Directions: As you read the following short story to the students, ask them to list each example of responsible behavior they recognize.

**SAM**

Sam is an energetic 15-year-old with a lot of friends. He has two younger sisters, and one older brother. Each family member is assigned to help with daily chores. Both parents work during the day, and arrive home after the children get home from school.

On Friday, Sam had plans to go with his friends to the school basketball game, and afterwards go out for pizzas. He had asked for permission to go and had asked his brother for a ride to the game. As soon as he got home from school on Friday, he did all his chores, and called his friend to make sure he knew what time to be at Sam's house so they wouldn't delay his brother. Then he helped start dinner for his family.

Discuss the examples of responsible behavior identified by the students. It may be helpful to list the examples on the board as they are discussed.

Then have the students compare the above experience with the following incident:

**BRADY**

Brady's mother asked him to clean up the kitchen while she ran an errand. She was gone for awhile and when she returned home, she was upset to find that the kitchen looked just exactly as it did when she left. Frustrated, she said to Brady, "I asked you to clean the kitchen while I was gone, and you haven't done a thing yet. Why not?" Brady replied curtly, "It's not my fault--you just weren't gone long enough!"

Discussion questions:
- What is the responsibility level of this teenager?
- Would you like to be a roommate of this person? Why? or Why not?
- What should the parent(s) do to help him/her become more responsible?
- What should the teenager have done?
TEACHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION
BEING RESPONSIBLE

In this unit, the students will learn what responsible behavior is, to whom they need to feel a responsibility, and the results of their behavior when they act either responsibly or irresponsibly. This unit will also give them specific skills and ideas for developing responsibility as well as give them credit for the level of responsibility they have reached.

Students should realize that being responsible in all aspects of their life is a long range goal. Emphasis should be placed on the concept that being responsible begins at an early age with simple tasks, and must develop one step at a time.

RESPONSIBLE: Being liable, called on to answer for behavior
RESPONSIBILITY: What one is responsible for
RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR: Taking responsibility for one's actions, for belongings, and personal space, and all areas of one's life.

When you are given options, you choose the option that follows your value system, regardless of surrounding pressures.

Being responsible is not a trait we are born with--we learn it a little bit at a time. As preschoolers, we learn to pick up our toys, take a bath, etc. As we get older, generally we learn to take on more responsibilities. If we haven't learned to be somewhat responsible by the time we leave 6th grade, it may be hard to develop these habits and behaviors.

Being responsible means becoming mature in the sense of being responsible to family, to self, and to society. It means being responsible for all aspects of our lives and our situations--not only for our actions and our thoughts, but also for what we do with our free time, how we use our talents, and how we use our potential.

Richard and Linda Eyre say, "Responsibility is not the result of maturity, but the cause of it, and a major responsibility of parents is to teach responsibility. On the lowest level, responsibility is obedience. At its next highest level, it becomes morality, or acknowledging that our actions affect others, and we care about how our actions impact others. At the highest level, we give service to society." (Teaching Children Responsibility, p.5)

Playwright George Bernard Shaw once said, "Liberty means responsibility. That is why most men dread it."
Erick Fromm has said that individuals should not go from being totally dependent on parents to total independence—it's too lonely for most. Instead they should go into interdependence.

Sigmund Freud said that mental health is the "ability to love and to work".

Psychological freedom is as important as physical freedom. Psychological freedom includes:

1. Developing relationships
2. Making a commitment to work
3. Setting goals and achieving them
4. Making important decisions that affect your life.

All of these decisions are everyone's own responsibility. Responsibility means doing what you must do and being accountable for the decisions that you make. It is directly related to freedom: the more you have, the more responsibility you must take. Responsibility is sometimes viewed as the opposite of freedom, but indeed, it is the result of freedom.
**ROAD TO RESPONSIBILITY**  
(RESponsibility TIME LINE)

