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*Realized by the collaborative work of the centers
participants in the European project*

"Europe in Love"

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Educational and Collaborative project between:



**Fundación Patronato de la Juventud Obrera
Valencia (Spain)**



**Carrickfergus College
Belfast (United Kingdom)**



**Liceo Perticari
Senigallia (Italy)**



**Gesamtschule An der Erft
Neuss (Germany)**



**Magyar Tannyelvű Alapiskola és Gimnázium
Bratislava (Slovakia)**



**Myllynharjum Lukio
Loviisa (Finland)**



5. Importance of friendship in the society (TOPIC: PHILIA)



Philia

1- INTRODUCTION

General Introduction: PROJECT EUROPE IN LOVE

Europe in love is an Erasmus + project that takes place between the 2015-2017 courses with the association of 6 countries (Spain, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Finland and Slovakia). The main thread of the project is Love, a universal value, a concept valid for all countries and places in the world and especially the European Union.

It is a transversal theme in education but so far it has not been dedicated a special study, an attempt to convey it specifically as the motor of our lives, as the only concept that should prevail if we want Europe to remain a unit. If we want the idea of Europe to survive and be real we must reject the hatred that gave us birth in the twentieth century and walk hand in hand as siblings in this 21st century in which we live. Let the 21st century be the century of love and we will be able to remain united to progress. And that idea is what we intend to transmit with these didactic units in schools across the continent. We intend to develop a material that can be used by teachers from all countries, of all ages, to convey this idea of unity to all students in Europe.

For their elaboration and programming we have been based on the multiple intelligences of Howard Gardner and their application to the basic educational competences that the students must acquire, as the European educational laws indicate us through the different ministries of education of all the partner countries in this project. Our aim was to create activities based on them, that were complete and attractive for students, for different educational levels and subjects.





We want to teach the students of the European Union to love each other to stay together and move towards a better future. If there is no love, nothing will work.

But the word Love is unique, although it has many meanings. We have resorted to the cradle of our civilization, to ancient Greece to try to define its typology. They did not have a single word to define this feeling as we have the word Love. They had different words depending on their typology. We have chosen six of them, to try to transmit love in all its variety and magnitude: agape or love for our neighbor, eros or passionate love, philautia or self love, pragma or mature love, ludus or flirtation and friendship or friendship. We have dedicated the same number of didactic units to each of them. That is the objective of this work, to make available to the entire European educational community, in case it may prove useful, the universal value of love that will guide us together towards a better future.

b- Topic introduction: PHILIA

Philia is friendship, loyalty, fidelity. All human beings need someone to trust, friends to share their joys and sorrows, friends who can be counted on to overcome difficulties and enjoy and share achievements and progress. It is the lasting basis of the advance of the whole community, which is necessary, which we must strengthen and value in its right measure.

Friendship between the member countries and among the students makes us much more united. Creating lasting bonds of friendship through the Erasmus + project like this, we have the students to consider friends and brothers to the members of other countries, who exchange experiences, joys and difficulties. Encouraging friendship between our young people, we are convinced that in the future there will be solid links between the new generations that will lead the European Union. It will be our little bit of sand, our contribution to a time in which the European will favour their relations of friendship to their particular interests.

2- WORKING PLAN

TARGET LEARNERS: 16



PLACE: classroom, school, city street

TIME : 45' or 60' /

LESSONS: Civic Education

2 lessons

3- METHODOLOGY

Cooperative learning groups: / Individual work / pairwork/ groupwork

Active Learning methods

ICT (Information and computer technologies)

Public surveys

4. ACTIVITIES BASED ON MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

Learning objectives :

I. Students will learn about the importance of friendship in the society

II. Students will search for, discuss and write about the different aspects of friendship

ACTIVITIES tasks	Assessment	Multiple INTELLIGENCES	SKILLS
Debate different aspects of friendship in a society Read a newspaper article related to the importance of friendship in the society - exploring media	20%	Linguistic-Verbal	Linguistic communication Reasoning skills





