DIGI - CIVIS

CITIZENSHIP VS DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP

15+

SUBJECT: Civic Education, Digital Literacy, Citizenship

LESSON TOPIC: Understanding the differences between Citizenship and Digital Citizenship

DURATION: 50 minutes

LEARNING OBJECTIVE/S:

Main objective of the lesson:

Students will understand the differences and similarities between traditional citizenship and digital citizenship and why both are important in today's world.

Competences that students will acquire:

- Comprehending the concept of digital citizenship and define diferences with traditional citizenship.
- Understanding of the responsibilities and rights in both the physical and digital worlds.
- Awareness of the importance of responsible behavior both online and offline.

MATERIALS/RESOURCES NEEDED:

- Introduction: Basics of Digital Citizenship in the EU (https://www.digi-civis.eu/e-learning)
- Flashcards and Interactive Live Quiz

METHODS/TECHNIQUES:

- Class discussion
- Flashcards
- Interactive live quiz for assessment

LESSON PLAN OVERVIEW

PREPARATION:

- Thoroughly go over the Digi-Civis eLearning Course Introduction to discover the basics of digital citizenship in the EU.
- Develop flashcards to explain the key concepts of citizenship and digital citizenship, including definitions and examples of both citizenship and digital citizenship and highlighting their similarities and differences. Check our <u>example</u> prepared with Genially.
- Create an interactive quiz to assess students' understanding at the end of the lesson. See our <u>example</u> created with PanQuiz (it is possible to find a preview of the questions at the end of the Lesson Plan).

IMPLEMENTATION:

Introduction (10 minutes)

- Start by asking students to define citizenship. Write their answers on the board.
- Then, ask them what they think digital citizenship might mean. Record their answers on the board.

Class Activity (40 minutes)

- Through the prepared flashcards, explain the concepts of citizenship and digital citizenship, present the main differences and similarities between them and emphasise the importance of respecting the laws, others' rights and ethical behaviour in both contexts.
- Ask students to check the definitions they gave at the beginning of the lesson and if necessary to modify them according to the knowledge they have learnt.
- At the end of the lesson, involve students by asking them to solve an interactive live quiz to assess their level of understanding and test their acquired knowledge.

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MORE INFORMATION TO LEARN MORE:

- GPB Education, Digital Citizenship | Things Explained
- Common Sense Media Ratings & Reviews, What Is Digital Citizenship?
- Council of Europe, Digital Citizenship Education
- Council of Europe, Easy steps to help learners become Digital Citizens
- Council of Europe, DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION HANDBOOK
- Media Smarts, What is Digital Citizenship?
- James, C., Weinstein, E., & Mendoza, K. (2021), Teaching digital citizens in today's world: Research and insights behind the Common Sense K–12 Digital Citizenship Curriculum

ANNEXES:

- Flashcards: https://view.genially.com/66ed81781cf59ce6e10efcf3/interactive-content-flashcard-citizenship-vs-digital-citizenship (prepared with Genially)
- Interactive Live Quiz: https://app.panquiz.com/quizzes/play.html?id=85446b38-7246-4fa4-8928-eb36211ca68d (created with PanQuiz, below you can find a preview of the questions).

N.B.: To play the interactive quiz, click on the link provided and share the game PIN with your students. Using their smartphones or tablets, students have to enter their PIN on play.panquiz.com, choosing their nickname and avatar. On the screen you share with them they will see the questions, while on their devices they will see the answers and can answer them directly.

HOMEWORK:

- Ask students to research one real-life example of poor digital citizenship (e.g., a celebrity or influencer who faced consequences due to inappropriate online behavior). Then, write a short reflection on what happened and how the person could have handled the situation better as a digital citizen.

ASSESSMENT:

- Evaluate students based on their participation in group discussions, and their understanding of key concepts through the interactive quiz.

INTERACTIVE LIVE QUIZ: CITIZENSHIP VS DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP (questions preview)

1. What is the difference between citizenship and digital citizenship?
☐ Citizenship refers to the responsible use of technology, while digital citizenship refers to the rights and responsibilities of being a member of a community.
☐ Citizenship refers to the use of technology, while digital citizenship refers to the rights and responsibilities of being a member of a community.
☐ Citizenship refers to the rights and responsibilities of being a member of a community, while digital citizenship refers to the responsible use of technology.
☐ Citizenship and digital citizenship are the same thing.

2. Digital citizenship is less important than traditional citizenship.
☐ True
☐ False
☐ Only in certain situations
☐ Only if you're not active online

3. What does it mean to be a responsible digital citizen?
☐ To use technology in a way that violates laws and regulations.
☐ To use technology in a safe, respectful, and ethical way.
☐ To use technology in a way that only benefits oneself.
☐ To use technology in a way that harms others.

4. What are some examples of being a responsible digital citizen?
☐ Not using technology at all.
☐ Sharing personal information, disrespecting others online, and using technology for negative purposes.
☐ Using technology for negative purposes, disrespecting others online, and not protecting personal information.
☐ Protecting personal information, respecting others online, and using technology for positive purposes.

5.Digital citizenship only applies to social media use.
☐ True
☐ False
☐ Not sure

6.Why is digital citizenship important?
☐ Because digital citizenship is not important.
☐ Because only certain people need to be responsible digital citizens.
☐ Because digital citizenship is a new concept that needs to be studied.
☐ Because technology is an integral part of our daily lives and we need to use it responsibly.

7.What is the difference between online privacy and online security?
☐ Online privacy refers to the protection against unauthorized access, while online security refers to the protection of personal information.
☐ Online privacy and online security are the same thing.
☐ Online privacy refers to the protection of personal information, while online security refers to the protection against unauthorized access.
☐ Online privacy refers to the use of technology, while online security refers to the protection against unauthorized access.

8.You can say whatever you want online without consequences because of free speech.
☐ True
☐ False
☐ Only if it's anonymous
☐ As long as it's your opinion

9.What is the best way to protect personal information online?
☐ By not using technology at all.
☐ By using strong passwords, not sharing personal information, and being cautious about what is posted online.
☐ By sharing personal information with everyone, using weak passwords, and being careless about what is posted online.
☐ By using technology in a way that violates laws and regulations.

10. Sharing someone's personal information online without their permission is acceptable if they are your friend.
☐ True
☐ False
☐ Only if it's harmless
☐ Only if it's shared privately

11. What is the difference between digital access and digital divide?
☐ Digital access refers to the gap between those who have access to technology and those who do not, while digital divide refers to the availability of technology.
☐ Digital access and digital divide are the same thing.
☐ Digital access refers to the availability of technology, while digital divide refers to the gap between those who have access to technology and those who do not.
☐ Digital access refers to the use of technology, while digital divide refers to the gap between those who have access to technology and those who do not.

12. Helping your neighbor with groceries is an example of digital citizenship.
☐ True
☐ False
☐ Only if it's done through an app
☐ Only if they ask online

13. Which of the following is an example of good digital literacy?
☐ Believing everything you read online without verifying the source.
☐ Sharing articles from unreliable websites because they sound interesting.
☐ Cross-checking information from multiple credible sources before sharing it.
☐ Ignoring information that contradicts your opinion, even if it's from a trusted source.