



European  
values board  
game



1 game board  
for the class



48 cards  
to cut out



6 playing pieces  
and 1 dice  
to make



1 diploma



Advice  
for teachers



# EUROPE MATTERS

## A QUESTION OF VALUES



# 700 MILLION EUROPEANS

## The Council of Europe and the European Union, the guardians of European values.

**The Council of Europe and the European Union share the same fundamental values – human rights, democracy, freedom, diversity, equality, and respect for others. They work together to protect these values, but they are two separate organisations.**

The **Council of Europe** was founded on 5 May 1949, in the wake of the Second World War, to strengthen human rights, democracy and justice throughout Europe. It has 46 member states, including all members of the European Union. The Council of Europe covers a geographical area that stretches from Iceland to Azerbaijan. It works on a large number of social issues and proposes solutions to governments. All Council of Europe member states have signed the European Human Rights Convention.

Anybody who believes that his or her rights are not respected in their country has the right to lodge an application with the European Court of Human Rights. All member states must apply the Court's decisions. The Council of Europe has its headquarters in Strasbourg, France. The Organisation represents 700 million Europeans.

> [www.coe.int](http://www.coe.int)

> [www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-convention](http://www.coe.int/en/web/human-rights-convention)

The aim of the **European Union** is to forge closer economic and political links between its 27 member states, by harmonising their legislation and their practices in a number of sectors. The European Union is a huge market in which the borders between countries no longer exist. Europeans can travel, study and work anywhere in the European Union. There is also free movement of goods and the euro is the official currency adopted by 20 of the 27 EU member countries. The laws adopted by the European Union apply directly to member countries. The European Union represents 450 million Europeans. The institutions of the European Union are situated in Brussels (Belgium), Luxembourg (Luxembourg) and Strasbourg (France).

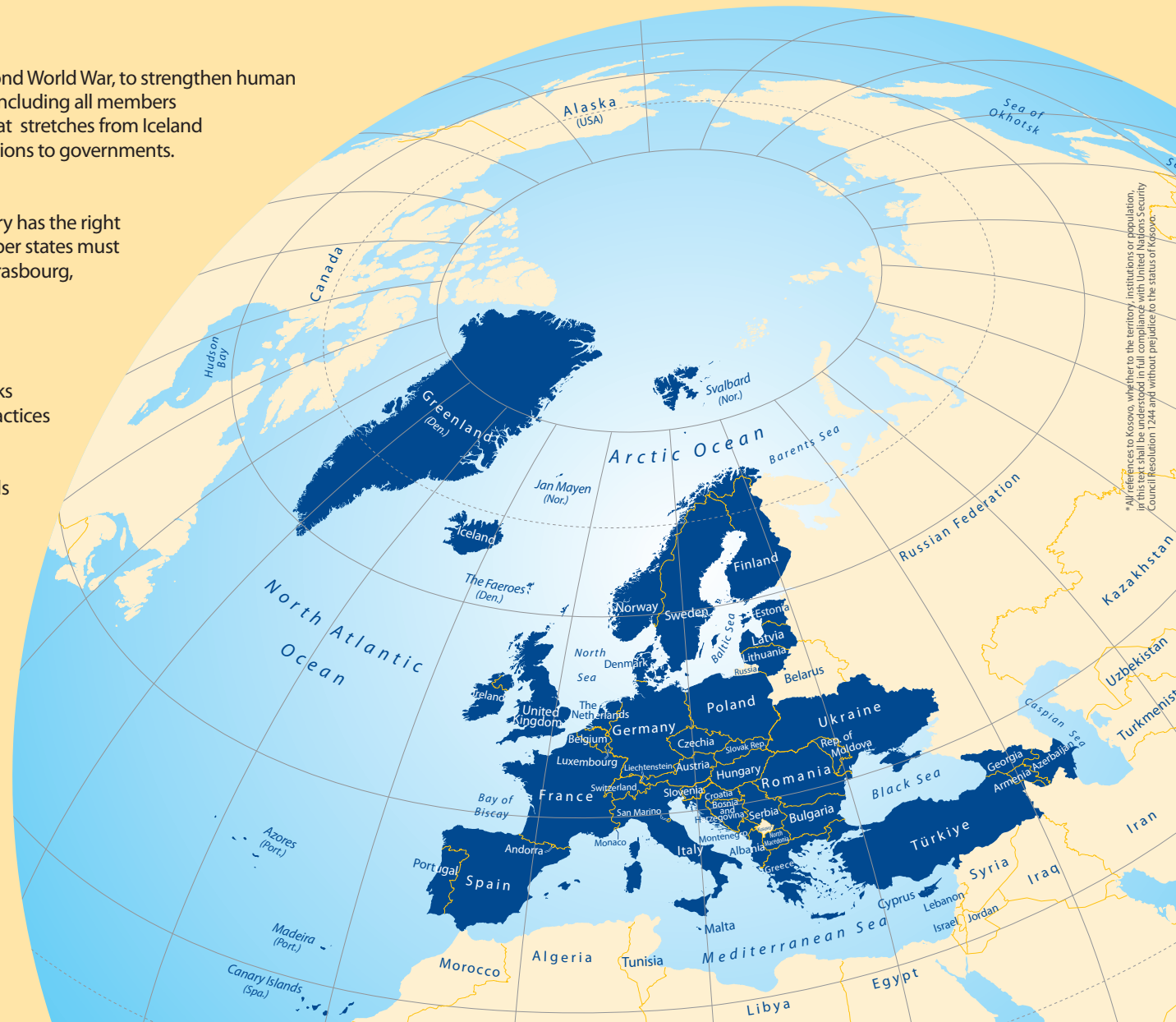
> [europa.eu](http://europa.eu)

## A FLAG FOR ALL OF EUROPE!

The European flag, which was introduced by the Council of Europe in 1955, comprises twelve stars on a blue background. The European Union adopted the same flag in 1985. The number 12 symbolises perfection, completeness and also the months of the year and the hours of the day. The circle of stars symbolises the union of the peoples of Europe.

Member states (in **blue** the Council of Europe and the European Union, in **green** only the Council of Europe)

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine and United Kingdom.





# EUROPE MATTERS A QUESTION OF VALUES

**This game was invented by the Council of Europe, a European institution that defends human rights. The aim is to ensure that young people are aware of six values that are upheld throughout Europe. There are other values but we have chosen to focus on these six: diversity and non-discrimination, gender equality, free elections/the right to vote, a fair system of justice, freedom of expression and abolition of the death penalty.**

## WHAT IS A VALUE?

A value is a way of life, a way of behaving or acting when you think something is very important. A value serves as a reference model and helps us to make the right choices thereby helping us live together in harmony. We have personal values, family values and there are also the values upheld by society, by the country we live in and common

values. When we say that something is of value, we mean that it is important for us, that it is valuable. Values are also rules or principles that are important for us and which we want others to respect too. The six values presented in the game concern three fields of action of the Council of Europe:

- human rights;
- justice;
- democracy.

## WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS?

Human rights represent fundamental needs. They are the basic rules without which human beings could not live in dignity. Violating the human rights of a person means treating that person as if he or she were not a human being. Not only adults have rights but children too. Everyone must agree to respect the rights of others.

## WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

Democracy comes from the Greek words *demos*, which means the people, and *kratos*, which means power. Democracy is when the power belongs to all members of society. People choose the person they want to represent them at elections. Democracy is also applicable to a village or to a class. Everyone has the right to participate! The opposite is a dictatorship where power is held by only one, all-powerful individual.