Just as we grow in stages physically and emotionally, we learn to be a responsible person in stages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESPONSIBILITY TASKS</th>
<th>RESULT IN RESPONSIBILITY ADULT BEHAVIOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A CHILD SHOULD LEARN---&gt;</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY 6 YEARS OF AGE,</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To obey parents and other adults</td>
<td>- Is able to take instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To take care of their belongings</td>
<td>- Respect parents and other adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To accept and complete simple household chores</td>
<td>- Feels a need to care of personal property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Knows the value of sharing workload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY 8 YEARS OF AGE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Right from wrong</td>
<td>- Has well defined values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To begin to develop talent(s)</td>
<td>- Has confidence in decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To show a peaceful attitude</td>
<td>- Shows respect for the law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Can fit in and find a place in society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY 10 YEARS OF AGE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To show self-control</td>
<td>- Takes responsibility for own choices and actions (Doesn't blame others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To build personal character</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To understand potential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BY 12 YEARS OF AGE:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To give service</td>
<td>- Takes care of family and self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To be dependable</td>
<td>- Feels a need to help other members of society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- To contribute to one's surroundings</td>
<td>- Is dependable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESPONSIBLE

Being liable: Called on to answer for behavior
RESPONSIBILITY

What one is responsible for
RESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR

Taking responsibility for one's actions, belongings, and space
**PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY TEST**

**Directions:** Answer the following statements by placing an "X" on the line that best describes your behavior most of the time. This test will only be meaningful if you are truthful! Good luck!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I DO:</th>
<th>ALMOST NEVER</th>
<th>SOMETIMES</th>
<th>MOST OF THE TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household chores only when asked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household chores without being asked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babysit younger children in family</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice good grooming habits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homework on time without reminding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not lose my homework</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remember my lunch/lunch money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use good manners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep my room clean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pick up litter I drop/clutter I make</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep secrets when asked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set goals and work to achieve them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come home on time w/o reminding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save some of my money</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not ask for things that create hardships</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use good judgment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow family rules</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try not to hurt others by what I say/do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act environmentally responsible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand up for what I believe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Number</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \times 1 \quad \times 3 \quad \times 5 \]

**Equals**

My Total Score

**TO SCORE THIS TEST:** Give yourself 1 point for every ALMOST NEVER answer, 3 points for every SOMETIMES answer, and 5 points for every MOST OF THE TIME answer. Add the points together. If your total points are between 80-100, you have above average responsibility and should be congratulated. If you score between 50-80, you are learning and getting close to becoming responsible. Keep working—you're doing fine. If you score between 40-60, it's good that you are in Teen Living! It's a good time to set some goals!
SEEING THE DIFFERENCE AND CHOOSING
Walter Polovchak

"I was 12 years old when I made the most important decision of my life: I refused to return to the Soviet Union with my parents. I did not have too much time to think about it because my parents were ready to leave, but my choice was pretty obvious. I decided that I would do anything to stay in this country. I didn't have any guarantee that I would be able to stay here, and I had to fight for more than five years. All that time I lived in fear that I would be forcibly returned to the Soviet Union. Finally, on my 18th birthday, I was granted U.S. citizenship.

Many people I talk to here say that I should have gone with my parents to avoid all the court battles, and just come back to America when I turned 18 years old. People don't understand that I never would have been able to leave the Soviet Union again once I returned. Even if I were to go there now as an American citizen, I wouldn't be able to return. People like me, and many others who defected or who spoke out against the Soviet Union, are considered to be traitors. For this, people get thrown in jail or sent to concentration camps.

Foreigners who visit the Soviet Union think that it's a great place. That is because they get to stay in the best hotels and eat the best foods. Visits to the Soviet Union are limited to particular places that are approved by the government. The government will not allow you to go outside the city limits into the small villages. That's why a lot of people say it's a nice place. I agree with them 100%—it's a nice place to visit, but I didn't want to live there. I have lived in both countries, and I have seen the difference.

Religion is outlawed in the Soviet Union. Any students who are caught attending church are punished in school the next day. The teachers make them stay after school, clean the chalkboards, wash desks, or collect scrap iron. Children go to school every day; they spend every religious holiday in school, watching films about communism.

After 8th grade, most children go to work; very few go to college. You need to have a lot of money or know somebody in a high position to go to a good college. And you must be a member of the Communist Party.

There is no such thing as a protest or strike in the Soviet Union. If you do strike, you are jeopardizing your future and the future of your children. You need the government's permission to travel to another town. An average citizen makes about 75 rubles, about $95 U.S., a month. Food is hard to get. You have to wait in line to buy just about everything.
SEEING THE DIFFERENCE AND CHOOSING - Page 2

Everything is owned by the state. Very few common people own an automobile, since you have to wait five years or longer to buy one. Many people in the Soviet Union sleep on dirt floors in rooms without any heat. They have to worry about what they are going to eat the next day. How many Americans worry about what to eat tomorrow? How many Americans worry about where to sleep?

