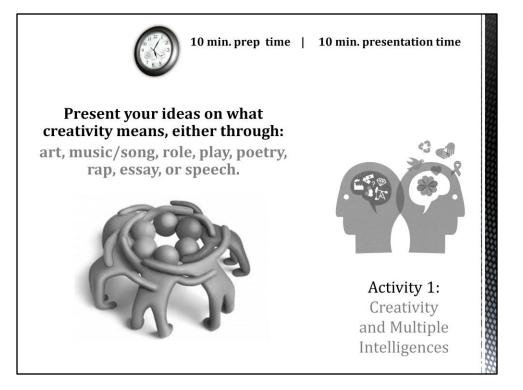


The Reframing Matrix is a lateral thinking strategy by Edward de Bono. The participants need to read the statement in the central grid and write their responses in the four empty frames .

This is a good way to get participants to review their perceptions and misconceptions about what creativity is.



Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



Divide the audience into groups based on ability. They are required to present their ideas on what creativity means, either through: art, music/song, role, play, poetry, rap, essay, or speech.

Encourage participants choose diverse options. It would not be ideal, for instance, if everyone choose essay.



The classroom transforms into a press conference to announce the idea of a <u>Universal</u> <u>Freedom to Create</u>. The aim of this task is to tease out what this Universal Freedom to Create might mean, and what implications it might have.

Choose

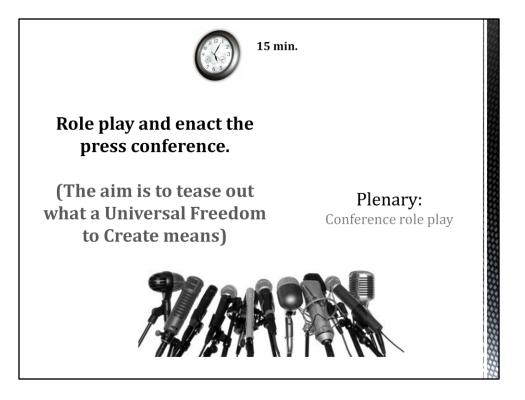
- A panel of expert speakers who will make a statement.
- A selection of reporters who will question the experts and quiz them for more information.

Use information from resource sheet 10c

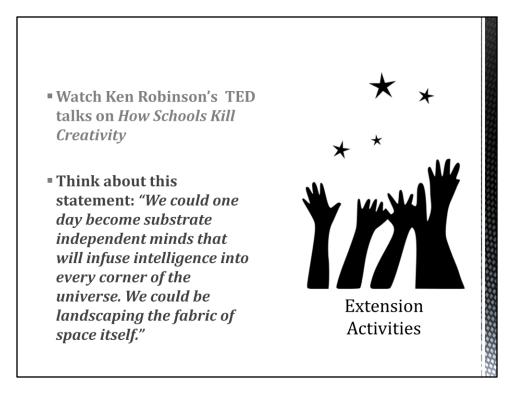
Encourage participants to get into the mood and take the activity seriously.

Universal Freedom to Create:

Imagine who we might become once all of us are free to spend our lives on advancing the ongoing human project. We could transform the very essence of what it means to ascend as a species. Perhaps it will be the wisdom and beauty of our universal creations that would become the measure of our advancement.

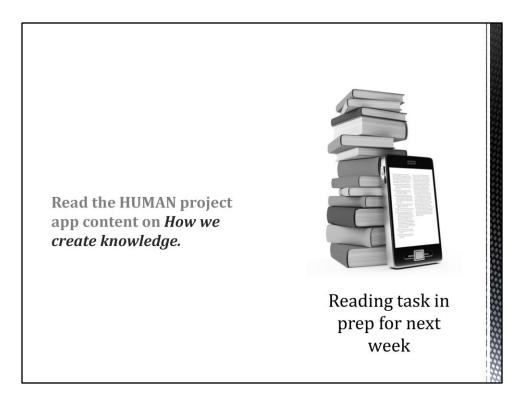


Encourage participants to get into the mood and take the activity seriously.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



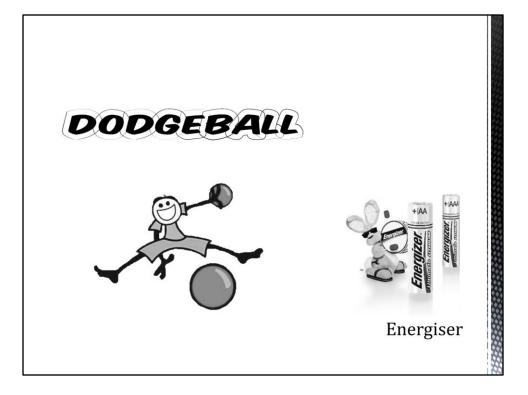
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



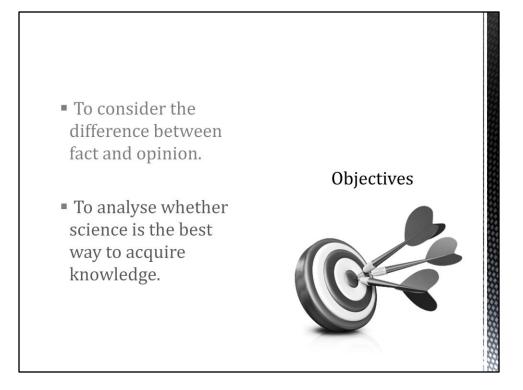
The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

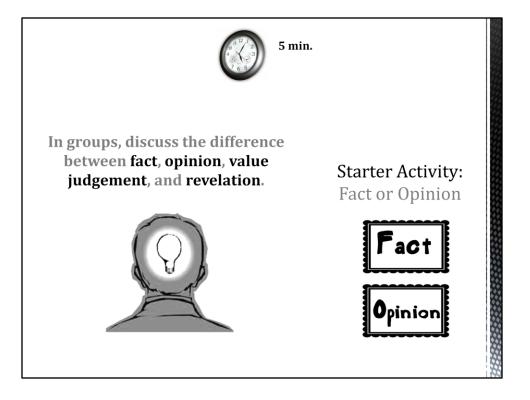
Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.