## WHAT IS JUSTICE?

A democratic state must abide by the rules of the Constitution and the established laws. Citizens must also abide by these laws and are equal before them. The legal system decides, through the courts, whether or not a person has complied with the law.

# THE RULES OF THE GAME

**Duration of the game: 60 to 90 minutes**

**Number of players: 2-30**

**Age: 8-12**

Although the game can be used for small groups comprising at least 2 people, it was mainly designed for classes.

## AIM OF THE GAME

The aim of the game is to work your way round the 24 stars on the Europe gameboard. The first team to get all the way round is the winner.



## TO PREPARE THE GAME, YOU WILL NEED:

**1. Material not supplied:** scissors, glue or sellotape for the dice and the playing pieces, felt pens or crayons, sheets of white paper (for the creative challenges).

### 2. Material supplied:

- The gameboard.
- The pieces to cut out and assemble (unless you already have 6 pieces of different colours).
- The dice to cut out and assemble (unless you already have one).
- The cards representing values to cut out and divide into 6 separate piles, colours facing upwards, corresponding to the 6 colours used on the gameboard.

In class, we recommend that you play in teams of 4 to 6 children. An adult can assist the pupils in each game to clear up any questions or go into some subjects in more detail. If you have 2 adults in the class, you can also propose 2 gameboards. We suggest that you put several tables together in the centre of the room so that all the children can gather round the board. The game can also be played on the floor.

## HOW TO PLAY

Place your pieces on square one. The team with the youngest player starts. A player throws the dice once then moves the piece the corresponding number of places.

Example: the player has thrown a 4: he or she moves his or her piece forward by four places, landing on a green square on the gameboard; the team then has to answer a “green” question corresponding to the value “Free elections”. It is the team on the players’ left which takes the card and reads out the question. The team which is playing listens

to the question, the players consult one another, then give their reply. If they have given the correct reply, they follow the instructions “move forward one place”... If they give the wrong reply, they leave their piece on the same place.

The card is placed at the bottom of the pile of green cards and the team on the left throws the dice.

While the team is thinking about its answer, the other players can also consult each other. That makes the game more lively and the other players do not have to wait so long.

## CREATIVE CHALLENGE

Some of the cards comprise a “creative challenge”. When a team picks up such a card, the players of all the teams are concerned. They all take part and can move forward two places if they manage to rise to the challenge.

## JOKER

On the squares marked “Joker”, the players can choose the type of question they wish to answer. The game is over when one of the teams has gone all the way round the board.





# GLOSSARY OF EUROPEAN VALUES



## DIVERSITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination is when a person or a group of people is rejected because of their origin, skin colour, gender, language, religion, or political opinions... and deprived of their rights. Discrimination, which is often based on ignorance, prejudice and stereotypes, occurs when we are afraid of something that is unfamiliar or unknown to us and when our fear makes us suspicious of or aggressive towards others.



## GENDER EQUALITY

Although women and men have equal rights and are equal in dignity, they do not always have the same opportunities in society. Like all other rights, gender equality must always be protected (for example equal pay, more balanced representation in politics and at the head of business enterprises).



## FREE ELECTIONS AND THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Democracy is based on the right to vote and on free elections. In a democracy, power is in the hands of the people, who choose representatives to express their opinions. Unfortunately, in many countries, elections are not yet free. Sometimes the head of state alone takes decisions in an authoritarian manner. At other times, the elections are rigged to ensure that a specific political party wins.

### DIFFERENT TYPES OF ELECTIONS:

- > Legislative elections: citizens vote for the members of the country's parliament.
- > Local elections: citizens vote for the representative of a town or region.
- > Presidential elections: citizens vote for the President of their country. Elections also take place in other situations: in school classes, in youth councils, associations, business enterprises...



## A FAIR SYSTEM OF JUSTICE

A fair system of justice guarantees that all persons have the right to defend themselves before a court, which applies the laws in a fair and just manner. Justice is a principle based on compliance with the laws of the country. Everyone is equal before the law. The courts decide whether a person has or has not complied with the law. The judiciary must be independent of those who hold political power and act independently and impartially; otherwise it is corrupt.



## FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Freedom of expression guarantees that everyone has the right to say what they think and to give their opinion. This fundamental principle of democracy means that we must respect other people's opinions, even if they are different from our own. It guarantees debate and diversity of opinion in society. However, a democratic society may consider it necessary to punish all forms of expression that spread or justify hatred based on intolerance.



## ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

The death penalty, or capital punishment as it is also known, is a decision taken by a court to sentence those found guilty of the most serious crimes to death. The 46 member states of the Council of Europe no longer apply the death penalty because it is a violation of the right to life and therefore a human rights violation. However it still exists in many countries (the United States, China, Japan...).

# GLOSSARY

## DIFFICULT WORDS USED IN THE GAME

### ABOLITION

The action of doing away with a law, a practice etc.

### CENSORSHIP

Limitation of the freedom of expression. Censorship is usually practiced by a body that holds power (a government or religious power, for example); it forbids the publication of any sort of opinion (in newspapers, books, films...) of which the authorities disapprove or which criticises them.

### CITIZEN

A person who has political rights and duties in a specific country. Citizens may vote and may be elected to political posts. In some countries, citizens may vote directly for or against laws.

### SENTENCING

Action of declaring a person guilty and imposing a penalty.

### CORRUPTION

The fact of taking advantage of one's position of authority or of one's wealth to influence decisions and obtain advantages.

### MP

Elected member of parliament.

### SLANDER/LIBEL

Offensive opinion, for which there is no proof and which damages a person's reputation. Anyone who is the victim of slander or libel can lodge a complaint and seek justice.

### HATE SPEECH

Opinions which spread or justify any sort of intolerance or discrimination. The groups which are most frequently victims of hate speech are homosexuals, Jews, Muslims and women.

### DISCRIMINATION

The fact of separating one social group from the others by treating it less well. Discrimination creates inequality between human beings. It is based on differences in race, skin colour, sexual preference, religion, age, or disabilities, appearance, customs...

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Execution of a person who has been sentenced to death.

### HOMOPHOBIA

Fear and rejection of homosexuals, and, more generally, the whole range of prejudices and discriminations to which they are subjected. Homophobic behaviour can take the form of insults or derision, physical violence or exclusion (for example in business enterprises or in sports).

### HOMOSEXUALITY

Sexual attraction and a love relationship between people of the same sex.

### MEDIA

All of the means of disseminating or broadcasting information to the public. There are four main media: the press (newspapers), television, radio and the Internet (including social media and blogs).

### ETHNIC MINORITY

A group of people living in a country but whose language, religion, history and customs are different from those of the majority.

### POLITICAL PARTY

Organised group of persons sharing a common vision of society and whose aim is to be elected so that it can implement its programme.

### MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Member of parliament (member of the lower or upper house) who takes part in debates on laws and votes on them.

### POWER

The possibility to do something physically or intellectually for example.

The heads of a business enterprise or politicians have power because they have the means to make choices and take decisions.

### PREJUDICE

Opinion that one expresses without knowing the facts; ready-made idea about a person or a group of persons.

### RACISM

Belief that there are different human races and that some are inferior to others; types of behaviour that result from this belief: hostility or intolerance towards a human group that has another religion, another skin colour, other customs, in short: different.

### ROMA

Name given to a group of nomadic peoples who originally came from India and who have settled in several European countries. They constitute the largest ethnic minority in Europe. In English the Roma are also called Kaale, Gypsies, Manush, Yenish, Sinti, Travellers or even simply Nomads.

