



Educator guide: Bullying lesson

Recommended for grades:

3rd grade

Time:

5 minutes

National Health Education Standards:

This lesson aligns with the following National Health Education Standards:

- Standard 1: Use functional health information to support health and well-being of self and others.

For more information about the National Health Education Standards, visit the SHAPE America website: shapeamerica.org.

Learning objectives:

After completing this lesson students will be able to:

1. Define bullying as when someone uses his or her power unfairly and repeatedly to hurt someone, and describe its effects on those involved.
2. Differentiate between bullying behaviors and non-bullying behaviors.
3. Explain the difference between a bully, victim and bystander.

Lesson description:

The Bullying lesson teaches students what bullying is, and what are considered bullying behaviors. Students will also learn what a bully, victim and bystander are. Students will have a chance to practice determining whether situations are bullying or not.



Pre and post-test questions:

Use the following questions with your students in any way that you see fit (on paper, using a survey tool, etc.) You may choose to combine questions from various lessons and activities that your students participate in. Correct answer choices are bolded.

1. Is this bullying: Spreading rumors about the same kid, every week?
 - a. **Yes**
 - b. No

2. Is this bullying: Not inviting someone to your party and talking about it where you know they can hear you?
 - a. **Yes**
 - b. No

3. Is this bullying: Disagreeing with your friend about what movie to watch on the weekend?
 - a. Yes
 - b. **No**

4. What is a person called who sees someone hurt another person and has the power to help?
 - a. Snitch
 - b. Bully
 - c. Victim
 - d. **Bystander**

5. A person who is getting hurt, physically or emotionally, is called a:
 - a. Bully
 - b. **Victim**
 - c. Bystander
 - d. Snitch

Vocabulary:

Use the following list of vocabulary as a reference for yourself and your students as you complete the Bullying lesson. You may choose to use this list in any way that fits your needs.

- Bully – a person who intentionally tries to hurt another person
- Bullying – when a person hurts another person on purpose, usually repeated over time, and there's usually a difference in power
- Exclude – leaving someone out of an activity, including telling someone they can't sit or play with you
- Feelings – emotions, such as being happy, sad, excited, scared or angry, that can change throughout the day
- Friend – someone who supports you, likes you for who you are and is there to help when you need them
- Intentionally – doing something on purpose, not accidentally
- Power – having more control or ability than another person, being bigger, stronger, or older, doing better in school or having more friends than another person
- Victim – the person who is being bullied, who gets hurt physically, emotionally or both

Handouts

Included on the following pages are additional resources that you and your students' families may find useful.



How to tell if your child may be involved in bullying

What is bullying?

Bullying is when someone hurts someone else on purpose. A lot of the time it happens more than once. Some things to know about bullying are:

- **There is a difference in power:** Kids who bully use their power to control or hurt someone's body or feelings. Their power might be strength or being more popular than others.
- **It is repeated:** Most of the time bullying happens more than once.
- **It is done on purpose:** Bullying happens when someone means to do it. If a child doesn't mean to bump into another child in the hall, that is not bullying.

Bullying includes actions like:

- Making threats
- Spreading rumors
- Hurting someone
- Not letting someone join a group

Bullying is learned, and respect must also be learned. Children copy what they see other children and adults doing. Try to set a good example.

Signs your child is being bullied

Look for changes in your child. Some children who are bullied may not show warning signs. Some signs that bullying might be a problem are:

- Unexplained injuries or bruises
- Lost or ruined clothes, books, school work, art or toys
- Headaches or stomachaches, feeling sick or faking illness to avoid school
- Changes in eating, like skipping meals or eating a lot
- Lower grades, loss of interest in school or not wanting to go to school
- Loss of friends or being left out
- More angry words or actions after seeing certain classmates or coming home from school
- Nervous behaviors like chewing nails or pulling out hair
- Becoming more withdrawn or fearful

Why don't kids ask for help?

Many times, kids don't tell an adult that someone is hurting or scaring them. Kids don't tell adults for many reasons:

- Bullying can make a child feel helpless.
- They might not want to be seen as a tattletale.
- They may be afraid of the child who bullied them.
- They may be afraid they will get in trouble.
- They may fear losing friends.

How can you find out if your child is being bullied?

Ask your child:

- Is something or someone scaring you or making you upset?
- Are you ever afraid to go to school? Why?
- Does anyone make you sad at school? Why?

What can you do to get your child help?

If you think your child needs help, don't ignore the problem. To deal with bullying at school, work with teachers and other school staff.

Always start with the classroom teacher. If the problem continues, the next step is to go to other administrators (counselor, principal or superintendent). If the bullying is happening outside of school, talk with the adult in charge. This may be a coach, club advisor or group leader.

Signs a child may be bullying others

A child may be bullying others if they:

- Are being bullied by someone at home, in the neighborhood or at school
- Get into physical or verbal fights
- Have friends who bully others
- Blame others for their problems and make excuses for their actions
- Test limits or break rules
- Need to control others and situations



How to tell if your child is showing bullying behaviors?

You can:

- Attend parent teacher meetings.
- Ask your child how school is going.
- Ask your child about their friends.
- Watch your child play with others.

If your child needs to talk to someone

If your child is a victim or is showing bullying behaviors, they may need to talk to someone. Start with your child's school and see what resources they have. Check with your health care providers to see if they can share where you can find help.

Repurposed from <http://www.stopbullying.gov>. More information for parents and caregivers, children and educators may be found at this site.



Transcript

Screen 1

Narrator: Today we're gonna learn about bullying. Bullying is when a person hurts another person on purpose. On purpose—that's the key. We're not talking about when somebody accidentally bumps into you. We're talking about when someone repeatedly and intentionally tries to hurt you or your feelings. Repeatedly means it happens more than once. Intentionally means on purpose. Remember, that's the key.