opinion Interview your classmates about true friendship			Asking questions
Categorize information and facts about the importance of friendship in the society	10%	Logical-Mathematical	Mathematical
Collect pictures and articles from magazines on friendship	10%	Visual-Spatial	Information processing
Roleplay conversation between friends in different countries Mime personal characteristics of a true friend	10%	Kinesthetic-Bodily	Artistic and cultural. Using physical gestures to communicate an idea
Find songs about friendship in different cultures and explain the differences	10%	Musical / Rhythmic	Search for information and cultural analysis
Discuss interaction between friends on different levels of society in groups Organize a press conference on different aspects of friendship in a society	20%	Interpersonal	Social skills Conflict management skills
Compare moral issues regarding friendship in different societies - behaviour, concern for others, selfishness, helpfulness	10%	Intrapersonal	Compare and contrast
Study how animals can affect relationships and analyze	10%	Naturalist / Physical	Observation and



friendship between people and animals			prediction skills
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5- SUBJECT(S) LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Debate different aspects of friendship in a society
- Write a newspaper article in a teenager magazine about the importance of friendship
- Compare and contrast moral issues regarding friendship in different societies
- Organize a class press conference
- Roleplay conversation between friends from different cultures

6- EVALUATION / ASSESSMENT

- Using new technologies oriented to education correctly.
- Self-assessment of students

Learning objectives can be assessed through quizzes, tests, independently performed worksheets, cooperative learning activities, hands-on experiments, oral discussion, question-and-answer sessions, or other concrete means.

Assessment rubrics

ACTIVITY X: HEADING TO CRITERIA “Europe in love”

HMC 1º BACHILLERATO





	0. 1. 2. 3.	4. 5. 6. 7.	8. 9. 10.
Newspaper article about the importance of friendship	The article does not meet most of the standards of a formal article. It lacks clarity, structure and style.	The article meets some of the standards of a formal article.	The article complies with the standards of an official article and is clear with structure and appropriate style.
Presentation on different aspects of friendship in various societies	The minimum contents of a presentation cannot be found (facts, aspects and consequences).	The minimum contents required are present but not in a clear and concise manner.	All contents required are present in a clear and concise manner and logical sequence.
Interview on importance of friendship in our society	There is only minimal knowledge of the topic. The questions are not appropriate.	Some knowledge of the topic is present, but the questions are clear and organized only to some extent.	Proper knowledge of the topic is present. The questions are completely related to the topic and fully appropriate.
TOTAL (maximum 30 points)			

7. MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

<http://matteusclement.wix.com/zoewebsite>

http://www.educationworld.com/a_lesson/Ten-Great-Activities-Teaching-With-the-Newspaper.shtml





<http://infed.org/mobi/friendship-some-philosophical-and-sociological-themes/>

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-3191682/Opposites-attract-making-friends-Differences-personalities-make-better-friendships-comes-romance-partners-two-kind-says-study.html>

<http://psychcentral.com/lib/the-importance-of-friendship/>

Lesson plan 1

Type of love: Philia

Topic: Personality and respect of friendship

INTRODUCTION (8 minutes)

Pairwork: The teacher gives the students 20 words that describe personality, for example: assertive, gullible, self-confident, reliable, responsible, etc. The students might know some of the words, but not all. Students work out the meaning of the words in pairs. Then they discuss the meaning of the words together and find a student in the class who can be easily described by some of these words.

DEVELOPMENT

Main activity: (25 minutes)

Predictogram - Friendship

This is a prediction activity in which students join words about a given topic, activating not only vocabulary on the topic but also ideas. Each group is given a grid called Predictogram. This is a rectangle with its diagonal lines traced. At the center is the word FRIEND(SHIP); at each angle is a word related to the topic, e.g. SUPPORT, SHARE, ENJOY, etc. Students are instructed to join two or more of those words - those joined by each of the lines in the rectangle- into



sentences. Example: A friend is someone who truthfully supports you and offers you lifelong comfort no matter what. Friends are people with whom you can share good moments.

CONCLUSION (7 minutes)

Discussion - Students work as a class or in small groups to brainstorm responses to the question: *What does "respect" mean to me?* Teacher can mention the "Golden Rule" -- *treat others the way you would like to be treated* -- as a simple definition of the word.

Students make a list of synonyms for the word *respect*. For example, *esteem, honor, regard, value, cherish, appreciate, admire, praise, compliment*.

Students will think about respect and what it means to respect themselves, their friends, those around them, and their world. They will work through how they can show respect in hypothetical situations.