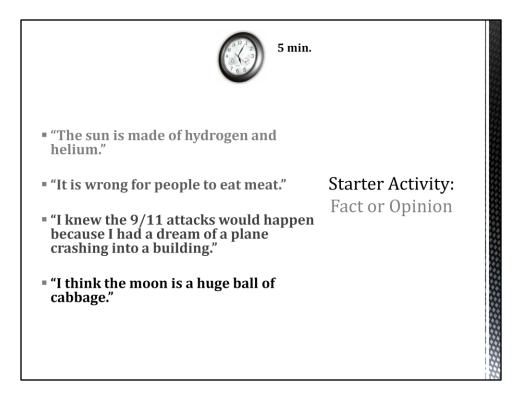
Have a soft ball ready. Divide the audience into two teams. The aim is for each team to the throw the soft ball at the legs of the opposing team. If they successfully do so then the person hit is out. The team that loses all its players is the loser.



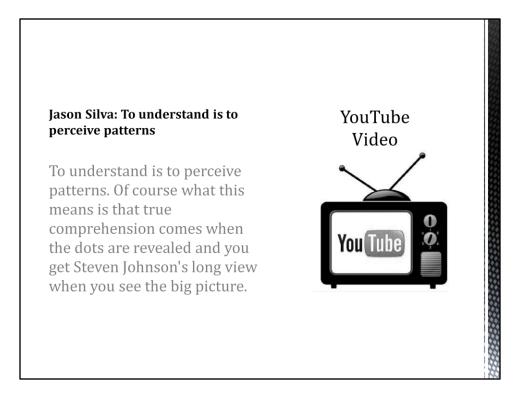
Share the objectives with the audience.



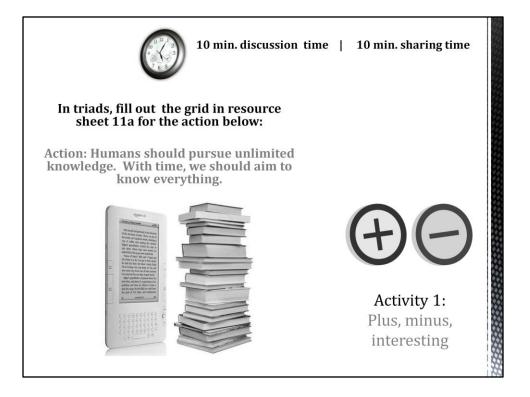
Consider asking participants for examples of each.



Ask the participants to decide which one of these statements is a fact, opinion, value judgement, or revelation.



Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



Divide the audience into triads. Hand out resource sheet 11a. Participants fill in the grid for the action below:

Action: Humans should pursue unlimited knowledge. With time, we should aim to know everything.

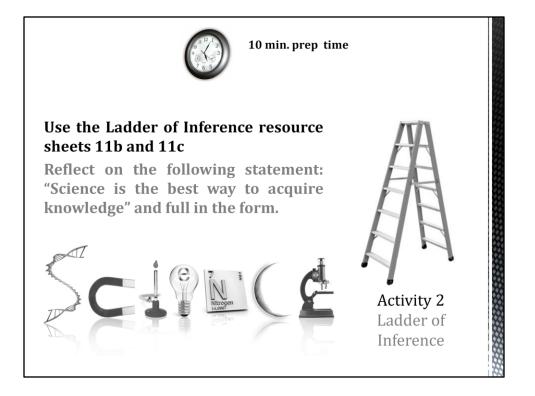
Plus, minus, interesting: In the column underneath "Plus," write down all of the possible positive consequences of taking the action. Underneath "Minus," write down all of the negative effects. In the "Interesting" column, write down all of the "interesting" implications and possible outcomes of taking the action. These may not immediately seem to be good or bad, but could, possibly, lead to new opportunities.

Participants assign a positive or negative score.

Example: Under *plus,* they may write: knowing everything would mean we'd find a cure for all diseases . +5

Under *minus,* they may write: knowing everything would mean we'd have access to knowledge of how to destroy the planet. -10

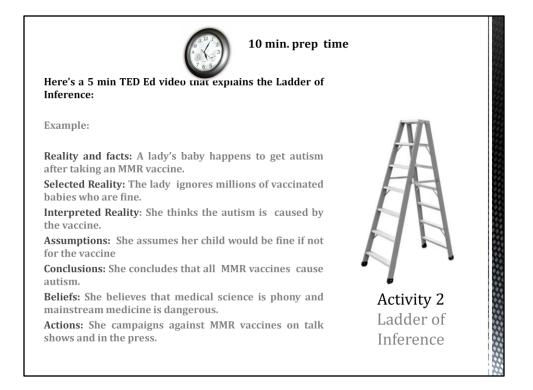
Under interesting, participants may assign a positive or a negative score.



Ladder of inference is a useful technique to figure out whether one has leapt to the wrong conclusion. We are inundated with information, fall under peer pressure, and are influenced by social networking. It is not inconceivable that we occasionally are wrong about our beliefs. On the flip side, oftentimes, we may be right about them too.

The Ladder of Inference describes the often preconscious process we take to get from a fact to a decision or action. The thinking stages can be seen as rungs on a ladder:

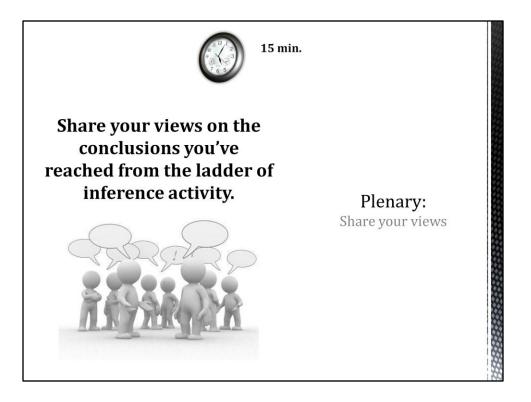
Participants follow the above steps based on their already existing belief of whether or not science is the best way to acquire knowledge. Regardless of whether they agree or disagree, ask them to go through the steps of the ladder for them to see how they arrive at their beliefs and actions.



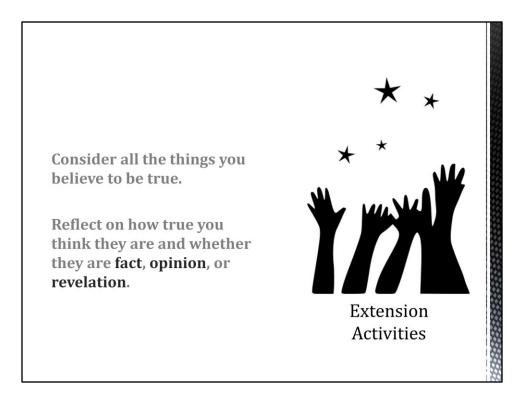
Ladder of inference is a useful technique to figure out whether one has leapt to the wrong conclusion. We are inundated with information, fall under peer pressure, and are influenced by social networking. It is not inconceivable that we occasionally are wrong about our beliefs. On the flip side, oftentimes, we may be right about them too.

The Ladder of Inference describes the often preconscious process we take to get from a fact to a decision or action. The thinking stages can be seen as rungs on a ladder:

Here's a 5 min TED Ed video that explains the Ladder of Inference: <u>http://ed.ted.com/lessons/rethinking-thinking-trevor-maber</u>

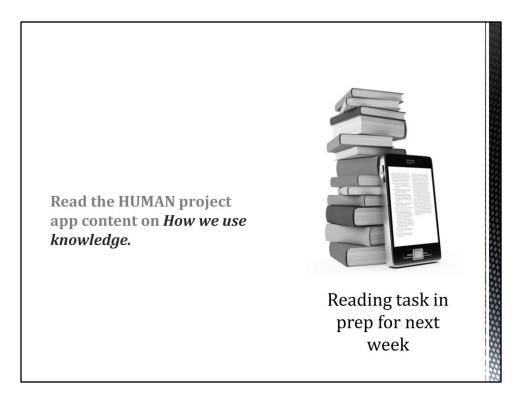


Participants share their views on how they arrived at their belief and actions about whether science is the best way to acquire knowledge.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



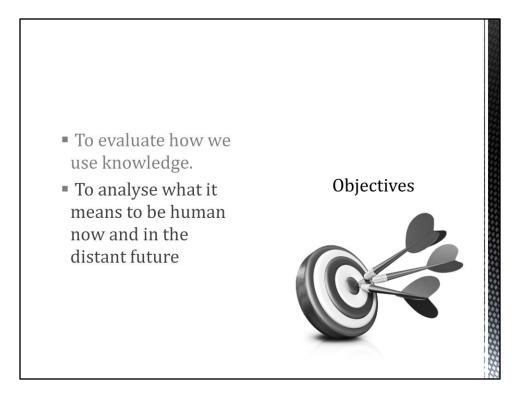
The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

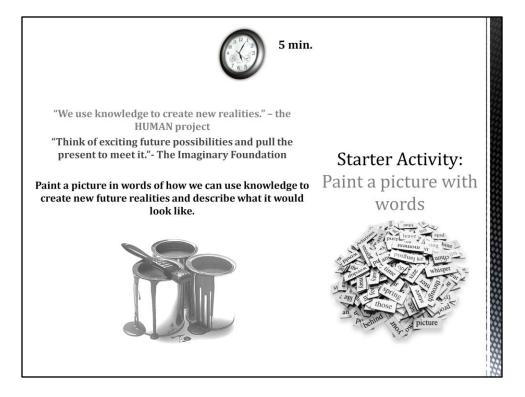
Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.



The group forms a circle or a line. The facilitator teaches everyone the simple chant "Sagidi sagidi sapopo". Every time the group chants "Sagidi sagidi sapopo", the facilitator makes a different action, such as clicking fingers or clapping, to the rhythm of the chant. With each new repetition of the chant, each person copies the actions of the person to their left so that everyone is always one move behind the person to their left.



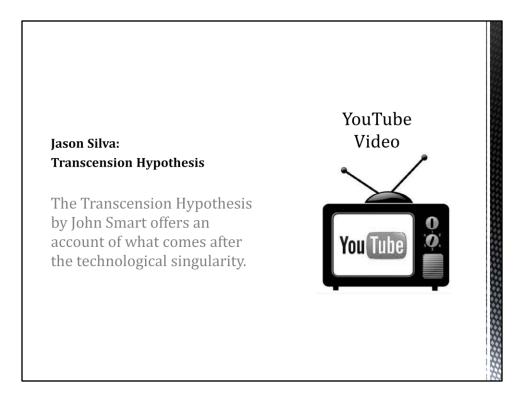
Share the objectives with the audience.



