

Tolerance will save the world!



Prepared by: Maggie Vartanova
9 form "B"

Teacher: L. A. Filenko

Quotations of the famous.

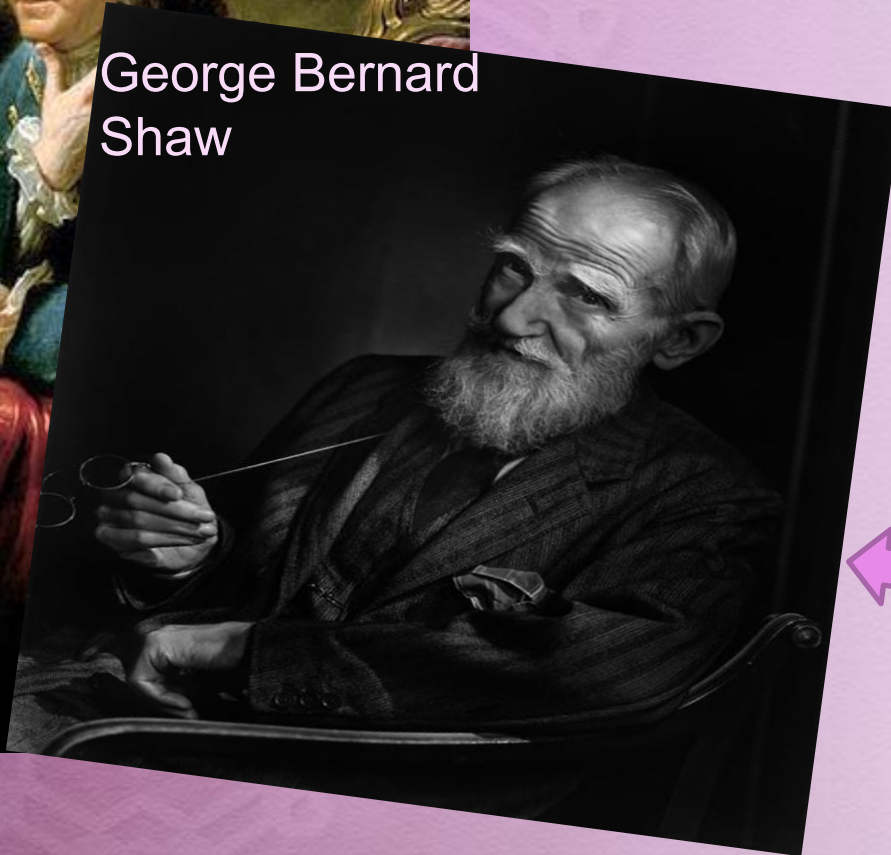
Benjamin Franklin



"The worst sin towards our yellow creatures is not to hate them but to be indifferent to them: that's the essence of inhumanity".