### SLOGAN

Short phrase which expresses an idea so that it engages the public's attention. Slogans are used both in advertising and in politics (at political events, for example), and they are easy to remember, to understand and to repeat.





**FREE  
ELECTIONS**



**FREE  
ELECTIONS**



**FREE  
ELECTIONS**



**FREE  
ELECTIONS**



## Democracy: a Greek lesson



Democracy comes from the Greek words *demos*, which means "people", and *kratos*, which means "power".

**Democracy therefore means:**

- A – that the power belongs to all citizens**
- B – that everyone has the right to do what they want**
- C – that Heads of State take all the decisions**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 2 places**

**Answer A:** All citizens elect their representatives or decision-makers, who then govern the country.

## Do you need to be an adult to vote?



In most countries, you cannot vote until your 18<sup>th</sup> or sometimes 21<sup>st</sup> birthday. But there are countries where young people can vote once they have reached 16.

**Where, in Europe, can young people vote once they have reached 16?**

- A – in Austria and Scotland (United Kingdom)**
- B – in Spain and Sweden**
- C – in Türkiye and in Italy**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 2 places**

**Answer A:** in Austria and Scotland (United Kingdom), the age-limit for voting has been lowered to 16. This is also partly the case in Germany, depending on the elections.

## Women's right to vote



In a democracy, all citizens should have the same rights and participate equally in decisions. However, there are differences.

**The first European country to give women the right to vote was:**

- A – France**
- B – Norway**
- C – Greece**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 2 places**

**Answer B:** Norway gave women the right to vote in 1913, France in 1944 and Greece in 1952.

## Free political parties



A political party is a group of persons who get together to find solutions to problems, to draw up a programme and appoint candidates to stand at elections.

In a democracy, anyone has the right to set up a political party.

**Can someone stand for election without being a member of a political party ?**

- A – yes**
- B – no**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 1 place**

**Answer A:** All adults can stand for election. It is not necessary to be a member of a political party.



**FREE  
ELECTIONS**



**DIVERSITY  
AND NON-  
DISCRIMINATION**



**FREE  
ELECTIONS**



**FREE  
ELECTIONS**



# Pluralist elections



Who can vote at the elections for the European Parliament?

- A – the citizens of the 46 member states of the Council of Europe
- B – the citizens of the 27 member countries of the European Union
- C – anyone who lives in Europe

If you give the right answer, move forward 2 places

**Answer B:** where the European elections are concerned, all citizens of the European Union have the right to vote in the elections for the European Parliament in the country where they reside. But you have to have the nationality of one of the 27 countries of the European Union.

# Taking part does not only mean voting!



There are numerous ways in which you can take part in public affairs, not only voting. You can become involved, express your opinion or commit yourself to a cause or action.

Do you know of any ways in which children can take part in decisions?

If you can think of 2 ways, move forward 3 places

**Examples:** municipal youth councils, class representatives, joining an association...

# Creative challenge for everyone!



Choose a theme of topical interest in your class and discuss the arguments for and against for 5 minutes, then take a vote.

If you take a vote and reach a democratic decision, move forward 2 places

# Europe, one heck of a mixture



Europe is a mixture of multiple histories, cultures and peoples. Europe's strength lies in its diversity.

How many languages are spoken in Europe?

- A – 27
- B – 46
- C – more than 200

If you give the right answer, move forward 1 place

**Answer C:** in Europe over 200 languages can be heard and read; not only the official languages of the different countries but also regional languages.



**DIVERSITY  
AND NON-  
DISCRIMINATION**



**DIVERSITY  
AND NON-  
DISCRIMINATION**



**DIVERSITY  
AND NON-  
DISCRIMINATION**



**DIVERSITY  
AND NON-  
DISCRIMINATION**



# Respect for other people's feelings



If a man loves another man, he is homosexual.  
If a woman loves another woman, she is a lesbian  
(or a homosexual). Everyone has the right to love  
whoever they want.

**Homophobia is:**

**A – being afraid of other people**

**B – rejecting or hurting a person because  
they are homosexual**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 2 places**

**Answer B:** homosexuals are sometimes treated very badly.  
In some countries in the world, homosexuality is forbidden  
and harshly punished!

# A red card for racism



Many people in Europe are still being persecuted  
because of their skin colour, their religion  
or their origins.

**Do you have any ideas about how  
to combat racism?**

**If you can think of any,  
move forward 1 place**

There are several ways of combating racism and discrimination.  
The first is to recognise such a situation and to do something  
about it, either by taking immediate action, or by talking  
about it to an adult.

There are also associations which help victims of racism  
and explain the different types of discrimination to children.

# Combating discrimi- nation



**Combating discrimination is:**

**A – making sure that everyone has the same  
rights, despite differences in gender, age,  
nationality, etc...**

**B – a matter that does not concern children**

**C – not talking about what makes us different**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 2 places**

**Answer A:** combating discrimination concerns all of us,  
children too!

Accepting a schoolmate in your group, even if he seems  
to be different, is the first step towards combating  
a discrimination.  
And you have to talk about it in order to combat it!

# Discrimi- nation!



Discrimination consists in excluding a person, or group  
of persons, insulting them or treating them badly  
because they are different.

**Have you already experienced a situation in which  
there has been discrimination (involving yourself  
or someone you know) or have you discriminated  
against someone?**

**Share your experience with the others  
and move forward 2 places**

It is important to know how to recognise situations in which  
there is discrimination so that you can speak out against it,  
and also to become aware of situations in which you may have  
discriminated against someone without meaning to do so.



**DIVERSITY  
AND NON-  
DISCRIMINATION**



**DIVERSITY  
AND NON-  
DISCRIMINATION**



**DIVERSITY  
AND NON-  
DISCRIMINATION**



**DIVERSITY  
AND NON-  
DISCRIMINATION**



# Mobility, not an easy matter



People move about in Europe to work, to join their families or to escape from a war in their country of origin. It is not always easy for immigrants to find their place in their new country.

Do you come from another country?

Do your parents or grand-parents come from another country?

**Do you know why they came to live in the country where you now live?**

**Move forward 2 places for having  
the courage to share your story**

# Roma



The Roma are the largest ethnic minority in Europe.

They can be found in almost all European countries and are very often the victims of discrimination.

**How many Roma are there on the European continent?**

A – 4 million

B – 9 million

C – 12 million

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 2 places**

**Answer C:** There are approximately 12 million Roma on the European continent and almost 6 million in the European Union.

# Creative challenge for everyone!



In 5 minutes, invent a song against discrimination.

Everyone should contribute a line.

**If you have managed to write a little song,  
move forward 2 places**

# All different, all equal



Think of something that you have in common with your classmates and something that makes you unique and of which you can be proud.

Share this with your friends.

**Move forward 2 places for everything  
that makes you who you are**

**GENDER  
EQUALITY**



**GENDER  
EQUALITY**



**GENDER  
EQUALITY**



**GENDER  
EQUALITY**





# Changing Society



**The fight for gender equality should be fought by:**

**A – all members of society**

**B – young people**

**C – only women**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 1 place**

**Answer A:** All members of society should do their utmost to ensure that there is more gender equality.

## A pre-conceived idea is not a good idea!



A pre-conceived idea is a false, ready-made opinion which, to tell the truth, has not been properly thought out. For example, if you think that some jobs are meant for men and not for women, that is a pre-conceived idea. To believe that girls and boys are automatically interested in different types of toys and games is another pre-conceived ideal.