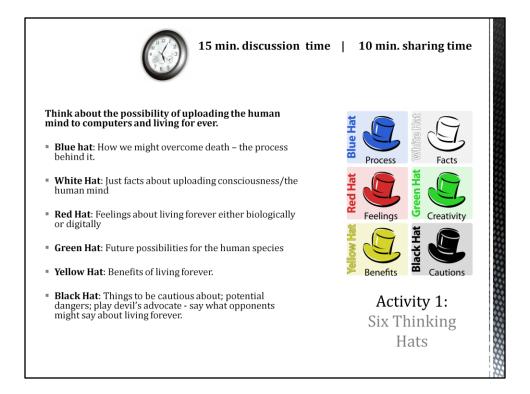
Ask participants to paint a picture in words of how we can use knowledge to create new future realities and describe what it would look like.

This is just a fancy way of asking them to write a descriptive piece about what an exciting future would look like.

100 words should suffice. Remind them of the time. Encourage them to use metaphors, similes, personification, and adjectives.



Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



Divide the audience into 6 groups. Assign of the different coloured hats to each group.

1. Introduce Edward de Bono:

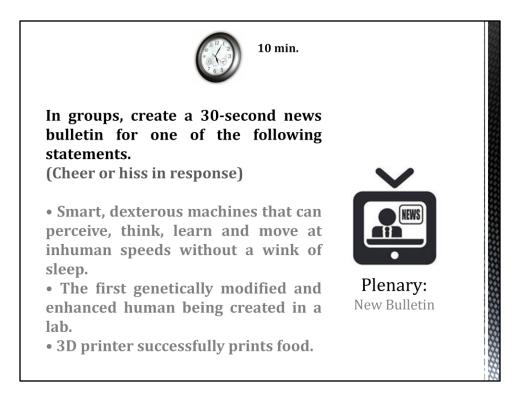
Edward de Bono (born 19 May 1933) is a Maltese physician, author, inventor and consultant. He originated the term lateral thinking, wrote the book *Six Thinking Hats* and is a proponent of the deliberate teaching of thinking as a subject in schools.

2. Explain what Lateral Thinking is:

Lateral thinking is solving problems through an indirect and creative approach, using reasoning that is not immediately obvious and involving ideas that may not be obtainable by using only traditional step-by-step logic.

3. Explain that we'll be starting with a lateral thinking exercise called 'Six thinking Hats'.

The term Six Thinking Hats is used to describe the tool for group discussion and individual thinking. "Six Thinking Hats" and the associated idea parallel thinking provide a means for groups to plan thinking processes in a detailed and cohesive way, and in doing so to think together more effectively.

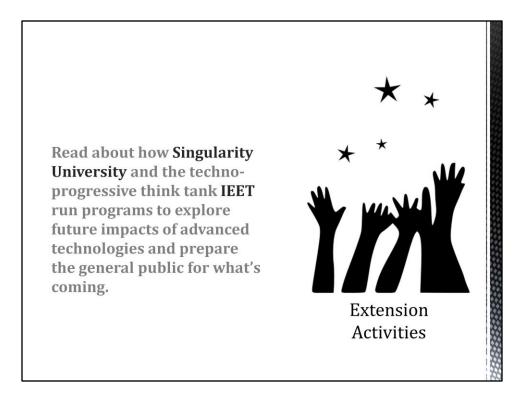


Divide the audience into 3 groups and give each group one of the above news stories.

Each group creates a news bulletin about that news story. The group works on the content together, but then one participant is chosen by the group to be the news reader.

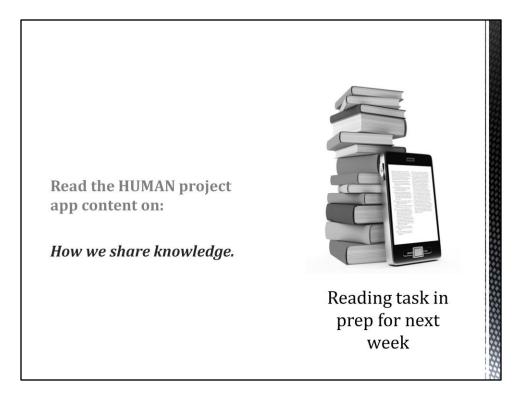
Encourage the news reader to adopt the tone and demeanour of a professional news reader.

At the end of the news bulletin the rest of the students cheer or hiss, depending on their personal response to the story.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



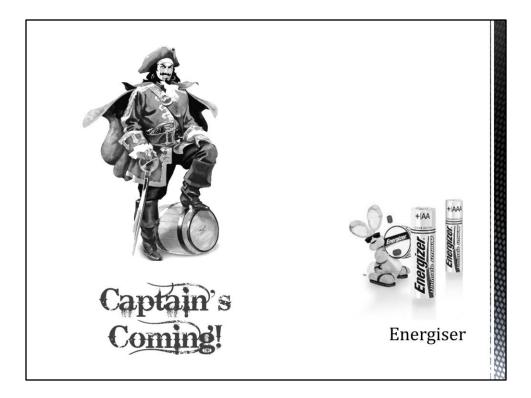
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.