George Bernard Shaw



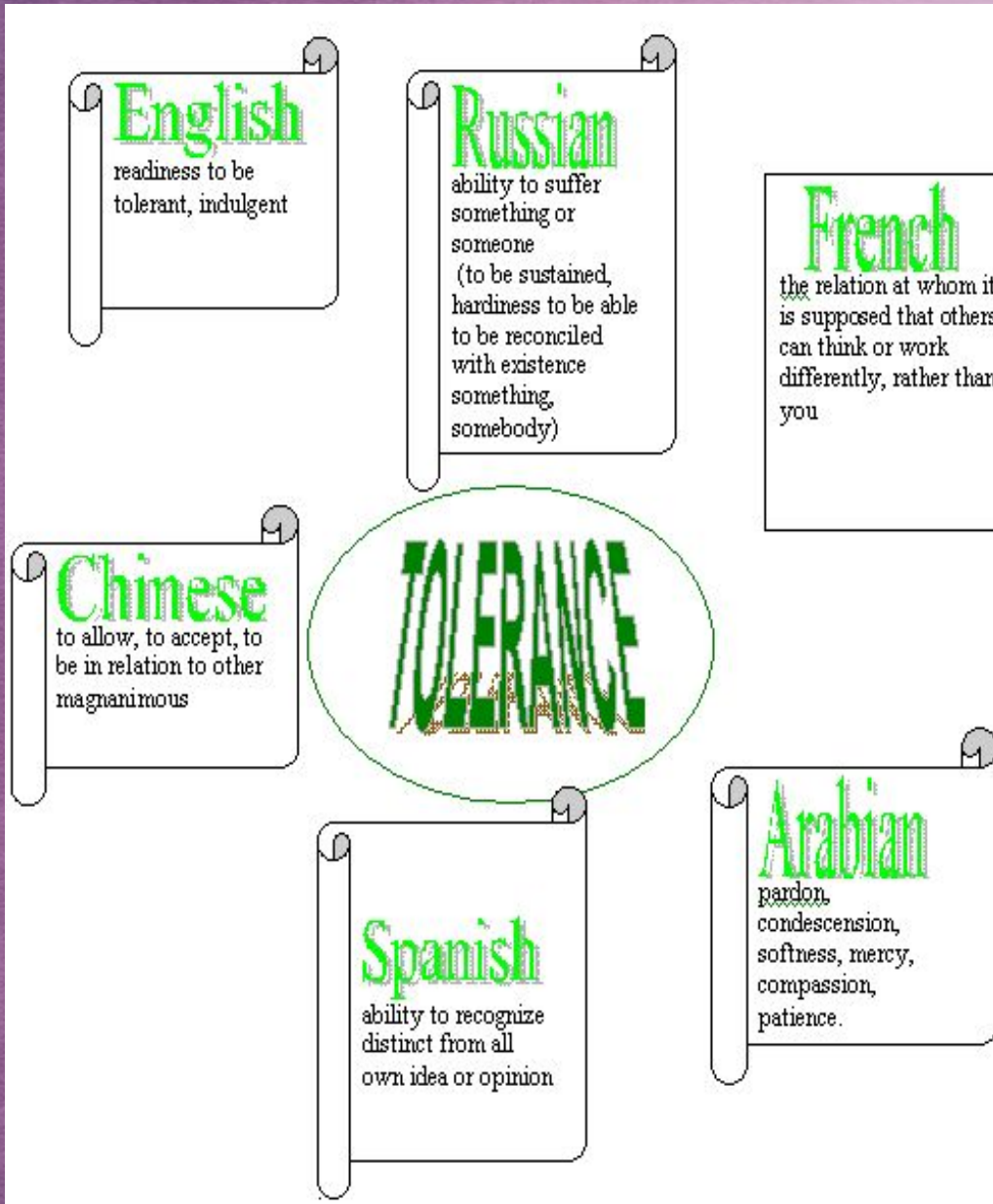
"There never was a good war and a bad peace".



"Though all society is founded on intolerance, all improvement is founded on tolerance".



What is tolerance?



"Tolerance" is a very trendy word in modern vocabulary. The definition of the word in different languages of the globe sounds differently.

In English it is the following :

"Tolerance is a fair, objective or permissive attitude toward those whose opinions, practices, race, religion, nationality, etc. differ from one's own. But "tolerance" is not the same as "indifference"!

The flower of tolerance



people who
have unusual
looks

people of different religions
and cultures

people of
different age.

Tolerance is especially important in
relations with

people who have
disabilities

people of different
races and
nationalities

Weak , poor and
homeless people

The main documents tolerance is based on.

Declaration of Principles on Tolerance Proclaimed and signed by the Member States of UNESCO on 16 November 1995

Article 1 - Meaning of Tolerance

1.1 Tolerance is respect, acceptance and appreciation of the rich diversity of our world's cultures, our forms of expression and ways of being human. It is fostered by knowledge, openness, communication, and freedom of thought, conscience and belief. Tolerance is harmony in difference. It is not only a moral duty, it is also a political and legal requirement. Tolerance, the virtue that makes peace possible, contributes to the replacement of the culture of war by a culture of peace.

1.2 Tolerance is not concession, condescension or indulgence. Tolerance is, above all, an active attitude prompted by recognition of the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of others. In no circumstance can it be used to justify infringements of these fundamental values. Tolerance is to be exercised by individuals, groups and States.

1.3 Tolerance is the responsibility that upholds human rights, pluralism (including cultural pluralism), democracy and the rule of law. It involves the rejection of dogmatism and absolutism and affirms the standards set out in international human rights instruments.

1.4 Consistent with respect for human rights, the practice of tolerance does not mean toleration of social injustice or the abandonment or weakening of one's convictions. It means that one is free to adhere to one's own convictions and accepts that others adhere to theirs. In their appearance, situation, speech, behaviour and values, have the right to live in peace and to be as they are. It also means that one's views are not to be imposed on others.

