

Notes for the Talk Show Guests

"Watching a fight and doing nothing is supporting the fight." (1)

- ▶ Bystanders, by their mere presence, can contribute to a fight.
- ▶ Even if a bystander is doing nothing, the fighters may think that the bystander supports the fight, so they continue to fight.
- ▶ If we do nothing, we give the impression that the fighting or violence is O. K. with us even if we do not really agree with it.

"If I see a fight, I should do something to stop it." (2)

- ▶ Bystanders can just as easily move the scene along as cheer it on.
- ▶ As a bystander, I must always remember to keep myself safe. If my safety is in danger, I can still do something by getting help.
- ▶ If bystanders know that they themselves or others are in danger of being hurt, they have a responsibility to report the situation to an adult.
- ▶ Reporting is not telling on others. It is taking responsibility for your own safety and the safety of others.

"If I see a fight, there is no harm in watching and cheering it on." (3)

- ▶ People in a conflict often feel they have to fight so that they can impress the bystanders.
- ▶ Bystanders have the power to instigate a fight. Bystanders also have the power to stop the fight by letting the fighters know that it isn't worth it to fight.
- ▶ Cheering on a fight tells everyone that you agree that violence is a good way to handle a conflict.

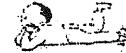
Bystander Roles

Instigating Bystanders support violence by actively encouraging it. Sometimes, they will actually cheer on a fight.

Have you ever seen instigating bystanders? _____ Describe what you saw happening: _____

What do you think would happen if two students were going to fight but no bystanders were there watching them? _____

Passive Bystanders (Do Nothing) support violence by passively accepting the violence they see. They may not say anything but their body language often sends clear messages.



Describe the body language that you saw when bystanders watched a conflict but said nothing: _____

Problem-solving Bystanders try to think through a conflict, de-escalate a conflict and keep themselves safe.



Give an example of when you saw someone being a problem-solving bystander: _____



If I see a fight, there is no harm in watching it and cheering it on." (3)

Talk Show Questions for Belief Statement #3:

- What do you mean when you say, "there is no harm in watching and cheering it on?" Are you talking about no harm to you? What about harm to others?
How does your cheering it on affect the persons who are fighting?
If you were not cheering, do you think they would still be fighting?

Add your questions below:

Bystander Dialogue

Directions: Lisa is standing in line with Sam. She has several options. Fill in the boxes below with words she would use if she were an instigating and problem-solving bystander. In the Passive Bystander boxes, describe the body language that Lisa may be using.

Below each graphic, write the results that you would expect to happen if Lisa uses the words you wrote or shows the body language that you described.

Diagram for Instigating Bystander: Lisa (Instigating Bystander) with two empty ovals for input.

Result: _____

Diagram for Passive Bystander: (Describe Lisa's body language) Lisa (Passive Bystander) with two empty ovals for input.

Result: _____

Diagram for Problem-Solving Bystander: Lisa (Problem-Solving Bystander) with two empty ovals for input.

Result: _____

Bystander Belief Statements

Directions: You will be examining your beliefs about violence and where these beliefs come from. There are 3 belief cards with a series of questions for each belief. You will be working in groups to prepare for the Talk Show.

Watching a fight and doing nothing is supporting the fight." (1)

Talk Show Questions for Belief Statement #1:

- ◆What does this statement mean to you?
- ◆When you watch a fight what do you think the fighters are thinking?
- ◆If you were not watching the fight, do you think the fight would still be going on?
- ◆Where do you think this belief comes from?

Add your questions below:

Steps of the "Think-First" Model

Scenario: Troy is running for the bus and runs into you. You are carrying a bag with all the birthday gifts your friends gave you after school. The bag falls into a big puddle soaking the gifts. You.....

Step 1: Keep Cool

Write 2 hot-headed and 2 cool-headed thoughts that you may be having.

Cool-Headed

1.

2.



Hot-Headed

1.

2.

Step 2: Size Up the Situation

Write 2 things that may be influencing Troy's actions (baggage he may be carrying).

1. _____ 2. _____

Step 3: Think It Through

Write 2 options that you would have and the consequences of those actions.

Your Options

1. _____

2. _____

Consequences

Step 4: Do the Right Thing

Write what you would do to solve the problem peacefully.

Decision:

Complete the Role-Play

Choose one of the options from *Maria's Decision-Making Map* to complete the role-play scenario. Identify whether or not this is Maria's best choice.

Is this Maria's best option? Yes _____ No _____

Directions: Use these scenarios to complete the "Bystander Activity" page.

Scenario 1: Erica, Nicole and Jessica eat lunch together at school everyday. Erica and Nicole decide that they are not going to let their friend, Jessica, eat lunch with them any more. Jessica is surprised, hurt and very annoyed. Jessica confronts Erica and Nicole. (Maria is a bystander).

Scenario 2: Sarah is with her friend Rachel when she sees her boyfriend, John, talking and laughing with Kim. Sarah becomes very jealous and walks over to Kim to talk about it. Sarah begins to argue with Kim. (Rachel is the bystander).

Scenario 3: Larry is hanging out with his friends and they decide to throw rocks at a store window. Larry tells them that he doesn't think it is right. His friends call him "chicken." (One of the boys, Frank, is a bystander.)

Scenario 4: Angela hears that Toby is going to bring a gun to school. She is concerned that he may hurt himself or someone else. Her friends tell her that Toby is only showing off. (Angela is the bystander).

Scenario 5: All of the kids at school are talking about a fight that is going to take place after school at the park. Chris is nervous because one of the boys is his friend. (Chris is the bystander).

"Conflict On The Bus"

The Scene: Louis and Maria are sitting in the back of the school bus. Louis puts his backpack on the empty seat across the aisle. Martin gets on the bus and puts Louis' backpack on the floor and sits in the seat. Louis leans over into Martin's face.....

Louis: "Who do you think you are moving my backpack?"



Martin: "You don't get two seats. I need a place to sit."

Louis: "You jerk, we'll see about that!"

Maria:.....

Maria is the bystander on the bus.
She can help the conflict end peacefully or violently.

Aggressors, Victims & Bystanders Vocabulary

1. Conflict:

2. Bystander:

3. Victim:

4. Aggressor:

5. Option:

6. Consequences:

7. Belief:
