GREAT WORKS

GREAT HEARTS

TEACHING THE PRINCIPLES OF GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

IBSC
crespi
carmelite
How can we as educators form boys into *true* men who are good citizens?

What does it mean to be a good man? What does it mean to be a good citizen?

What does it mean to be a global citizen?
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

- TECHNOLOGY?
- HUMANITY
- DIGNITY OF THE HUMAN PERSON
- WE KNOW
- WE SERVE
- WE EDUCATE
- ENABLES + IMPELS TOWARD GOODNESS
- TRUE GOODNESS?
Who is The Good Man? The Man of Aretê.

• Excellence  Strength  Valor  Glory  Virtue
“Achilles is for keeping all his valor [aretê] for himself; bitterly will he rue it hereafter.”

- Nestor to Patroclus
“Dear husband, your **valor** will bring you to destruction; think on your infant son, and on my hapless self who ere long shall be your widow.”

- Andromache to Hector
“Wife, I too have thought upon all this, but with what face should I look upon the Trojans, men or women, if I shirked battle like a coward?

I cannot do so: I know nothing save to fight bravely in the forefront of the Trojan host and win renown alike for my father and myself.”

- Hector’s reply to Andromache
“Be mindful of all your **excellence** [aretê]; you have need now to prove yourself indeed a bold warrior and fighter.”

- Achilles’ words to Hektor
“There are two ways in which I may meet my end. If I stay here and fight, I shall lose my safe homecoming, but I will have a glory that is unwilting: whereas if I go home my glory will die, but it will be a long time before the end of death shall take me.”

Achilles speaking about his fate  (Book 9, line 410)
There are two ways in which I may meet my end. If I stay here and fight, I shall lose my safe homecoming, but I will have a glory that is unwilting: whereas if I go home my glory will die, but it will be a long time before the end of death shall take me.

-Achilles speaking about his fate (Book 9, line 410)

….but the son of Peleus pressed on to win still further glory…

(Book 20, line 500)

Homer *The Iliad*
Who is The Good Man? The Man of Virtue.

- Wisdom
- Truth
- Justice
- Soul/God
“We ought to do our best to acquire virtue and wisdom in life. For the prize is fair and the hope great.” (107c)

“I am always busy in your interest, coming to each one of you individually like a father or an elder brother and urging you to care for virtue.” (31a)
“Men of Athens, I respect and love you, but I shall obey the God rather than you … I shall never give up philosophy or stop exhorting you and pointing out the truth in my accustomed way…

Most excellent man, are you who are a citizen of Athens, the greatest of cities and the most famous for wisdom and power, not ashamed to care for the acquisition of wealth and for reputation and honor, when you neither care nor take thought for wisdom and truth and the perfection of your soul?” (29d)
Who is The Good Man? The Man of Virtue.

- Wisdom
- Temperance
- Justice
- Self-Control
“The more a man is endowed with these finer virtues—temperance, self-control, and that very justice about which so much has already been said—the more he deserves to be favored … these virtues seem more particularly to mark the good man.”
“Justice is the crowning glory of the virtues and that on the basis of which men are called good men.”
“Moral goodness, in the true and proper sense of the term, is the exclusive possession of the wise and can never be separated from virtue.”
Who is *The Good Man*? The Man of Virtue.

- Moral Virtues + Intellectual Virtues = Happiness
“The good is that at which all things aim.” (I.1)

“All knowledge and every pursuit aims at some good… the highest of all goods achievable by action.” (I.4)
“Happiness, then, is something final and self-sufficient, and is the end of action.” (I.7)

“Aristotle Nicomachean Ethics

“Happiness is activity of the soul in accordance with virtue.” (I.7)
• Virtue is a good habit consisting in a mean between extremes.
• Virtue orders the appetites and the will according to reason.
• Virtue directs the person, body and soul, toward the final good
Shakespeare *Macbeth*

“Besides, this Duncan hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been so clear in his great office, that his *virtues* will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued

- *Macbeth on King Duncan, I.7*
“But I have none.  
The king-becoming *graces*, 
*As justice, verity, temp’rance, stableness,* 
*Bounty, perseverance, mercy, lowliness,* 
*Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,* 
I have no relish of them but abound 
In the division of each several crime, 
Acting it many ways. 
Nay, had I power, I should 
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell, 
Uproar the universal peace, confound 
All unity on earth.”

- Malcolm speaking about himself
Measure for Measure

“Virtue is bold, and goodness never fearful.”

- Duke Vincentio about a virtuous woman named Mariana

“Virtue is beauty”

- Antonio on what makes a person to be truly beautiful.

Twelfth Night
a good man is a virtuous man

virtues such as temperance, fortitude, self-sacrifice, prudence, justice, charity, are necessary to possess if a boy is going to become a man
Modern Examples of Virtue of good citizenship of goodness
sophie scholl

“How can we expect righteousness to prevail when there is hardly anyone willing to give himself up individually to a righteous cause? Such a fine sunny day, and I have to go, but what does my death matter, if through us thousands of people are awakened and stirred to action?”
“Let us remember that love lives through sacrifice and is nourished by giving...Without sacrifice there is no love.”
“Humility is the mother of all virtues; purity, charity and obedience. It is in being humble that our love becomes real, devoted and ardent. If you are humble nothing will touch you, neither praise nor disgrace, because you know what you are.”
“I believe that unarmed truth and unconditional love will have the final word in reality. This is why right, temporarily defeated, is stronger than evil triumphant.”
How to Apply the Principles

Teaching Boys Virtue
1. The Socratic Method:

A question and answer dialogue where students are challenged to express their own ideas.
Video is on youtube at

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wo6XUqUwuKY
1. The Socratic Method: S T E P

Set-Up: Round table, everyone seated - sets the mood for open discussion and debate

Tutor: Moderate talking time, interruptions, and direct conversations toward the conclusion of the topic being discussed

Everyone: Encourage all the students to participate and invite the quieter ones to share their thoughts. Make it clear that everyone is welcome to contribute and play a part in one another's education.

Plan: Plan questions and objectives to reach. Provide worksheets for students to complete as they discuss.
2. The Debate Method:

Students are assigned a shared reading and meet for a formal debate.
2. The Debate Method:

- Classroom set up: Teams are divided by tables and choose their representative.
- After team discussions and speaker debates, students may switch sides if their opinions change.
- Video timer on board
- Debate worksheets to cover major points
- To end the debate, individual students from different teams are invited to express their final thoughts
3. Technology, Applications, Projects

- Crespi Connect LMS
- Sketch Note
- iBook+iMovie Projects
The Crespi Man Statement
- moral and spiritual
- productive and mature
- lifelong learner
IMPACT WEEK

- One-week service program
- Students and teachers experience the Carmelite spirit in the city of Los Angeles
- Three themes: environment, affliction, and poverty.
- “Carmelite Men are called to walk in the footsteps of Christ Jesus.”