Assign one person to be the "Captain." The role of the Captain is call out the actions and dismiss the players who don't do the actions quick enough or who break from character. Once the captain calls an action, each player has 3-4 seconds to start performing the action. If they don't find a group fast enough or perform the right action, they are out of the game. Here is an explanation of each of the actions...

Captain's Coming!: Everyone stands at "attention" (in a salute), and they can't move from this position Captain's Coming!: until the caller says, "At Ease!" If they laugh or break from the attention, they are dismissed.

To the ship!: Players run to the right.

To the shore!: Players run to the left.

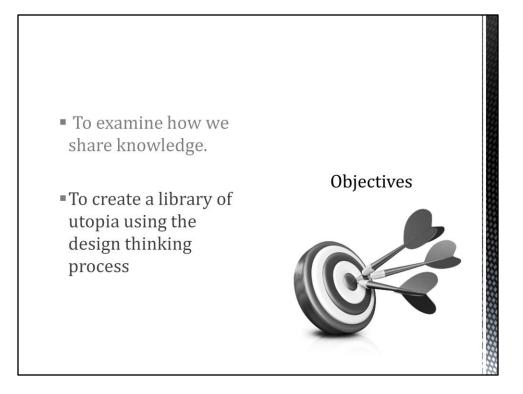
Man Overboard!: One person drops to one knee the other stands behind them, puts a hand on their shoulder. Both scan the ocean for the overboard man

Crows Nest!: Three players stand backs to each other and lock arms at the elbows to form the crows nest.

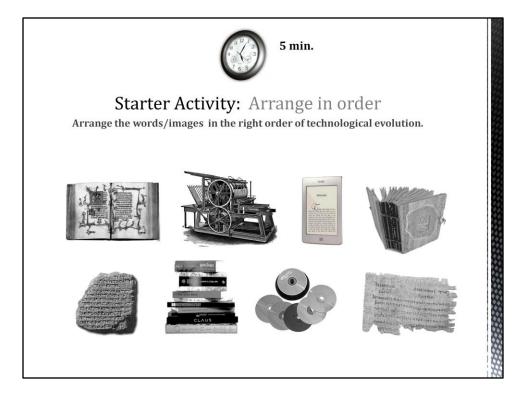
Mess Table!: Four players squat in a circle like sitting at table and pretend to eat like they haven't eaten in days. Tell them to make really loud eating sounds like "YUM YUM YUM YUM!"

Walk the Plank!: Five people stand in a single file row hands on the shoulders of person in front of them

Mermaid!: each player individually thrust out right hip, places right hand on that hip, takes left hand and makes a big exaggerated wave and yells out "howdy sailor!" (this one is basically for your own entertainment as it looks hilarious and it gets the participants laughing) - from *Teampedia.net*



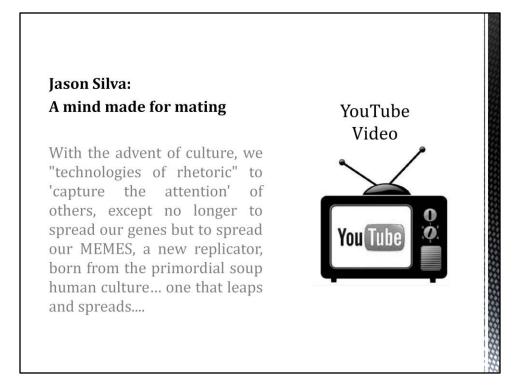
Share the objectives with the audience.



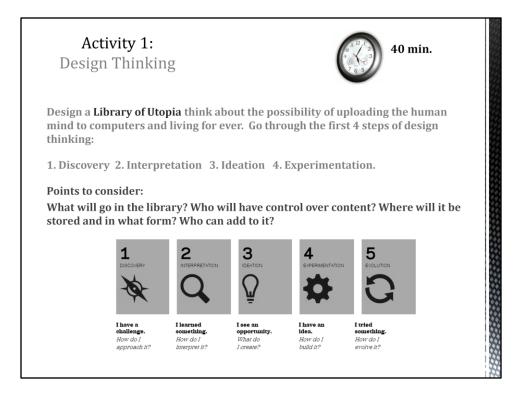
Participants arrange the words in resource sheet 13a in the right order of technological evolution.

Correct order:

Clay tablets, papyrus, papyri books, block-printed books, moveable type printers, paperbacks, CDs, Kindle (The difference between a CD book read on a monitor and Kindle is that the Kindle is an e-book "printed" on digital ink – it cannot be read in darkness because it is not backlit – which is less stress on the eye than a computer screen).



Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



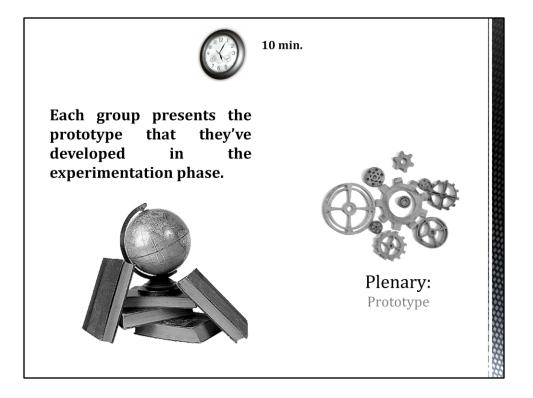
Divide the audience into groups of 5.

In step 1 participants do research on the idea of a Library of Utopia. Encourage them to think about why, what, where, who, how.