Article 2 - State Level

2.1 Tolerance at the State level requires just and impartial legislation, law enforcement and judicial and administrative process. It also requires that economic and social opportunities be made available to each person without any discrimination. Exclusion and marginalization can lead to frustration, hostility and fanaticism.

2.2 In order to achieve a more tolerant society, States should ratify existing international human rights conventions, and draft new legislation where necessary to ensure equality of treatment and of opportunity for all groups and individuals in society.

2.3 It is essential for international harmony that individuals, communities and nations accept and respect the multicultural character of the human family. Without tolerance there can be no peace, and without peace there can be no development or democracy.

2.4 Intolerance may take the form of marginalization of vulnerable groups and their exclusion from social and political participation, as well as violence and discrimination against them. As confirmed in the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice, 'All individuals and groups have the right to be different' (Article 1.2).

Article 3 - Social Dimensions

3.1 In the modern world, tolerance is more essential than ever before. It is an age marked by the globalization of the economy and by rapidly increasing mobility, communication, integration and interdependence, large-scale migrations and displacement of populations, urbanization and changing social patterns. Since every part of the world is characterized by diversity, escalating intolerance and strife potentially menaces every region. It is not confined to any country, but is a global threat.

3.2 Tolerance is necessary between individuals and at the family and community levels. Tolerance promotion and the shaping of attitudes of openness, mutual listening and solidarity should take place in schools and universities and through non-formal education, at home and in the workplace. The communication media are in a position to play a constructive role in facilitating free and open dialogue and discussion, disseminating the values of tolerance, and highlighting the dangers of indifference towards the rise in intolerant groups and ideologies.

3.3 As affirmed by the UNESCO Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice, measures must be taken to ensure equality in dignity and rights for individuals and groups wherever necessary. In this respect, particular attention should be paid to vulnerable groups which are socially or economically disadvantaged so as to afford them the protection of the laws and social measures in force, in particular with regard to housing, employment and health, to respect the authenticity of their culture and values, and to facilitate their social and occupational advancement and integration, especially through education.

3.4 Appropriate scientific studies and networking should be undertaken to co-ordinate the international community's response to this global challenge, including analysis by the social sciences of root causes and effective countermeasures, as well as research and monitoring in support of policy-making and standard-setting action by Member States.

Article 4 - Education

4.1 Education is the most effective means of preventing intolerance. The first step in tolerance education is to teach people what their shared rights and freedoms are, so that they may be respected, and to promote the will to protect those of others.

4.2 Education for tolerance should be considered an urgent imperative; that is why it is necessary to promote systematic and rational tolerance teaching methods that will address the cultural, social, economic, political and religious sources of intolerance - major roots of violence and exclusion. Education policies and programmes should contribute to development of understanding, solidarity and tolerance among individuals as well as among ethnic, social, cultural, religious and linguistic groups and nations.

4.3 Education for tolerance should aim at countering influences that lead to fear and exclusion of others, and should help young people to develop capacities for independent judgement, critical thinking and ethical reasoning.

4.4 We pledge to support and implement programmes of social science research and education for tolerance, human rights and non-violence. This means devoting special attention to improving teacher training, curricula, the content of textbooks and lessons, and other educational materials including new educational technologies, with a view to educating caring and responsible citizens open to other cultures, able to appreciate the value of freedom, respectful of human dignity and differences, and able to prevent conflicts or resolve them by non-violent means.

