United Nations Germany Research

Aditya and Raghav

Humanities

**Planning**

1. Discover a detailed research question with at least 3 main points to be researched for the model united nations.
2. Design a table or another format for the research.
3. Research information on the question.
4. Record the resources MLA format.
5. Compile research and answer the question with your own words.
6. Fill out the model united nations resolution sample.
7. Practise the speech with Raghav.
8. Model United Nation speech is delivered.

**Topic:** Religious Restrictions in Germany’s Education

**Research Question:** What are the current religious restrictions and implications within Germany’s education which includes why, when and where does this occur ?

**Research:**

**Big6 #1:  Task Definition  
What am I supposed to do?**

**What information do I need in order to do this?**

1. The current religious restrictions in Germany’s education.

2. The implications from the restrictions

3. Why were the restriction laws made?

4. Since when has this been going on?

5. Where does the problem occur?

**Big6 #2: Information Seeking Strategies**

**What are the best sources I can use to find this information?**

1. The internet

2. Books

3. Parents

**Big6 #3:  Location and Access**

**Where will I find these sources?**

  School Library

  Public Library

**  Personal Library**

**  Provided by my teachers**

**  Internet**

**  Other: Parents**

**Who can help me find what I need?**

**  I can find the sources myself**

  My librarian

**  My teacher**

**  My parent(s)**

  Other: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Big6 #4: Use of Information**

**How will I record the information that I find?**

  Take notes using cards

  Take notes on notebook paper

**  Take notes using a word processor on a computer (Microsoft Word form)**

Take notes using a [data chart](http://www.region15.org/file/7587/download)or other graphic organizer

Illustrate concepts

**Big6 #5: Synthesis**

**How will I show my results?**

**  Written paper**

**  Oral presentation**

  Multimedia presentation

  Performance

  Other: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials I will need for my presentation or performance**(Please list, separated by commas)

* The flag of Germany to represent ourselves in the MUN
* Paper with the information for the speech

**Include here any additional information needed to successfully complete the assignment:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Date of Access | MLA | Information |
| 1 | 24.05.2012 | "What Does International Human Rights Law Say about Religious Dress and Symbols?" *Questions and Answers on Restrictions on Religious Dress and Symbols in Europe*. 22 Dec. 2010. Web. 24 May 2013. <http://www.hrw.org/news/2010/12/21/questions-and-answers-restrictions-religious-dress-and-symbols-europe>. | A growing number of European countries have passed or are contemplating restrictions on religious dress in public places. The impetus for these restrictions is the debate in Europe about the wearing of Muslim veils. The debate reflects tensions in increasingly pluralist societies struggling with integration, national identity and security. |
| 2 | 26.05.2012 | "Germany: Headscarf Bans Violate Rights | Human Rights Watch." *Germany: Headscarf Bans Violate Rights | Human Rights Watch*. N.p., 26 Feb. 2009. Web. 25 May 2013. <http://www.hrw.org/news/2009/02/26/germany-headscarf-bans-violate-rights>. | (Berlin) - German state bans on religious symbols and clothing for teachers and other civil servants discriminate against Muslim women who wear the headscarf, Human Rights Watch said in a report released today.  The 67-page report, "Discrimination in the Name of Neutrality: Headscarf Bans for Teachers and Civil Servants in Germany," is based on extensive research over an eight-month period. It analyzes the human rights implications of the bans and their effect on the lives of Muslim women teachers, including those who have been employed for many years. It says that the bans have caused some women to give up their careers or to leave Germany, where they have lived all their lives.  Half of Germany's 16 states (Länder) - Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, and Saarland - have  laws prohibiting public school teachers (and other civil servants in several states) from wearing the headscarf at work. The laws were all introduced in the last five years, following a 2003 Constitutional Court ruling that restrictions on religious dress are only permissible if explicitly laid down in law. The other eight German states have no such restrictions. |
| 3 | 26/05/2013 | "Religious Freedom in Germany." *Berkley Center for Religion, Peace & World Affairs*. 23 May 2013. Web. 25 May 2013. <http://berkleycenter.georgetown.edu/essays/religious-freedom-in-germany>. | The government has granted most of the country’s major religious communities “public law corporation” (PLC) status, the benefits of which include the ability to collect contributions in accordance with rules similar to tax laws, building and tax regulation privileges, and the right to offer denominational religious education in state schools.  Regardless of their lack of PLC status, the government protects the right of Muslims to practice their religion freely. Still, Muslims sometimes face hostility in German society, as seen in the controversy in 2007-2008 surrounding the construction of a mosque in Cologne. |
| 4 | 26/05/2013 | Glendon, Mary Ann. "Western Europe vs. Religious Freedom." *Commentary:*. N.p., 18 Dec. 2012. Web. 25 May 2013. <http://nationalinterest.org/commentary/western-europe-vs-religious-freedom-7869>. | When most people picture Western Europe, they envision well-established democracies where fundamental freedoms are vigorously protected. For the most part, this portrait is accurate. However, when it comes to religious freedom, the past year and decade have witnessed trends that challenge this image.  As 2012 draws to a close, a number of countries continue restricting religious practice and expression, from religious dress to fundamental life rituals such as circumcision. Such restrictions not only compromise internationally protected rights, they fuel an environment in which religious people and members of religious minorities in particular are sometimes made to feel like outsiders in their home countries.  After a similar outcry in Germany this year against a lower-court ruling criminalizing religious circumcisions of male children, the German parliament is considering a law permitting this practice. |