Many of us here complain when we don't get to take a shower. In the Soviet Union, people take baths once a month. Few houses have bathrooms inside; most of them are outside. In cities, you have to wait in line for toilet paper, and in many villages, people don't know what toilet paper looks like. They use newspaper.

In the Soviet Union, people do not know what is going on in the rest of the world. Newspapers and television broadcasts do not say anything about other countries, unless it serves the propaganda goals of the state. The Soviet press doesn't even cover the news around the Soviet Union. If there is a plane crash or a similar calamity, nobody hears about it at all unless some high official died in the accident.

When I lived in the Soviet Ukraine, I didn't hear one good thing about the United States. Everything I heard was horrible. People would say "It's very dirty over there" and that black people are slaves. They would say that this country is run by bums and that people are starving and have no place to sleep. When I came to this country early in 1980, I saw a very big difference. In this country our pets eat better food than many Soviet people eat. Any Soviet citizen would give his right arm to have anything that this country has to offer. Soviet people would do anything for many things we take for granted.

In America it is no big deal to have a pair of jeans. On the black market in the Soviet Union a pair of jeans costs the equivalent of $190 U.S. A pack of gum is about $3.75. A wool scarf that costs $20 here can sell in the Soviet Union for $150. You can't buy them in stores.

A lot of people I talk to (in the U.S.), especially the young, think that life in the Soviet Union is almost the same as it is here. They are mistaken. People in America take freedom for granted. I don't and I never will. There is no place like the United States of America.

(American Legion Magazine, December, 1987.)
THE OLD-FASHIONED WAY

Directions: Your assignment is to go back in time—a time when the modern conveniences we take for granted were beyond the dreams of the average person! You may choose one of the following tasks (or add one of your own) and complete it the same way your ancestors (grandparents or older) would have. It is important to only use the same resources they had to work with.

Be ingenious, ask a grandparent or older person for advice, and have fun!
- Do a load of laundry by hand in a tub of water, hang it out to dry, and iron it without spray starch.
- Iron something with an iron heated on the stove.
- Prepare a meal over a wood fire without aluminum foil, etc.
- Do dishes for a family meal by hand—no dishwashers.
- Type an assignment on a manual typewriter.
- Heat water for a bath and put it in the bathtub.
- Avoid all electrical appliances for one day.
- Make bread without a mixer or breadmaker and bake over a wood or charcoal fire.
- Darn a sock or mend something by hand.
- Do your homework by candlelight or an oil lamp (be careful!).
- Roll your hair in curlers, bobby pins, or rag ties. Let it dry naturally. (no gels or sprays)
- Get up when the sun does; go to bed at sundown.
- Whip cream by hand or churn butter.
- Other ideas?

When you have completed your task, answer the following questions:

1. Which chore did you choose?

2. How did you accomplish it?

3. How long did it take you? How long would the same task take using your normal modern conveniences?

4. Were you inconvenienced by this experience? If so, how?

5. Would you like to live back in time? Why? or Why not?
OLD FASHIONED REMEDIES AND METHODS

SOAP
Sun or cold soap is made by adding one pound of cleansed grease, spoiled lard or butter, to each gallon of lye strong enough to float an egg. Set the vessel in the sun and stir thoroughly each day until it is good. There is no romance or poetry in making soap, only patient, hard work.

SOFTEN HANDS
To soften hands, before retiring, take a large pair of gloves and spread mutton tallow inside, also all over the hands. Wear the gloves all night and wash the hands with olive oil and white castile soap in the morning. Then rub them with oatmeal while still wet. It will amaze you. Washing the hands in milk makes them white and delicate.

HAIR DYING
Hair dyeing is permissible to cover greying of the hair.

Brown: Boil two ounces of black tea in one gallon water. Strain through a linen cloth. Add two or three ounces of glycerin, one-half ounce of tincture of cantharides, and one quart of bay rum. Let stand 48 hours.

Black: Mix juice of green walnuts as described above with Neat's Foot Oil, using about one part of the oil to four parts of walnut juice.

Red: Make a strong concoction of safflowers or of alkanet by boiling either in water to which a small amount of baking soda has been added. When hair is dry, wash with a solution of lemon juice or vinegar mixed with an equal quantity of water.