**Do you really believe that boys are better at maths and girls better at languages?  
Discuss your ideas**

**Move forward 1 place after the discussion**

# Boys and girls at school



In many poor countries in the world, millions of girls do not go to school. They have to help their parents work at home or they have to get married young.

**In Europe, girls have fewer qualifications than boys:**

**A – true**

**B – false**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 1 place**

**Answer B:** That is not true: statistics show that girls have slightly more qualifications than boys and yet girls usually have to overcome more obstacles to practice certain professions!

# Inequality and violence



In many countries, girls are much less well treated than boys because of customs or traditions. Boys have rights which are refused to girls. Girls are married by force, are sometimes the victims of violence, deprived of health care and not allowed to go to school. In Europe, girls and women are subjected to violence, in their families, at work and on the Internet.

**Men can also be the victims of violence:**

**A – true**

**B – false**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 1 place**

**Answer A:** Men are also concerned by some forms of violence such as forced marriage and domestic violence but less frequently and in less serious forms.

**GENDER  
EQUALITY**



**GENDER  
EQUALITY**



**GENDER  
EQUALITY**



**GENDER  
EQUALITY**



## Equal pay for equal work



Is it fair if women are less well paid than men for the same work?

**It has been calculated that in Europe today men earn on average:**

- A – less than women**
- B – twice as much as women**
- C – 16% more than women**

**If you give the right answer, move forward 2 places**

**Answer C:** Progress still needs to be made to ensure that women earn as much as men: 16% difference in pay for the same job is unfair. Some people claim that it is because women will have children and stop working but that is no reason

## Jobs for girls, jobs for boys



Although Europe now offers lots of opportunities to both boys and girl, some jobs are still considered to be girls' jobs and boys' jobs.

People often discriminate against or point their fingers at boys who do a "girl's job" or girls who do a "boy's job".

**Find three types of work that are said to be "girls' work" or "boys' work" and discuss them with the groups.**

**Move forward 2 places**

Some jobs are almost exclusively taken up by only one of the two sexes. Every year in German schools there is one special day for introducing "girls' jobs" to boys and "boys' jobs" to girls.

## Super-heroines, super-heroes



**In books and films there are more super-heroes than super-heroines:**

- A – true**
- B – false**

**Who do you consider to be a super-hero? And a super-heroine? Discuss with the group.**

**If you give the right answer, move forward 1 place**

**Answer A:** yes, there are more super-heros. It is high time you invented your super-heroine!

## Parity



Parity means giving women and men the same access to education, health, sport, to the world of work, to the media, and to leisure-time activities. It means the opportunity to participate equally in political affairs, in taking decisions, in sharing responsibilities and tasks.

**Find an area in which you think boys and girls are treated equally. And an area in which you think they are treated differently.**

**Move forward 2 places**



# GENDER EQUALITY



# ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY



# ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY



# ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY





# Creative challenge for everyone!

For 5 minutes, imagine you are of the opposite sex. What would be different? What would you be able to do that you don't normally do? What would you no longer be able to do that you do now? Share your impressions.

**Move forward 2 places if you have shared your impressions**

## A death penalty free continent



Since 1997 there have been no executions in any of the 46 member states of the Council of Europe.

**And what about the rest of the world? How many countries have abolished the death penalty?**

- A – 98
- B – 50
- C – 20

**If you give the right answer, move forward 1 place**

**Answer A:** 98 countries have abolished the death penalty. Other countries have not abolished it officially but practically no longer apply it as a sentence (Amnesty International, 2014). The world is therefore moving towards the complete abolition of the death penalty but there are still many countries which carry out executions.

## What does “to abolish the death penalty” mean?



The death penalty (or “capital punishment”) is when the courts sentence a person to die. It means deciding that what someone has done is so bad that they should be punished by death. By applying the death penalty, we authorise the murder of a human being. Abolishing the death penalty means deciding that this type of punishment will no longer exist.

**Which country was the first country in the world to abolish the death penalty?**

- A – the United States
- B – Germany
- C – Venezuela

**If you give the right answer, move forward 2 places**

**Answer C:** Venezuela was the first country to abolish the death penalty, in 1863.

## The right to life



Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights says that everyone has the right to life and that this right is protected by law.

A person who commits serious crimes can be severely punished but should not be deprived of his or her life.

**What do you think the right answer is?**

- A – no one should be deprived of their right to life
- B – criminals should not be entitled to all human rights

**If you give the right answer, move forward 2 places**

**Answer A:** No one should be deprived of their human rights, including the right to life. Human rights are “inalienable”. Therefore no one has the right to execute another person.

# ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY



# ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY



# FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION



# ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY





## Running the risk of killing an innocent person



Mistakes can be made and the courts can sometimes sentence a person who is innocent. If the death penalty exists, there is always the risk that an innocent person might be executed.

In Europe, it has been decided that the death penalty should no longer be applied.

The courts can sentence a person to a fine, to community service or to a prison sentence.

**Find other forms of sentence or punishment than the death penalty.**

**Share your ideas with the others and move forward 2 places**

## 10 October, European Day against the death penalty



The Council of Europe and the European Union have established a European Day against the Death Penalty. The aim is to succeed in abolishing the death penalty once and for all and to resist any attempts to re-establish it.

**There is also a WORLD Day against the Death Penalty.**

A – true

B – false

**If you give the right answer, move forward 1 place**

**Answer A:** true, this special Day is celebrated on 10 October.

## Creative challenge for everyone!



**Imagine a slogan for European Day against the Death Penalty on 10 October. The slogan must be short, clear and catchy. You have 5 minutes.**

**If you manage to find a slogan, move forward 2 places**

## Freedom of expression: definition



Everybody has the right to express their opinion, whenever they feel like it. Freedom of expression is a fundamental right for everyone.

**Freedom of expression allows everyone:**

A – to say whatever they want to anyone at all

B – to say what they think as long as it does not violate the rights of other people

C – to say what the majority think

**If you give the right answer, move forward 2 places**

**Answer B:** freedom of expression is a very important right, and for children too. As soon as children are old enough to express their opinions, they have the right to do so on matters that concern them. Countries must ensure that this right is respected.

**FREEDOM OF  
EXPRESSION**



**FREEDOM OF  
EXPRESSION**



**FREEDOM OF  
EXPRESSION**



**FREEDOM OF  
EXPRESSION**



## Free media and freedom of expression



To ensure freedom of expression, the media must not be dependent on those who hold political power. Nor should the media and political power belong to the same people. Otherwise information could be manipulated or falsified.

**In a democracy, a media has the right to speak out against the government of a country:**

**A – true**

**B – false**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 1 place**

**Answer A:** everyone has the right to say that they do not agree with the policy implemented by their government – that is part of the right to freedom of expression. A democratic government cannot prevent a debate or deny people who do not agree with it the right to speak out.

## Can we say anything we want on the Internet ?



The Internet offers the opportunity to express yourself freely and to share ideas on social networks. Does that, however, mean that you can say anything you want? No. Insults, rumours, threats and hate speech are not what freedom of expression is about.

**Slander or libel is:**

**A – forbidding someone to say what they think**

**B – commenting on news in a media**

**C – making insulting remarks about someone who might be recognised**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 2 places**

**Answer C:** In European countries, slander or libel are punished by law. Freedom of expression only extends as far as it does not interfere with the freedom of others. At all events, no one has the right to insult another person.

## Freedom of thought and religion



Everyone is free to think or believe what they want provided that they respect the thoughts and beliefs of others.