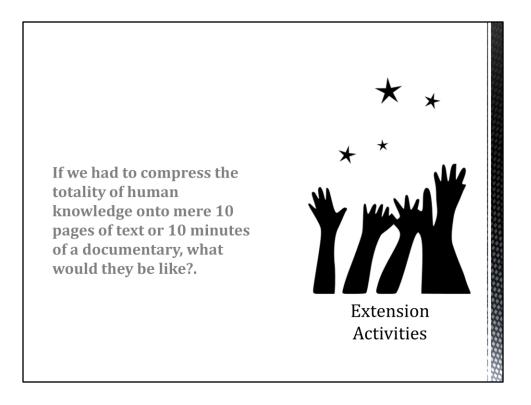
In step 2, participants discuss and interpret the findings of their research. They are encouraged to tell stories about what a Library of Utopia might look like and what effect it can have on humans.

In step 3, participants ideate: they actively start brainstorming ideas on how to make this library happen. Encourage participants to write down their thoughts, suggestions, and ideas on as many post-its and stick it on a flip chart. In this phase of brainstorming, there is no right or wrong answer – just a lot of thinking outside the box. So for example, ask them how would they design a library of Utopia with just \$100 or how would they design it if they had superpowers.

In Step 4, they build a prototype of their Library of Utopia. For want of time, the participants may simply explain using words. At this stage they only share it with others in their own group.

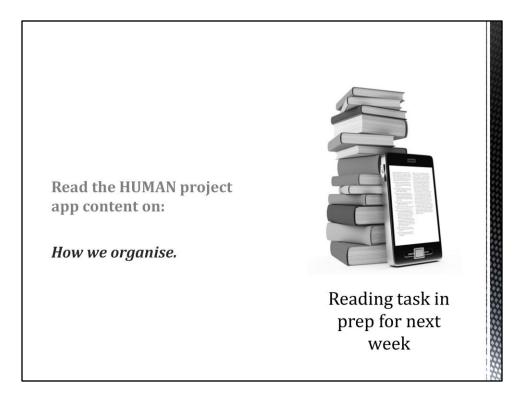


Each group presents their prototype (or idea) to the rest of the audience. (2-3 min. max. per group.)



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



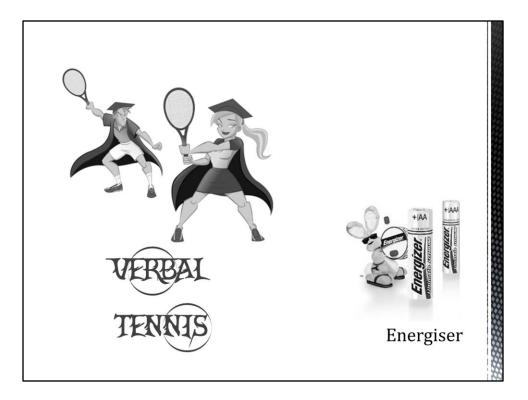
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.



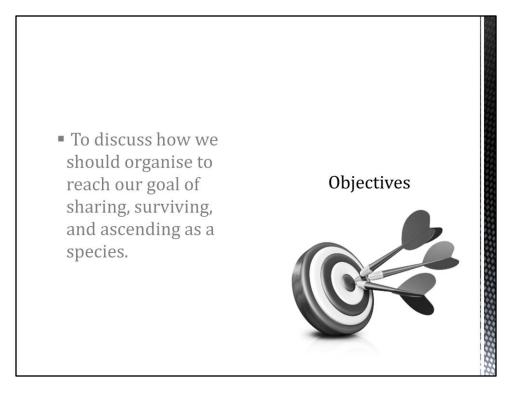
Get participants to pair up.

The focus of the game is on human inventions.

The first person in the pair says the name of an invention, e.g. Television. The second person in the pair volleys back with another invention, e.g. Laptop – this goes on back and forth till one person in the pair either repeats an invention or hesitates for more than 3 seconds.

If the activity gets over too quickly, then the winners of each pair can pair up with other winners and can play a second round of verbal tennis.

The aim of this activity is to refresh participants' memories of all the exciting tools and gadgets humans have created since the dawn of time.



Share the objectives with the audience.

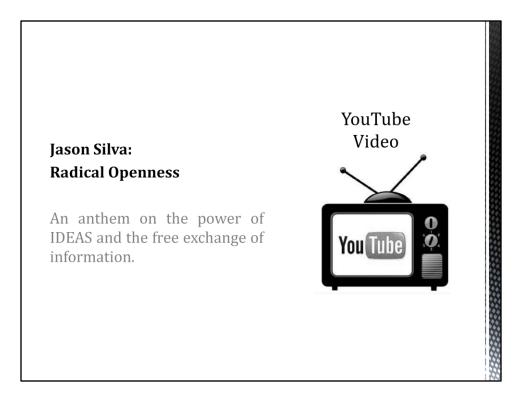


Divide the audience into four groups and hand out resource sheets 14a-d

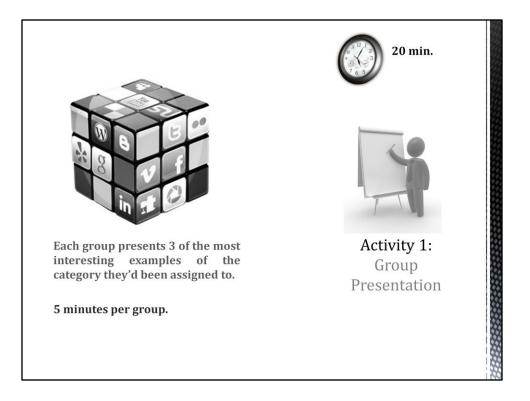
Divide the audience into groups. Assign them to the following groups:

- 1. Social Networks
- 2. Crowd-funding platforms
- 3. Massive-Scale Collaboration
- 4. Philanthropic Foundations

Each group has 15 minutes search online and find as many examples of the category they've been assigned to.