PREVENT BALDNESS
Take two ounces of castor oil, two drams of oil of rosemary, fifteen drops of the essential oil of bitter almonds, and three drams of the tincture of Spanish fly. Mix and rub a little thoroughly into the scalp. OR rub the bald spots with an onion.

HEAD OF THE BED
Has to face North in order to preserve the harmonious circulation of the nervo-electric fluids in the human head.

FURNITURE POLISH
1 tablespoon sweet oil 1 tablespoon lemon juice 1 tablespoon corn starch

RID HOUSE OF MOTHS
Wash the entire floor with lamp oil. It smells "loud", but will be gone in about two days; so will the moths. When the floor is dry, blow cayenne pepper into every crack and crevice, using a small pair of bellows for the purpose.

RID HOUSE OF MOSQUITOS
Burn gunpowder on a plate with a composition of one part salt peter, intimately mixed with seven parts flower of sulphur.

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OLD FASHIONED REMEDIES AND METHODS - Page 2

PREVENT FREEZING CLOTHES
Add salt to the rinse water to prevent clothes from freezing and ripping in the wind.

WASH DAY
Always on Monday. A good husband doesn’t expect anything but a cold dinner on wash day. May is the best month for bleaching.

OUTHOUSE
Privy. The darker the outhouse, the less flies. Use old pages from catalogues for daily use. Use the soft wrappings found in peach crates for guests.

SCOUR POTS
Use wet sand.

CLEAN WALLS
Wash the walls with pieces of bread.

RECIPE FOR TOAST
Take bread that is not too fresh. Trim off crust for crumb-jar. First warm each side of the bread, then move over a brisk fire, to have all parts toasted alike. If the slightest point is charred, scrape it off.

PRESERVE MEATS
Boiling is the way to make fresh meats rich and nutritious. "The pot should only smile, not laugh." A red pepper in the pot will prevent the unpleasant odor.

RECIPE FOR COUGH SYRUP
1 pint Maltine
10 cents worth good brandy
Boil 15 minutes and strain.

6 tablespoons sugar
10 cents worth glycerine
Juice of 6 lemons

CONSTITUTION REMEDY
Take one pound figs, one pound raisins, one pound dates, four ounces senna leaves. Put all through a meat chopper and work the mixture into balls like small walnuts. Keep in a tin box and take one at bedtime.

TAPE WORM REMEDY
Refrain from supper and breakfast, and at eight o'clock, take one-third part of two hundred minced pumpkin seeds, the shells of which have been removed by hot water. At nine o'clock take another third; at ten o'clock, the remainder. Follow it at eleven with a strong dose of castor oil. Disguise castor oil by covering the necessary dose with lemon juice or whiskey, but the best way is to make a castor oil sandwich. Pour a layer of castor oil on a layer of orange juice and cover with another layer of orange juice.

RID SELF OF WARTS
Make a little roll of spider’s web, lay it on the wart, set it on fire, and let it burn down on the wart. OR Rub a dead man’s hand on the wart. OR Tie a string around the wart and pull it tighter each day.

HEADACHE REMEDY
Put hands in hot water. Washing dishes is especially good for getting rid of headaches as it keeps the hands in the hot water long enough to do some good.
BROWN SUGAR PUDDING RECIPE

1 teacup water
1 small paddle butter
1 scant handful of brown sugar and 1 scant handful of white sugar if you have it
Bring this to a boil to make a syrup.

Topping:
Heaping big spoon shortening
1 scant handful brown sugar
half teacup milk
1 large handful flour
1 spoon baking powder
1/2 spoon salt
1 egg
nuts, raisins, or whatever you have or want

Pour syrup in casserole dish. Put topping on top of the syrup and bake until broom straw comes out clean about 30-45 min. Make sure your oven is not too hot.
LIFE YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Directions: Interview an older person (like a grandparent) and ask the following questions:

1. How is life different today than it was in the past?

2. How do you think life is going to be different in the future?

3. Do you think that life is easier or harder today? Why?

4. Do modern conveniences give us more time for ourselves?

5. Why is it that we have less spare time today with all of our conveniences than our grandparents had in the past?

Directions: Answer the following questions for yourself!

6. Would you want to live in the past? Why or Why not?

7. What do you think life was like for a teenager 100 years ago?

8. What do you think life will be like for a teenager 100 years from now?

9. What changes in life and new technology have come about in your life that have made your life better, easier, or more fun?