**Everyone has the right to choose their religion freely:**

**A – true**

**B – false**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 1 place**

**Answer A:** yes, everybody has the right to choose their religion freely, and also the right not to have any religion. Parents have the right and a duty to guide their children in their choice.

## Making views widely known: the media



If you want to express your ideas you can write a book or an article in a newspaper, speak on the radio or on television, or communicate on the Internet. All these means are called “media” or “means of communication”.

**Forbidding children access to certain websites is a violation of their right to information:**

**A – true**

**B – false**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 1 place**

**Answers A and B are correct;** it depends on the sites that are forbidden. In some cases, the sites that are forbidden are dangerous for children and it is adults’ duty to protect them. However, if the sites forbidden are not dangerous, it is a violation of the right to information.

**FREEDOM OF  
EXPRESSION**



**FREEDOM OF  
EXPRESSION**



**FREEDOM OF  
EXPRESSION**



**FREEDOM OF  
EXPRESSION**





# Censor-ship!



When a (governmental, religious or other) authority forbids a person, a journalist or media from freely expressing their opinion, it is practising censorship.

Many journalists in the world risk their lives if they publish certain information

**Do you know any examples in which journalists' lives have been threatened because they chose to publish things which not everyone approved of?**

Discuss an example  
and move forward 2 places

# Freedom of expression and respect for others



Freedom of expression is a right.

However, like all other rights, you no longer have the right to freedom of expression if you hurt others or violate their rights.

**What, in your opinion, are the restrictions on freedom of expression?**

**What can one say or not say?**

Move forward 1 place after discussing  
this with your fellow players

# No Hate Speech



The Council of Europe has launched a campaign against hate speech on the Internet.

**What is hate speech? Have you ever read or heard hate speech?**

**What can you do if you hear hate speech or read some on the Internet?**

Share your ideas  
and move forward 1 place

You can find plenty of ideas and examples on the "No Hate Speech" campaign web site:  
<http://www.nohatespeechmovement.org/>

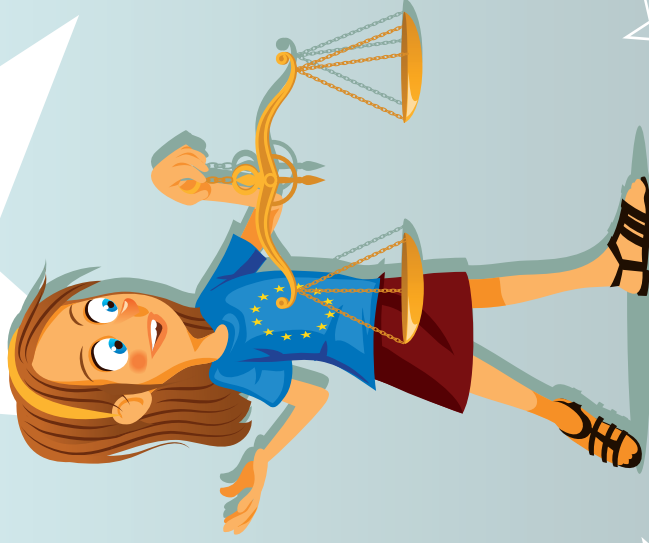
# Creative challenge for everyone!



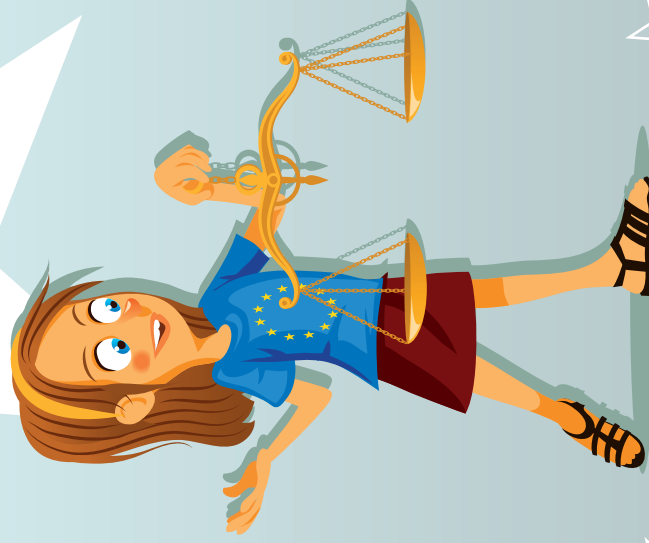
Together with the whole team, create a scene representing freedom of expression. All members of the team must have a place in the scene. Discuss what "freedom of expression" means to you, then make a scene representing it. You have 5 minutes.

Move forward 2 places if you have managed  
to create a scene representing  
freedom of expression

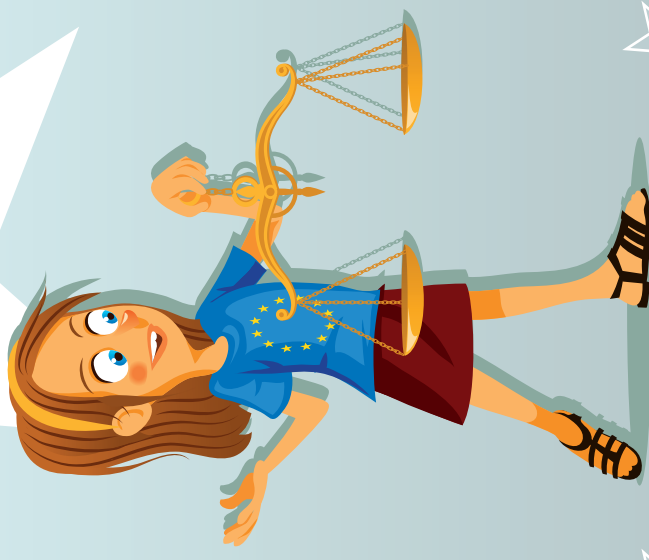
**A FAIR SYSTEM  
OF JUSTICE**



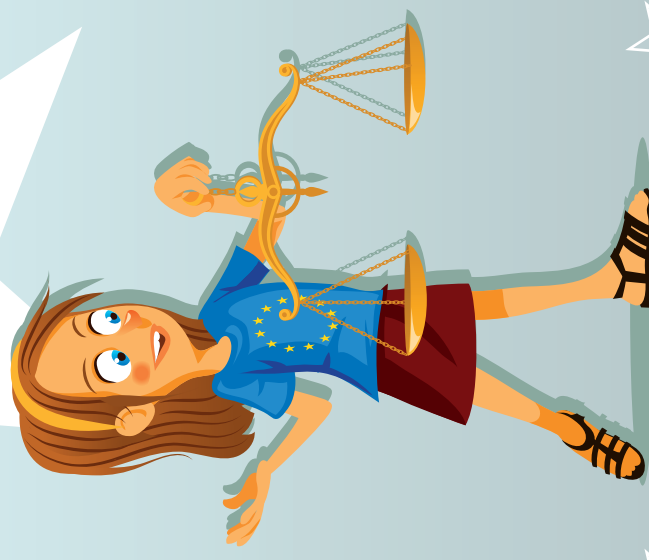
**A FAIR SYSTEM  
OF JUSTICE**



**A FAIR SYSTEM  
OF JUSTICE**



**A FAIR SYSTEM  
OF JUSTICE**



# Watch out, corruption!



Corruption is taking advantage of one's position of authority or wealth to influence decisions and obtain advantages.