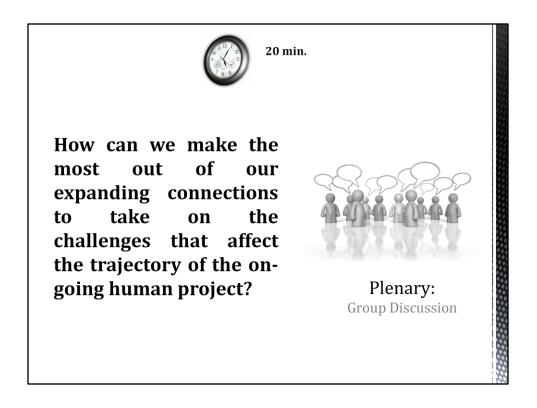
Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



Encourage all members of each group to speak.

The aim of this exercise is to illustrate what a wonderfully inventive, innovative, collaborative and creative species we are. We live in a dazzling world, but it's not part of the mainstream narrative. The mainstream media focusses far to heavily on wars, disease, crime, and natural disasters.

We need to be aware of how cooperative we are as a species too – and that we're not just destructive. We're capable of creating wonderful works of beauty.



This is an open forum discussion. Anyone can share their views.

Some questions the facilitator may use to elicit responses:

- Now that we have all this collaboration happening, how will it change our lives?
- Is it a good thing that we live in such an inter-connected world?
- What about privacy?
- How does all this massive collaboration make the audience feel?
- Do we need a custodian of the evolving big picture and a community-organizer at a species-wide scale?
- Do we need somebody to own the process of keeping the list of challenges and visions, keeping tabs on our progress and attracting more people to challenges that are understaffed.
- How should we redesign our global institutions to upgrade our ability to deal with global challenges?
- What does all this mean in a school or education setting? How should school change, adapt, and evolve?



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



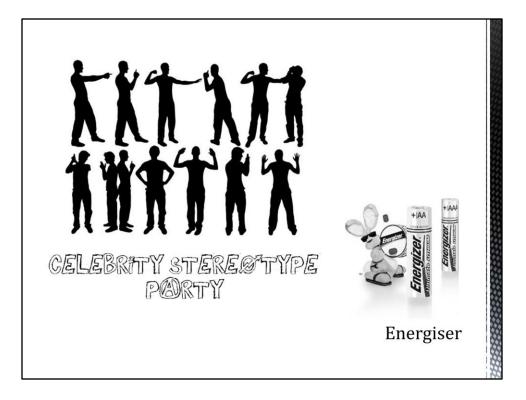
Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.



The presentation slides are to be used in conjunction with the lesson plans. The lesson plans are solely for the facilitator. It has all the resource sheets that need to be photocopied in advance.

These presentation slides, on the other hand, are to be displayed to the audience during the workshop.

Do ensure that these notes are not visible to the audience members.



Set Up

Writing out the names on the tags ahead of time saves time, and also have brief bios of the people to help with the debrief.

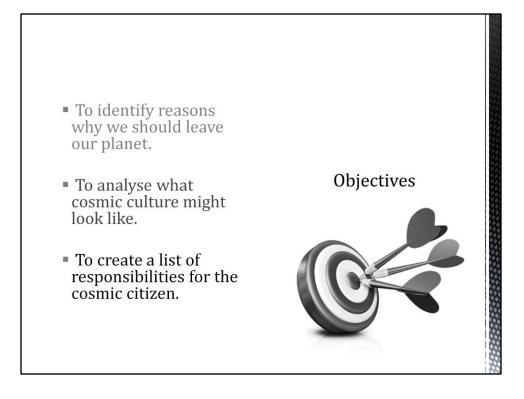
Directions

From the participants perspective, the object of this activity is for each group member to discover the personality that is written on their own back. The facilitator begins by assigning each group member a "personality" by sticking a nametag with the name of a famous person or character to his or her back. DO NOT show this nametag to the participant! Participants should be able to view the personalities of all other group members, just not their own. The facilitator then instruct the group to mingle, and ask questions of the other "guests at the party."

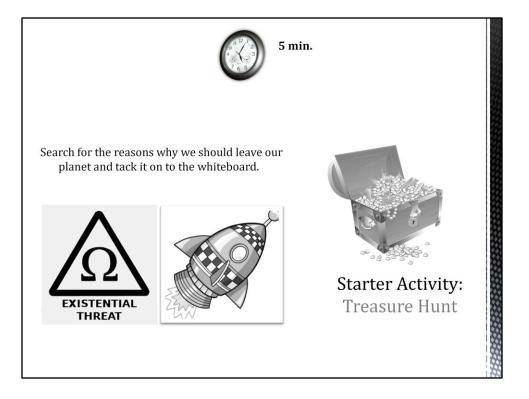
Individuals can ask yes or no questions about their personalities of others in the group, such as "Am I a woman? Am I a singer? Etc. Instruct participants to ask each member of the group only one question at a time, moving on to another person after each question.

Encourage participants not to offer hints.

