Hazing Safe Environment Lesson

Outcomes

The learner will be able to:

- ✓ Identify behaviors that constitute hazing
- ✓ Develop skills that will help them avoid uncomfortable initiation behaviors
- ✓ Distinguish between the facts and the myths about hazing
- Strategize ways to initiate members into a community that are positive and growthproducing

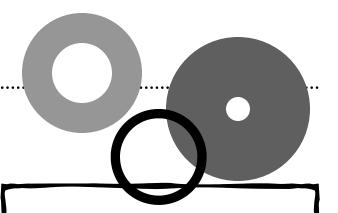
Part One

- 1. Ask the students to define hazing.
 In general, hazing can be defined as humiliating and dangerous activity expected of someone joining a group, regardless of the person's willingness to participate.
 - Lead a discussion surrounding the hazing experiences that the students have experienced or heard about. Ask the students if they have participated in any kind of hazing of another student or if they have ever been the victim of hazing. Encourage them to be specific about the behaviors they describe because everyone defines hazing differently until they have the facts.
- 2. Give the students the Pre-Test on Hazing.
- 3. Once they have taken the Pre-Test, go over these facts:
 - **Myth #1:** Hazing is a problem for fraternities and sororities primarily.

Fact: Hazing is a societal problem. Hazing incidents have been frequently documented in the military, athletic teams, marching bands, religious cults, professional schools and other types of clubs and organizations. Reports of hazing in high schools are on the rise.

Myth #2: As long as there is no malicious intent, a little hazing should be okay.

Fact: Even if there is no malicious intent, safety may still be a factor in traditional hazing activities that are considered to be "all in good fun." For example, serious accidents have occurred during scavenger hunts and "kidnapping" trips. Besides, what purpose do such activities serve in promoting growth and development of group or team members?



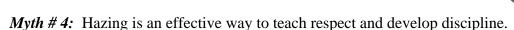
Gather the following items for this lesson:

- Pens for each student
- Writing paper for each student
- Copies of Hazing Pre-test
- Bible for prayer
- Copy of prayer for each student



Myth # 3: Hazing is no more than foolish pranks that go awry.

Fact: Hazing is an act of power and control over others. It is victimization. Hazing is pre-meditated and not accidental. Hazing is abusive, degrading and often life-threatening.



Fact: First of all, respect must be earned, not taught. Victims of hazing rarely report having respect for those who have hazed them. Just like other forms of victimization, hazing breeds mistrust, apathy, and alienation.

Myth # 5: If someone agrees to participate in a hazing activity, it can't be considered hazing.

Fact: In states that have laws against hazing, consent of the victim cannot be used as a defense in a civil suit. This is because even if someone agrees to participate in a potentially dangerous or hazardous action, it may not be true consent when considering the peer pressure and desire to belong to the group.

Myth # 6: Hazing is no big deal.

Fact: Hazing is against the law and a person may be prosecuted for a misdemeanor if involved in any hazing activity.

Myth #7: It's difficult to determine whether or not certain activity is hazing. It's such a gray area sometimes.

Fact: It is not difficult to decide if an activity is hazing if you use common sense and ask yourself the following questions:

- Is alcohol involved?
- Will active/current members of the group refuse to participate with the new members and do exactly what they are being asked to do?
- Does the activity risk emotional or physical abuse?
- Is there risk of injury or a question of safety?
- Do you have any reservation describing the activity to your parents, to a teacher, or other official?
- Would you object to the activity being photographed or filmed for the newspaper of local TV news?

If the answer to any of these questions is "yes," the activity is probably hazing.

Some of this information is adapted from the web site <u>www.stophazing.org</u>.



and

Part Two

Give the group some statistics that show the extent of hazing in high schools and colleges:

- ✓ According to a study published in 2000 by Alfred University, 48% of high school students reported being subject to hazing by school groups; 43% subjected to humiliating hazing; 30% forced to perform illegal acts; both males and females were involved.
- ✓ A 1999 study of hazing in NCAA sports reported the following:
 - 79% of student athletes, or about 250,000 students, experience hazing
 - 1 in 5 students are subjected to unacceptable and potentially illegal hazing such as beatings and being tied up, being forced to destroy property, or harass others
 - 50 % were required to participate in drinking contests or alcohol-related hazing
 - 1 in 5 students participated in positive initiations such as team trips or ropes courses.
- ✓ Negative consequences of hazing:

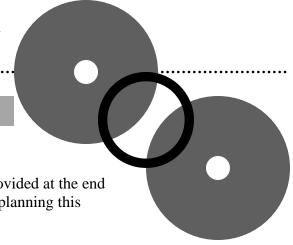
71 % of high school students involved in hazing experience consequences such as:

- Getting into fights
- Being injured
- Fighting with parents
- Doing poorly in school
- Hurting other people
- Having difficulty eating, sleeping, concentrating
- Feeling angry, confused, guilty
- ✓ No group is immune—incidence among different groups:
 - 24 %--sports
 - 16%--peer groups
 - 8 %--music, art, theater groups
 - 7%--church groups

Part Three

Closing Prayer:

Design a prayer experience using some of the resources provided at the end of this lesson. You may choose to engage your students in planning this prayer experience.



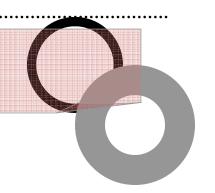
Hazing Pre-Test

Write TRUE or FALSE in each blank.

1	The only organization in which hazing occurs is in the military.
2	_Fraternities and sororities on a college campus often experience problems with hazing.
3	_Hazing is not usually a problem for religious groups.
4	_Hazing in high school is on the rise.
5	_Instances of hazing are usually exaggerated and made to seem worse than they are.
6	_Hazing amounts to foolish pranks by foolish people.
7	_Teaching discipline through hazing is generally very effective.
8	_Hazing is pre-meditated and not accidental.
9	_Hazing is not an effective way to teach people loyalty or respect.
10	_It's hard to determine whether or not certain actions can be classified as hazing.
11	_Hazing is against the law.
12	_If someone agrees to participate in a hazing activity it can't be considered hazing.
13	_Sometimes hazing requires people to perform illegal acts.
14	One negative consequence of hazing is poor grades in school.
15	_An NCAA study of student athletes indicated that 79% of them experienced hazing.



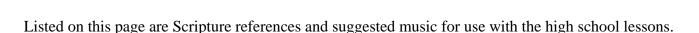
Hazing Pre-Test



Answer Key

- 1.False
- 2.True
- 3.False
- 4.True
- 5.False
- 6.False
- 7.False
- 8.True
- 9.True
- 10.False
- 11.True
- 12.False
- 13.True
- 14.True
- 15.True

PRAYER RESOURCES



SCRIPTURE

1. Genesis 16 Love and Jealousy 2. Genesis 33: 1-17 Letting Go of the Past Effects of Sin 3. Judges 10: 10-16 4. 1 Samuel 20 Friends Forever 5. Psalm 51 A Fresh Start 6. Psalm 103 Letting Go of Anger 7. Proverbs 22: 24-25 Choosing friends Friendship, False and True 8. Sirach 6: 5-17 Forgive Us Our Debts 9. Matthew 18: 21-35 Jesus' Imperfect Friends 10. Matthew 26: 36-45 Faithful Friends 11. Mark 2: 1-12 12. Mark 14: 66-72 A Friend's Betraval

13. Luke 15: 1-7
Lost and Found
14. Luke 15: 11-32
God's Limitless Love
15. John 17
Prayer for Friends
16. Acts 20:36-38
Good-bye to a Friend

MUSIC

1. Envia Tu Espiritu/Send Us Your Spirit **Bob Hurd** 2. Lean On Me Bill Withers 3. We Are One Body Dana Scallon 4. Bread for the World Bernadette Farrell 5. Christ Be Our Light Bernadette Farrell 6. Be Not Afraid **Bob Dufford** 7. Go Make a Difference Steve Angrisano 8. Pescador de Hombres Cesareo Gabarain 9. Somos El Cuerpo de Cristo Jaime Cortez

10. The Summons

11. Gather Your People

12. Lead Me, Lord

13. Here I Am

14. Be With Me, Lord

KELVINGROVE (arr. Bobby Fisher)

Bob Hurd

John D. Becker

Tom Booth

Tom Booth