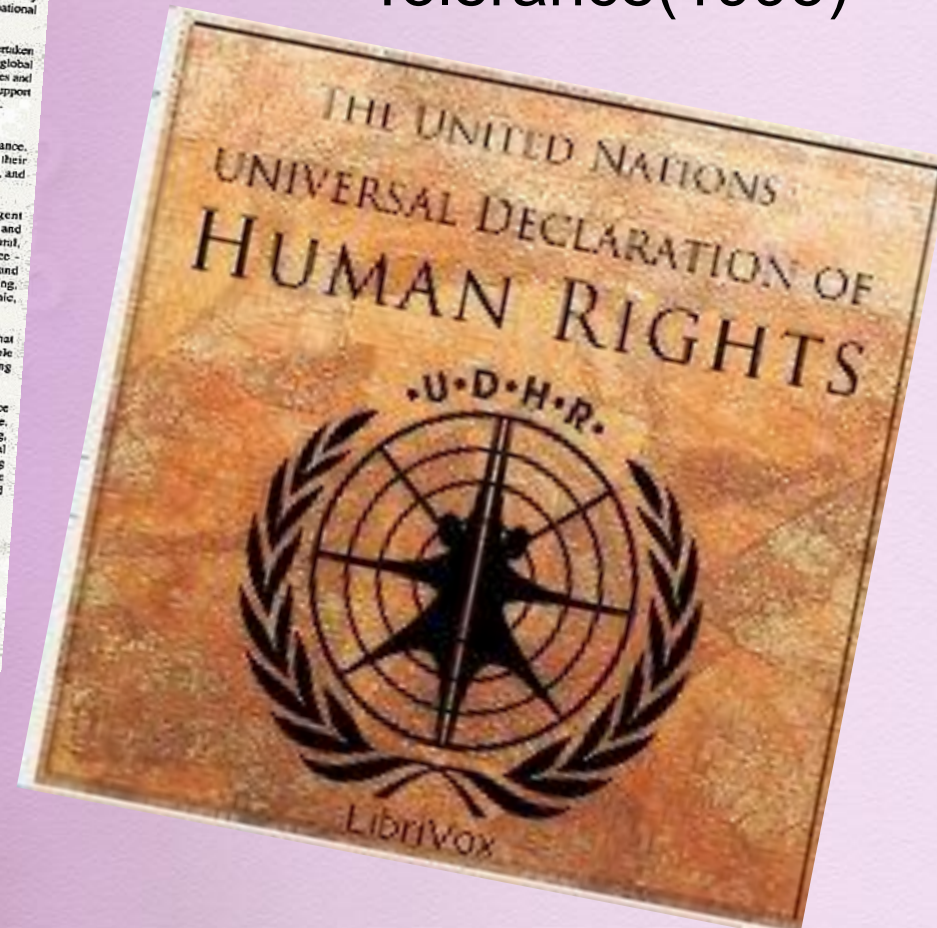
Article 5 - Commitment to Action

We commit ourselves to promoting tolerance and non-violence through programmes and institutions in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

Article 6 - International Day for Tolerance

In order to generate public awareness, emphasize the dangers of intolerance and react with renewed commitment and action in support of tolerance promotion and education, we solemnly proclaim 16 November the annual International Day for Tolerance.

Declaration of Principles on Tolerance(1995)



Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

key words related to ''tolerance''	key words opposite of '' tolerance''
independence	violence
friendship	conflict
human rights	war
freedom	terrorism
dialogue	separation
trust	militarism
solidarity	racism
peace	exploitation
democracy	confrontation
understanding	discrimination
acceptance	misunderstanding
equality	neglect
cooperation	cynicism
diversity	egoism

Tolerance start at home.

Goes on in a group.

Ends up in a society.



Tips on how to be a tolerant person.

- 1.Try to understand people.
 - 2.Live in accordance with human rights.
 - 3.Never judge people by their looks.
 - 4.Don't forget about politeness.
 - 5.Live by joyful life , don't quarrel.
 - 6.Respect grown-ups, children and elderly people.
 - 7.Help and protect the weak.
 - 8.Write to those who make decisions.
- 9.Establish international links, respect other cultures, religion ideas and values.
 - 10.Share your energy, money and time with people.
 - 11.Observe all rules and laws.
 - 12.Read more literature, get educated, enjoy communicating with people.
 - 13. **Stop those who behave violently, rude and immoral!**

If you want to expand your social circle and make your communication zone comfortable, follow the rules of tolerant dialogue :

- Listen to a person attentively .We all want to be heard.
- Don't interrupt . Try understand him/her.
- Accept ideas which are different from yours patiently
- Don't jump to conclusion quickly.
- Express your point of view in a tactful and polite manner.
- Search for the best arguments.
- Be fair.
- Reach a compromise if it's possible.
- Stay in friendly relations with the person.

Emblems of Tolerance



The background of the slide features a repeating pattern of light purple hexagons. Each hexagon is composed of concentric hexagonal lines, and the spaces between these hexagons are filled with a network of thin, interconnected lines resembling a circuit board or a molecular structure. The overall color palette is a range of purples, from light lavender to a deeper magenta.

Thanks for your attention!