Sometimes it's because the kid who is bullying is bigger, older, or has lots of friends. It makes that person feel powerful to pick on someone else. They use their "power" unfairly to hurt others. The person or people who get picked on often feel bad about it. They may be physically hurt or their feelings may get hurt. Sometimes they may even become scared to go to the places where they know the bully will be. No one should have to feel unsafe because of bullying.

Screen 2

Narrator: Here are some examples of things that are considered bullying behaviors. Remember, it's when these things are done intentionally and repeatedly.

- Teasing or making fun of someone
- Hitting, pushing, or kicking
- Excluding someone, which means not letting them join your group, activity, or lunch table
- Name-calling
- Spreading rumors about someone, which means saying things about someone that aren't true
- And hurting someone's things, such as their school work, drawings, backpack or lunch

Next, our friends Kate and CJ are going to help you practice deciding what is bullying behavior and what isn't.

Screen 3

CJ: Hey Guys! We've been learning some pretty important stuff here. Now we're going to practice deciding what are bullying behaviors and what aren't.

Kate: Click on the words that you think are bullying behaviors.

Pushing: CJ: You're right, pushing is a bullying behavior, especially if it's done on purpose and more than once.

Bumping: CJ: Well, it depends. If someone bumps into you repeatedly and is trying to make you feel bad or physically hurt you, that is bullying, for sure. But I know sometimes when I am in a hurry I don't always pay attention to what is going on around me, and I may bump into someone accidentally. A friendly smile and an apology lets people know that I didn't do it on purpose!

Spreading rumors: Kate: Good job. Spreading rumors is a bullying behavior. Rumors are things we don't know to be true, but we repeat them anyway. It can hurt someone's feelings to know that things are being said about them that aren't true.

Tattling: Kate: Nope. Nice try, but this one can be tricky. Tattling is when someone wants to get someone else in trouble. Though tattling can be annoying, it doesn't really hurt anyone, so it is not bullying.

Disagreement with a friend: CJ: Actually, having a disagreement with a friend is not a bullying behavior. You may each have different ideas and interests, and you don't always have to agree with one another.

Teasing: CJ: Good job! Teasing is a bullying behavior, especially when it is repeated over and over. Making fun of someone can really hurt their feelings.

Excluding someone: CJ: You're right. Excluding someone is a bullying behavior. It's never nice to intentionally leave someone out of what you're doing.

Ruining someone's things: Kate: You're right. Ruining someone's things on purpose is a bullying behavior. We should always respect others and their things.

Screen 4

Narrator: Now that we've learned what is bullying and what isn't, we need to talk about the people involved in a bullying situation. A bully is a person who intentionally tries to hurt another person. They usually do so from a position of power, and they will often do it repeatedly to the same person.

A victim is a person who is getting bullied. He or she is the one that gets hurt physically, emotionally, or both.

There is one more person who can also be involved: a bystander. A bystander is anyone that observes a bullying situation happening. Bystanders must choose what to do when they see bullying. They have a lot of choices. They can stand around and watch, walk away, try to stop the bullying, or get an adult who can help. They can also choose to join in on the bullying, which isn't a good idea. Bystanders have the power to stop bullying by choosing to help the victim in some way.

Screen 5

Narrator: Great job! You have completed this activity.

Acknowledgements

Thank you for providing dedication, passion and leadership:

Les Weil – Zink the Zebra Foundation

Thank you to our funding partners for making our 3rd grade bullying prevention activities possible:

ADM Cocoa	Bill & Becky Komisar
Harvey & Judy Alligood	Lynda Koshy
ANON Charitable Trust	Melinda Krei
Anonymous Corporation	Luedke-Smith Fund
Terry & Nancy Anderson	Luty Fund
BMO Harris	Claire and Robert Pflieger
Elizabeth Brinn Foundation	Charitable Fund
Terry & Mary Briscoe	Randall Family Fund
Chuck Cairns	Richard & Barbara Weiss Fund
CarMax Foundation	at the Greater Milwaukee
Bridget Clementi	Foundation
Marybeth Cottrill	M & I Bank
Curt & Sue Culver	Marcus Corporation Foundation
Mae E. Demmer Charitable	MGIC
Trust	George and Julie Mosher
Elaine Eisner	Family Foundation
Entertainment Software	National Insurance Services of
Association Foundation	Wisconsin
Ralph Evinrude Foundation	Peck Foundation, Milwaukee
Fiserv, Inc.	LTD
Rhona Gewelber	PNC Bank
Beverly and Martin Greenberg	Gene & Ruth Posner
Guaranty Bank	Foundation
Kavita Gupta	Bill Randall
Penny Gutekunst	Jaynie Rench
Ann & Katie Heil	R & R Insurance Services
Evan & Marion Helfaer	Philip Rubenstein Foundation,
Foundation	Inc.
Frieda and William Hunt Trust	Ruddie Memorial Youth
Dorothy Inbusch Foundation	Foundation
InSinkErator	Jim and Karen Schlater
	Andrea Shrednick



Kelly Weil - Zink the Zebra Fund
WHG Applebee's
Wisconsin Department of Public
Instruction
Dr. Jeffrey Walker
Wisconsin Psychoanalytic
Foundation
Women & Girls Fund-Waukesha
Co. Community Foundation
Diane and Robert Jenkins
Family Foundation

Marjorie Siebert Aylen
Foundation
Stackner Family Foundation
John Stanley
Bert L. & Patricia S. Steigleder
Trust
Barbara Stein
Joe & Jenifer Tate
The Ed and Josie Toogood
Foundation





Contact us:

Children's Wisconsin
E-Learning Center

(866) 228-5670

healthykids@childrenswi.org