**If a judge receives money to decide in favour of the person who paid her or him, that is corruption:**

**A – true**

**B – false**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 2 places**

**Answer A:** Yes, that is corruption. A corrupt system of justice is the exact opposite of a fair system of justice and is punishable by law.

# What is justice?



Justice is a moral principle which governs how we live together in society; it is based on respect for laws and for the rights of others. Humans are equal before the law. The courts decide whether a person has obeyed the law or not.

**In a democracy, a vote is taken to pass a law:**

**A – by the leader of the country**

**B – by the members of parliament who are elected by the citizens**

**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 2 places**

**Answer B:** laws are passed by parliament and parliament must be independent of the government.

# Innocent until proven guilty



Anyone who is accused of a crime is innocent until proven guilty. No-one can be accused if there is no proof.

**Do you know of any situations in which you have been wrongly accused of something?**

**And have you wrongly accused someone?**

**Tell the others about your experience  
and move forward 2 places**

# Judges and independent courts



To deal with cases fairly, the judges and the courts must not be influenced by the authorities and must not take sides.

**During a trial, a judge may ask for the opinion of the government or of the President of the country to help him or her take a decision:**

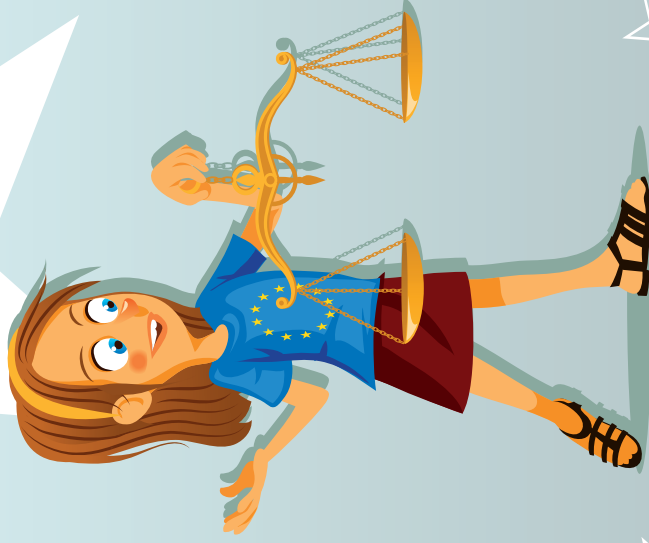
**A – true**

**B – false**

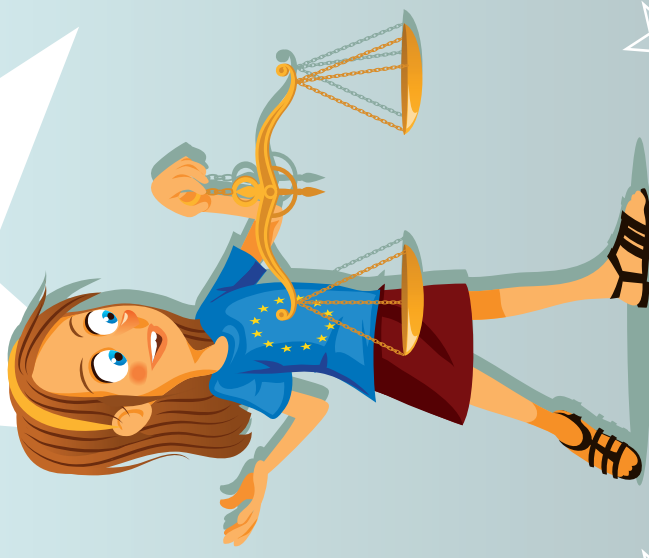
**If you give the right answer,  
move forward 1 place**

**Answer B:** Of course, that is wrong. If judges did that, they would not be independent of the authorities and their decision would not be fair. On the contrary, it would be unfair!

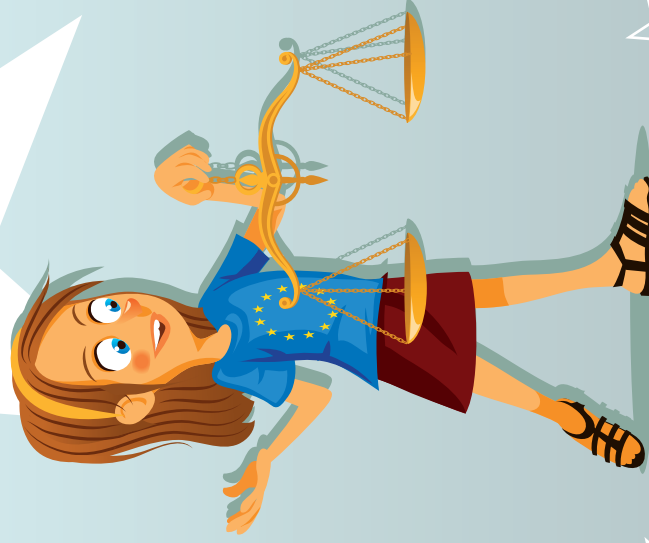
**A FAIR SYSTEM  
OF JUSTICE**



**A FAIR SYSTEM  
OF JUSTICE**



**A FAIR SYSTEM  
OF JUSTICE**



**A FAIR SYSTEM  
OF JUSTICE**







# Creative challenge for everyone!

Do a drawing showing how you understand or imagine “justice”.  
You can do either one drawing by team or a joint drawing.  
You have 5 minutes.

**All the teams should move forward by 2 if they have managed to do a drawing**

## Right to a lawyer



Anyone who has been accused of a crime must have the right to be defended by a lawyer. They must also be told, in a language which they understand, what they are being accused of.

**If the accused does not have enough money to pay for a lawyer:**

- A – they will have to defend themselves
- B – they will be assisted by a lawyer free of charge
- C – they will automatically be found guilty

**If you give the right answer, move forward 2 places**

**Answer B:** answers A and C would be totally unfair! Even a poor person is obviously entitled to a fair hearing.

## European justice



If a person has tried to obtain justice in their country but believes that their rights have not been respected, they can lodge a complaint with the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

**The European Court has the same number of judges as member states, in other words:**

- A – 12 judges
- B – 27 judges
- C – 46 judges

**If you give the right answer, move forward 2 places**

**Answer C:** there is one judge per member state of the Council of Europe, in other words 46 judges.

There is also a EU Court of Justice in Luxembourg, which has 27 judges. It ensures compliance with European law.