**Big6 #6: Evaluation**

**How will I know if I have done my best?**

Before turning in my assignment, I need to check off all of these items (on the printed Organizer):

**  What I created to finish the assignment is appropriate for what I was supposed to do in Big6 #1**

**  The information I found in Big6 #4 matches the information needed in Big6 #1**

**  Credit is given to all of my sources, written in the way my teacher requested**

**  My work is neat**

**  My work is complete and includes heading information (name, date, etc.)**

**  I would be proud for anyone to view this work**

**Answer To Research Question:**

Some European countries have grown to restrict their citizens in using religious clothing or tools at public locations. One of those countries is Germany. Germany currently has religious restrictions in the public schools espacially towards muslims. The people has quite a discrimination towards public servants such as teachers who are using headscarfs. This is a major issue because humans should have the freedom practise their own religion. However, the people pressure them which results the muslims to feel like they’re outsiders in their own country. After an eight month research, it has been proven that the restrictions have caused women to give up their career and leave Germany. Germany has 16 states and half of them which include Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, and Saarland have prohibited public school teachers or any other public servant in wearing headscarfs. These laws have been introduced since around 2003 and have been used since then. Luckily the other states have no such restrictions. The reason they made the religious restrictions was because they wanted to increase society’s national identity and security.

RESOLUTION SUBMITTED BY: GERMANY

**Concerning the question of** what are the current religious restrictions and implications within Germany’s education which includes why, when and where does this occur ?

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* Half of Germany's 16 states (Länder) - Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Berlin, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, and Saarland - have  laws prohibiting public school teachers (and other civil servants in several states) from wearing the headscarf at work. The laws were all introduced in the last five years, following a 2003 Constitutional Court ruling that restrictions on religious dress are only permissible if explicitly laid down in law. The other eight German states have no such restrictions.

*Concerned by* the civil servants from Germany, espacially those who are involved in religion.

*Noting*  German state bans on religious symbols and clothing for teachers and other civil servants discriminate against Muslim women who wear the headscarf,

*Regretful* that citizens should have more freedom with their religions and this act should have been done earlier.

*Recalling* that Muslims sometimes face hostility in German society, as seen in the controversy in 2007-2008 surrounding the construction of a mosque in Cologne.

*Nothing* that a growing number of European countries have passed or are contemplating restrictions on religious dress in public places. The impetus for these restrictions is the debate in Europe about the wearing of Muslim veils. The debate reflects tensions in increasingly pluralist societies struggling with integration, national identity and security.

*Emphasizing* the impact if the restrictions are continued to be made.Population may decrease in Germany and the amount of Muslims will slowly diminish.

*Further Nothing* that when most people picture Western Europe, they envision well-established democracies where fundamental freedoms are vigorously protected. For the most part, this portrait is accurate. However, when it comes to religious freedom, the past year and decade have witnessed trends that challenge this image.

*Condemning* anybody who still believes in the restrictions towards religious tools/clothing. It must be stopped to give the people more freedom.

1. *Calls* for the people in Germany to cooperate and help build a community where one has freedom in religion.
2. *Proposes* to create a law which grants more freedom of religion for the people.
3. *Expresses its wish* that the whole proposal will take place as soon as possible.
4. *Decides* that the deadline to complete the proposal in 19 August 2013, and to be started as soon as it’s completed.
5. *Demands* that Germany gives full cooperation and assistance with this idea.