FOLLOW-UP (5 minutes)

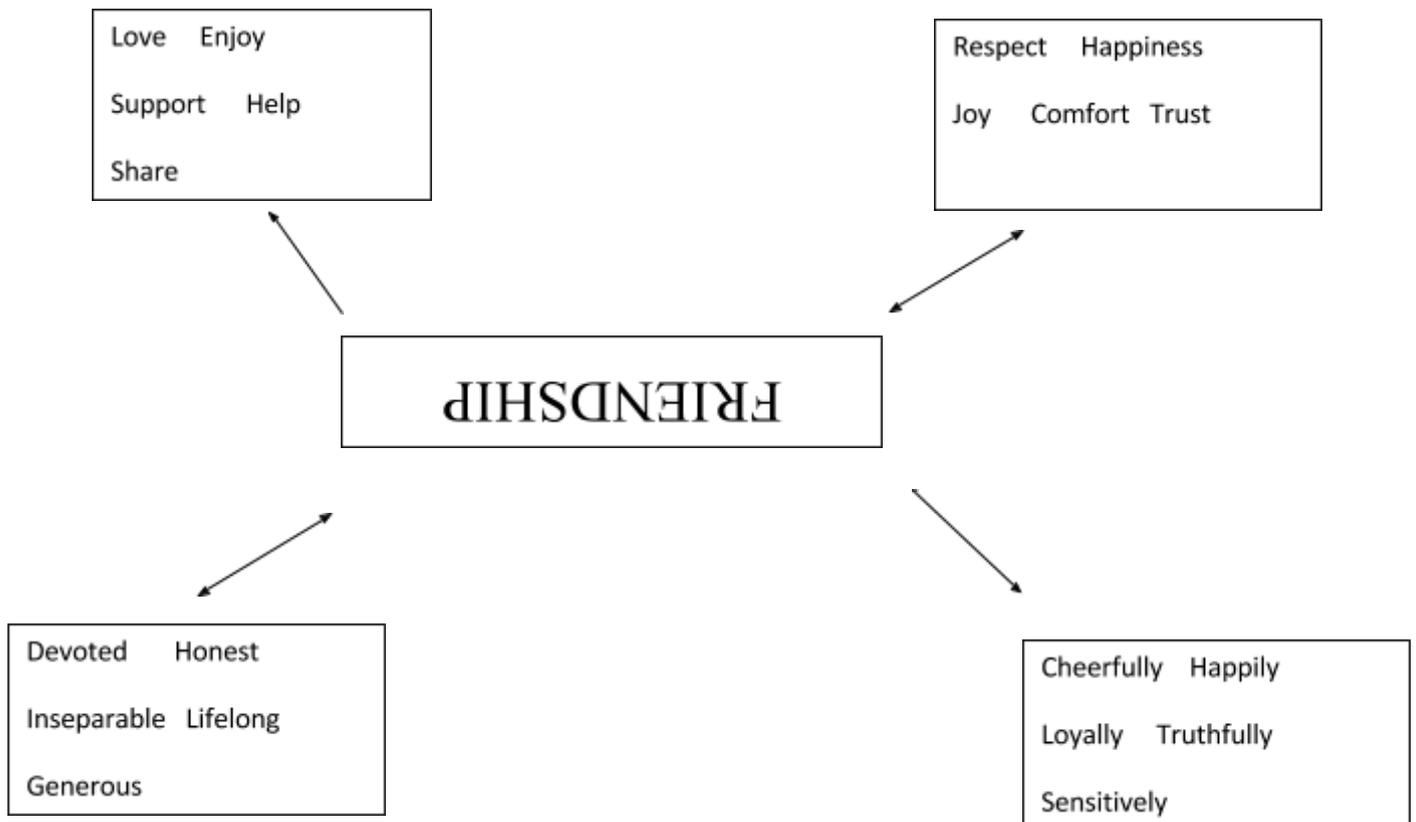
Homework: the teacher hands out the worksheet to each pair. Students have to divide friends into 3 groups and list examples of the behaviour of each type.





WORKSHEET

Join two or more words into sentences. Example: A friend is someone who truthfully supports you and offers you lifelong comfort no matter what.



Classifying friends

eslflow.com

Instructions: Divide friends into 3 groups and list examples of the behaviour of each type.