## Justice and children



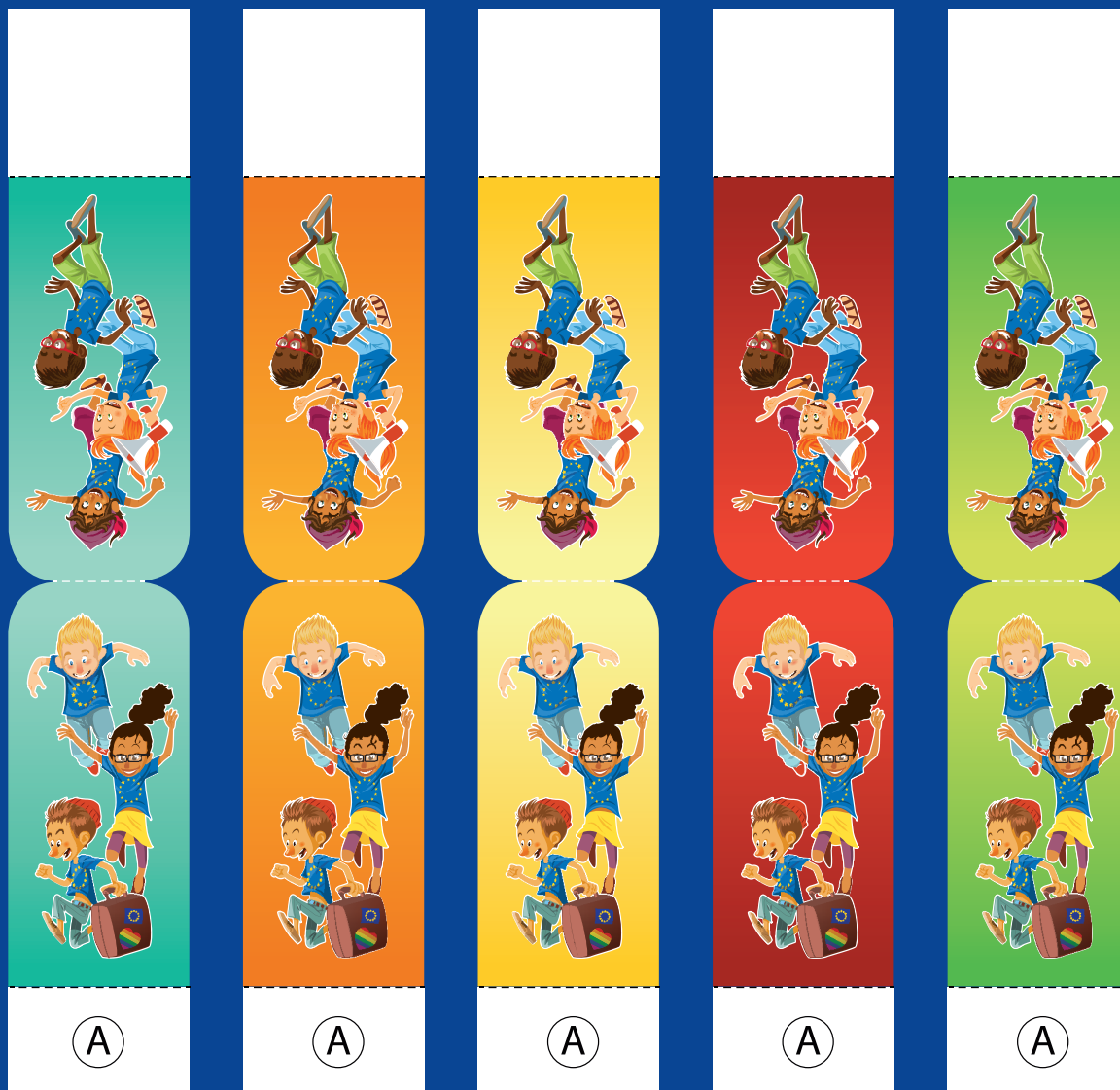
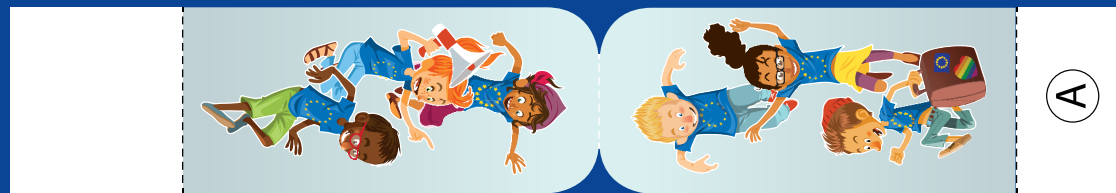
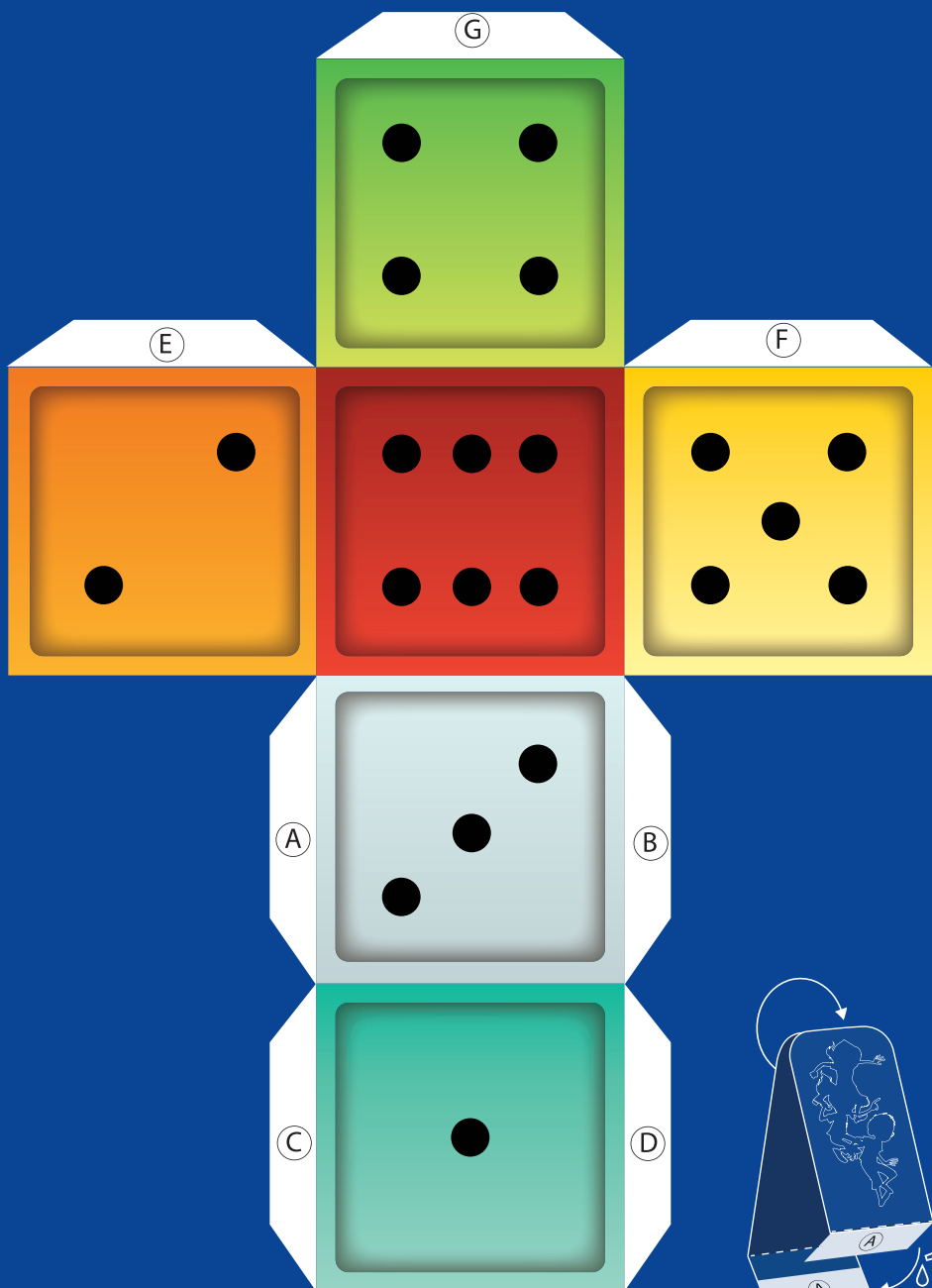
Children also have the right to legal protection and can be judged if they commit an offence or if they have not obeyed the law.