10. What favorite convenience or toy couldn't you possibly live without?
SAMPLE GROUP CONFIGURATIONS
TEACHER KEY

FAMILY

Family Member: Responsibilities:

Father: Provides financial support for housing, clothing, lessons, vacations; family guidance, etc.
Mother: Provides (possibly) financial support, nurtures and organizes the family to take care of the household and meals, gives TLC, etc.
Parents: Keep children safe and protect them from any kind of harm or abuse, offer enriching experiences for them, teach children how to get along in society, how to work, and how to become responsible.
Children: Provide support to their parents, obey the family rules, and help maintain the household by doing chores, attend school and complete assignments, keep curfew, help with younger children, maintain the yard and car, appreciate what parents do for them, keep demands on the family resources (time, money, energy) in line.

SCHOOL

School Position: Responsibilities:

Principal: Directs the school, keeps it safe, encourages excellence, etc.
Teacher: Instructs students until they become proficient in their subject(s)
Student: Attends school, does assignments, studies, respects teachers
Parent: Supports school staff, provides materials and helps as needed for students to finish projects and assignments, etc.
ARE YOU CONTRIBUTING TO HARMONY IN YOUR FAMILY?

Directions: Put the letter that represents your contributions to the happiness of your family on the line before each item.

A = Always  B = Usually  C = Sometimes  D = Never

1. Do you let your family know you appreciate them by doing things for them without being asked?

2. Do you show courtesies to each family member?

3. Do you take your share of the family responsibilities?

4. Do you join in family recreation and gatherings?

5. Do you have an understanding with your parents concerning dates?

6. Do you have an understanding with your parents as to what time you should be home in the evening?

7. Do you bring your friends to your home?

8. Do you help a family member who has worked hard all day?

9. Do you join in Sunday family plans?

10. Do you remember family birthdays?

11. Do you remember Mother's Day and Father's Day?

12. Are you on time for meals and other family activities?

13. Are you pleasant at the dinner table and at other family meals?

14. Do you keep your room in good order?

15. Do you make your own bed regularly?

16. Do you give favorable comments on things you find enjoyable about your family members?

17. Do you refrain from quarreling with your family over the use and/or volume of music?

18. Are you careful not to spend money beyond the limits of your family's pocketbook?

19. Do you accept your parents' decisions without begging or bartering?

20. Do you help to make guests in your home comfortable?

21. Do you refrain from criticizing your home?

22. Do you refrain from criticizing your parents?

23. Do you refrain from criticizing your brothers and sisters?

24. Do you refrain from sulking and pouting when you do not get your way?

Assessment: Count the number of A's, B's, C's, and D's you have.

A's  ______  B's  ______  C's  ______  D's  ______

Your goal could be to bring all of your answers into the A and B range so that you are indeed a regular contributor to the harmony of your family!

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FAMILY RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES
TEACHER KEY

MAJOR CONCEPT: With rights and privileges come responsibility!!

Examples:

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES:

The right to the affection and love of other family members

The right to a fair share of the family's goods and services

The right to receive courtesy, consideration, and needed help from siblings

The right to your own possessions

The right to privacy

The right to consideration and cooperation from others in the family when you have guests

RESPONSIBILITIES:

The responsibility to extend this affection and love to them

The responsibility to take only your share of these things

The responsibility to extend the same courtesy, consideration, and help to them

The responsibility to respect the possessions of others

The responsibility to respect the privacy of others

The responsibility to extend consideration and cooperation when others have guests
FAMILY RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

MAJOR CONCEPT: With rights and privileges come responsibility:

Directions: In the left column, list the rights and privileges you feel you should have as a member of your family. In the right column, list the responsibilities that come with that right or privilege.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MY RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AS A FAMILY MEMBER:</th>
<th>MY RESPONSIBILITIES AS A FAMILY MEMBER:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Example:</td>
<td>The responsibility to extend this affection and love to them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The right to the affection and love of other family members</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

__I-F-37__
WAYS TO PROMOTE HAPPY RELATIONS WITH PARENTS

Try to put yourself in the place of your parents and understand their point of view.

Express your affection for your parents and let them see you mean it.

Show pride in your parents in front of your friends.

Do your share of the work around the house.

Do your best with the educational opportunities they provide you.

Be loyal and honest in family matters.

Ask your parents to join you in some of your activities.