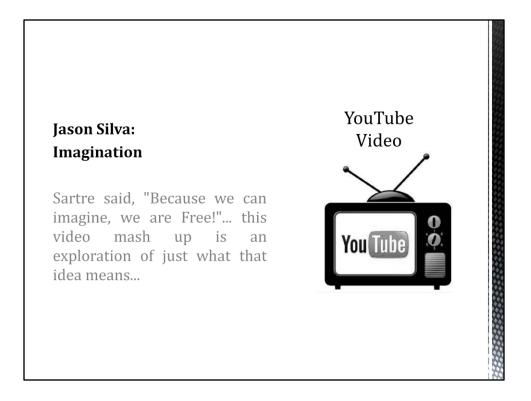
- From Teampedia.net



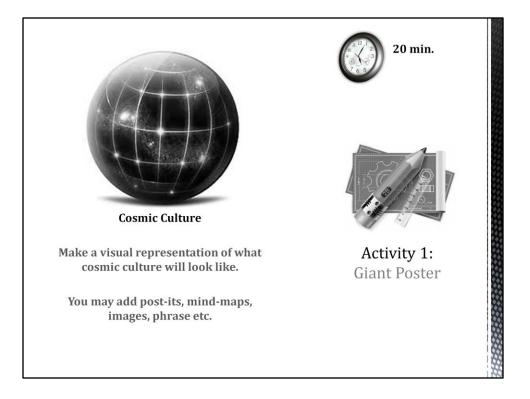
Share the objectives with the audience.



Cut up and hide the reasons from resource sheet 15a under the chairs before the lesson starts. Participants search for the reasons and tack it on to the whiteboard.



Load the video and play. (Ensure the audio cables are connected and the volume is turned up).



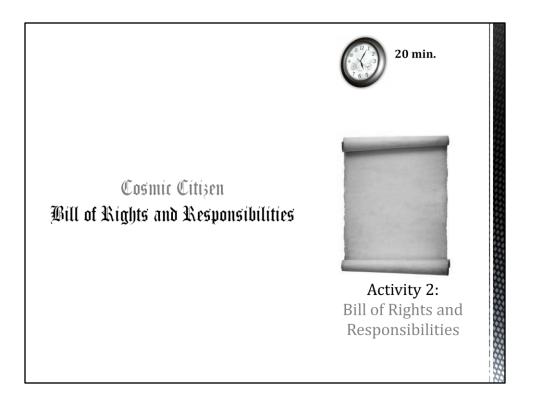
(15 min.)

Give out resource sheet 15b

Join several A3 sheets of paper (at least 20) to form one giant sheet of paper. Ask all participants together to make a visual representation of what cosmic culture will look like.

They may add post-its, mind-maps, images, phrase etc.

This may end up being chaotic, but that's ok. The aim is to create a supersized poster – that's packed with information and viewpoints generated by the participants.

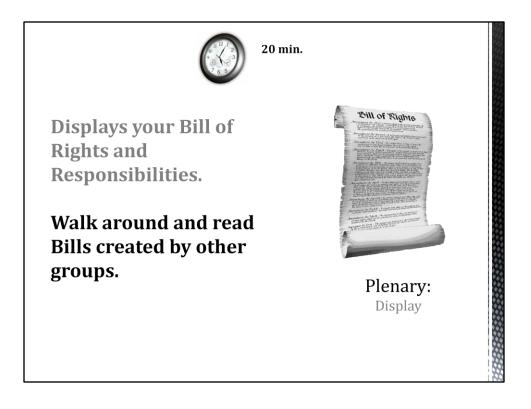


(15 min.)

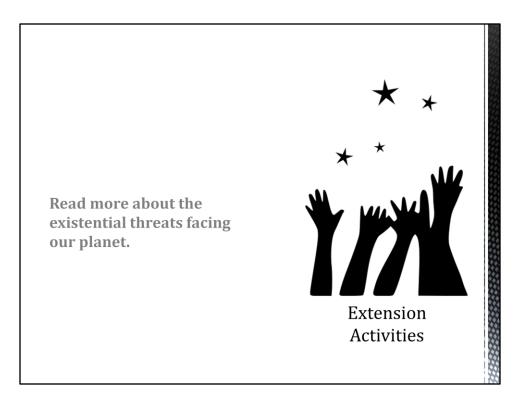
Divide the participants into groups and give each group a copy of the bill or rights and responsibilities to complete (resource sheet 15c).

Participants may focus on the following areas of culture – but they are required to think on a cosmic scale.

Language and dialect Religion Technology Cuisine Aesthetics - art, music, literature, fashion, and architecture Values, ideology Social conventions, including norms, taboos, and etiquette Gender roles Recreational activities such as festivals and holidays Commercial practices Social structure

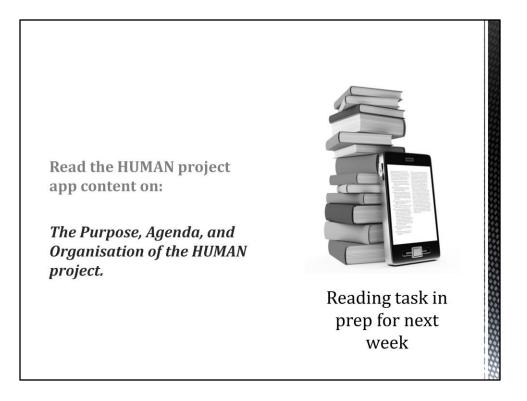


Each group displays their Bill of Rights and Responsibilities and other groups walk around and read.



The extension activities are for those participants who are keen to engage with the topics covered in the workshop.

It is not mandatory for them to do it, but encourage them to give it a shot.



Encourage audience to come prepared for the next workshop having read the appropriate material from the app. If they don't have a smart phone, then inform them that the PDF version of the app content is available for download.



Remember to thank the audience for their participation and their enthusiasm. Let them know you look forward to seeing them again the following week.