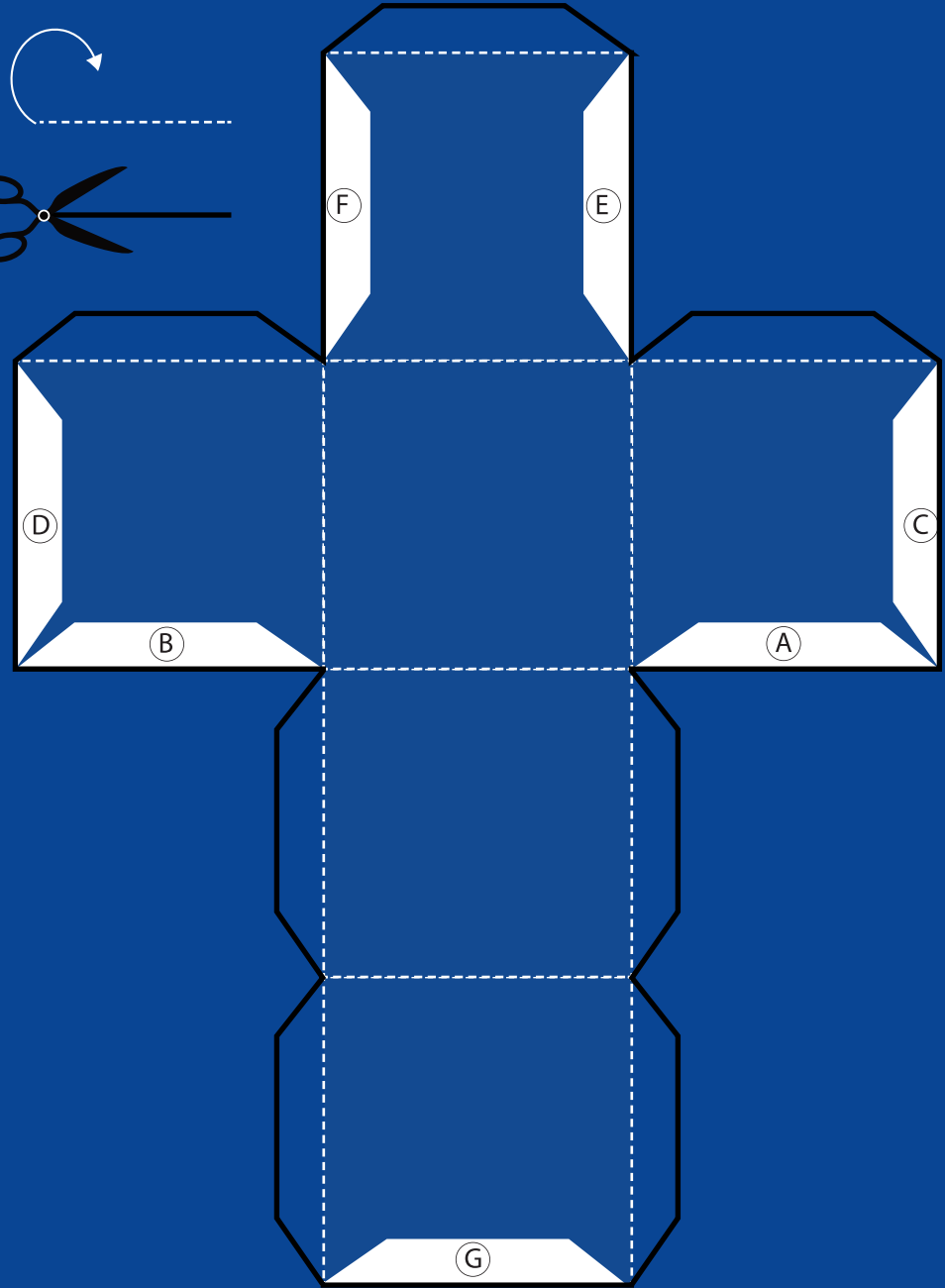
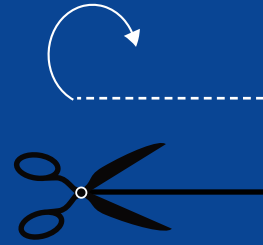
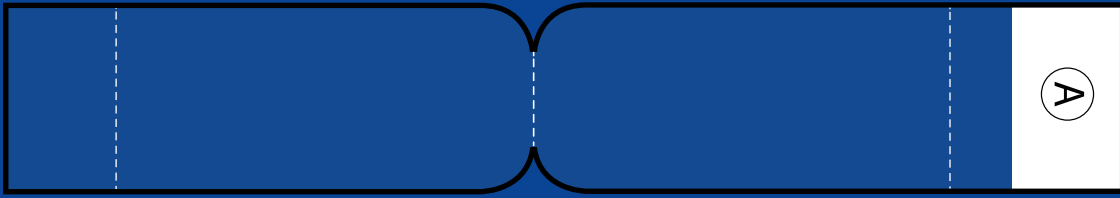
**The Convention on the rights of the child stipulates that:**

- A – children must be tried in the same way as adults
- B – the child's age must be taken into account in the judgment
- C – children cannot be put on trial

**If you give the right answer, move forward 2 places**

**Answer B:** there are forms of punishment for children who have not obeyed the law but children cannot be put in prison, for example, and the courts must take account of the child's age in their decision.







# YOUNG EUROPEAN CITIZEN'S DIPLOMA

Awarded to \_\_\_\_\_

Member of the team \_\_\_\_\_

From class \_\_\_\_\_

Name of school \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

For her/his knowledge of European values.

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 46 member states, including all members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE







# EUROPE MATTERS

## A QUESTION OF VALUES

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# ADVICE FOR TEACHERS

## PREPARING THE GAME

Before starting the game, it might be a good idea to explain the context and the content to the pupils. For example, you could tell them that the game was invented by the Council of Europe, which is a human rights institution with 46 member states. It is also important to make sure they understand the meaning of the word “value” and to introduce the six values used in the game. The glossary set out in the brochure will help you to explain the terms.

## DECIDING ON THE TEAMS

Given that the game concerns various different values, it is best to allow the children to play in mixed teams and perhaps also to encourage group cohesion by including children who are not accustomed to participating. Once the teams have been formed, ask each team to choose a name for their team.

## MAKING SURE THE GAME GOES SMOOTHLY

You are advised to set additional rules:

- Everyone’s opinion should be respected, even if there is some disagreement;
- Players should not judge their fellow teammates;
- Everybody should be included in the game by sharing the tasks (throwing the dice, reading out the questions and answers, moving the pieces round the board, etc.).

This is a team game: everybody in the team must therefore be consulted on the answers.

## TAKING THE GAME FURTHER

At the end of the game, the teachers can choose to study one value in more detail, for example by suggesting a discussion with the pupils. It could be based on the following questions:

- How did you find this game?
- How did you feel in your team?
- What did you learn that you did not already know?
- Was there anything that particularly surprised you?
- What do you remember in particular?
- Why do you think this game is important?



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# EUROPE MATTERS

## A QUESTION OF VALUES

Teach your pupils more about the shared values of Europe: freedom of expression, a fair system of justice, gender equality, abolition of the death penalty, free elections and diversity / non-discrimination.

Have fun in meeting challenges as a team, to be discussed while testing your knowledge of democracy and human rights!

This leaflet offers a board game for pupils aged 8-12 (end of primary/start of secondary school) as well as some pages containing information that can be used to prepare for playing the game or to build on what has been learnt.

This is a great opportunity to combine classroom play activity with discussion about the core values that enable us to live together in society.

Discover the digital version of the game:  
<http://game-europe-values.eu>