Extend your parents the same courtesy you would to persons outside the family.

Ask your parents to let you share in decisions on such matters as the hours you keep, how you spend your time and money, and what your plans are.

COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR PARENTS!

PRACTICE FINDING THE GOOD IN YOUR PARENTS AND THEY WILL FIND THE GOOD IN YOU!
MOTHER EAGLE

Question: What challenges are uniquely faced by single-parent families? A simple children's fable by Leo Tolstoy may bring out some of those challenges.

An eagle built a nest in a tree beside a busy road, far from the sea, and hatched several baby eagles. One day, when the eagle returned to the nest with a large fish in her claws, there were some men working nearby. Seeing the fish, they surrounded the tree, shouting and throwing stones at the eagle. When the eagle dropped her fish, they picked it up and went away.

The eagle perched on the edge of the nest, and the eaglets raised their little heads and cheeped and shrilled. They were hungry. But their mother was too tired to fly back to the sea. She lowered herself into the nest, covered her babies with her wings, petted them and smoothed their feathers, as though begging them to be patient. But the more she petted them, the louder they squawked and shrilled. The eaglets kept shrilling even more pitifully. Suddenly the mother eagle gave a desperate cry, spread her wings, and flew wearily toward the sea.

She returned late in the evening, flying slowly and low, again bringing in her claws a large fish. As she swooped toward the nest she looked down to see if there were any people near the tree. Seeing none, she folded her wings and perched on the edge of the nest. The eaglets raised their little heads and opened their little beaks. The mother eagle tore off pieces of the fish and fed her hungry babies.

Possible answers: - Perhaps the concern most deeply felt by single parents is the reality that the full weight of being the only parent is theirs.  
- There is no mate to spell them when they are exhausted, ill, or angry during the long hours of parenting.  
- It is all up to them.

Question: What resources are available to the single parent to help compensate for the absence of a spouse in the following areas?  
- financial  
- emotional or psychological  
- career opportunities  
- help with the child(ren)  
- education

Discuss the fact that whether the single parent is male or female, he/she encounters the same problems.
PARENT INTERVIEW

DIRECTIONS: Ask your parent(s) the following questions about his/her responsibilities as a parent(s).

1. Is it hard to give 100% effort to your job and also 100% effort at home? Why?

2. What is the hardest part of working and being a parent?

3. What is your biggest worry as a parent?

4. What responsibility places the biggest demands on your time?

5. What responsibility places the biggest demands on your money?

6. If you could change anything about your career choice or educational planning, what would you change?

7. What are the emotional demands of being a parent?

8. What advice would you give to your teenager concerning balancing a career and a family in the future?

9. What help do you appreciate the most from your children?
Do Unto Others
as You Would Have Them
Do Unto You...
PERSONAL ROLES AND RESPECT

DIRECTIONS: List the specific roles you play during a day or longer. Then list ways you can or do show respect for others while performing each of your various roles.

ROLES I PLAY

WAYS I CAN SHOW RESPECT FOR OTHERS:

________________________

________________________

________________________

________________________

________________________

________________________

________________________

________________________
TEEN LIVING RESPONSIBILITY RULES
(or how to show respect for others' rights, property and privacy)
Leigh Ann McCann

...if you borrow it, return it
...if you use it up, replace it
...if you mess it up, clean it up
...if you know a secret, don't tell it
...if you don't understand it, don't ridicule it
...if you have an urge, control it
...if it isn't yours, don't touch it
...if it isn't yours, don't take it
...if you make a mistake, say you're sorry
...if you sense a weakness, don't exploit it
...if someone helps you, say thank you
...if it's part of nature, take care of it
...if it's small and helpless, protect it
...if you believe it, defend it and live it
...if it's old and feeble, take care of it
...if it's not your mail, don't open it
...if it's not your business, stay out of it
...if it can be recycled, recycle it
...if it's not your space, don't invade it
...if you know something good, share it
...if you need it, work for it
...if you have it, appreciate it
...if you love them, tell them

...if ________________________________
...if ________________________________
...if ________________________________
...if ________________________________
...if ________________________________
UNIT I: Teenage Transitions  TOPIC F: Being Responsible

Diagram showing arrows labeled 'REACTION', 'SELF-RESPECT', 'ACTION', and 'RESPECT'.
SCHOOL
IS
YOUR
JOB
NOW!