A _____ B _____ C _____

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____
7	_____
8	_____
9	_____
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9	_____
10	_____



Lesson plan 2

Type of love: Philia

Topic: Friendship in a social-networked society

INTRODUCTION (10 minutes)

Each student receives a worksheet - The true test of friendship. Students complete the test and feedback about the result. Students express their opinion about the test results - say whether it is true for them or not.

DEVELOPMENT (40 minutes)

Learning stations - analysis of an article from different viewpoints.

Students read the article ***Friendship in a social-networked world***.

Students are divided into 4 groups that work together in 4 learning stations. Each learning station will receive a different task to work on and present to the class.

Tasks:

- Learning station 1 - Working on the internet - search for opinions about the influence of social networks in today's society
- Learning station 2 - Compare and contrast - discuss and prepare a short presentation about the difference between Aristotle's opinion about friendship and Facebook's advertising line about friendship
- Learning station 3 - Quotations - find quotes in the text, discuss their meaning and then write 3 of your own quotes with explanations
- Learning station 4 - Roleplay - prepare a roleplay: an imaginary dialogue between Aristotle and Mark Zuckerberg about friendship. Students can record it on their mobile. Divide the roles: film director, cameraman, 2 actors





CONCLUSION (8 minutes)

Feedback on the work of learning stations. Each learning station representative prepares a short speech about what their findings were, what they discussed, and what results they achieved within their group.

FOLLOW-UP (2 minutes)

Homework - Students receive a handout - School survey. They will work in pairs and conduct a school survey about friendship. The results of the survey will be presented during the next lesson.





WORKSHEET

THE TRUE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP

What are friends for anyway? But what would you do if your friend turned up on your doorstep with a suitcase without calling ahead? What if she wanted to borrow your evening dress even before you've worn it? How charitable are you towards your friends? After all, this is the season of giving and the true test of any friendship is how far you will go for them. So do your friends consider you a trusted confidante, a barrel of fun or a pain in the neck? Are you the kind of person who will open your arms to them when they are in need or are you more likely to shut the door in their faces? Do this quiz and find out how you score:

1. A friend asks your opinion of an outfit that looks awful. Do you:
 - A. tell the truth and suggest he wears something else?
 - B. say it looks good?
 - C. say you prefer another outfit?

2. You see your best friend's partner out with someone else. Do you:
 - A. mention it to your friend?
 - B. challenge your friend's partner?
 - C. ignore it?

3. You are enjoying a quiet romantic meal with your partner when a crowd of friends walk into the restaurant. Do you:
 - A. go over and have a quick chat?
 - B. ask them to join you?
 - C. pretend not to notice them?

4. Your pals want to go to a club you hate, and you want to go to the cinema instead. Do you:
 - A. go to the cinema on your own
 - B. go along with the majority?
 - C. persuade all to come to the cinema?





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- A. ignore it? He'll seek you out if he's interested. C. edge your way into the conversation?
- B. concoct a plan of revenge?
13. Your friend has a contagious illness. Do you:
- A. visit her but wear a surgical mask? C. wait for her to get better?
- B. phone her everyday for progress report?
14. A friend asks to borrow your new outfit. Do you:
- A. lend it reluctantly? C. tell her to buy her own?
- B. suggest she chooses something else from your wardrobe?
15. A friend has a problem. Do you:
- A. listen patiently?
- B. listen patiently and try to offer sound advice?
- C. suggest that she see an experienced counselor?
16. You are on holiday with a friend and you have met someone you fancy. Do you:
- A. stay with your friend? B. go off with the guy?
- C. compromise and go out with each of them in turn?
17. You are off for a game of tennis, but one of your friends has left his racket behind. Do you:
- A. suggest she umpires the game? C. offer her racket?
- B. take turns at playing?
18. She's had too much to drink. Do you:
- A. hide the car keys? C. leave her to it?
- B. drive her home?
19. Your friend's party is a disaster. Do you:
- A. leave? C. make the most of it?
- B. try to liven things up with party games?



140 – 200: You are a loyal and trusting friend and you can be relied upon for anything from money and clothes to time and effort. But you could be at risk of being used by them. Try saying 'no' for a change. Stand up for yourself and if you do not want to do something, put your foot down and tell them so. You can still be a good friend without being a doormat.

70 – 139: You are a kind considerate friend and you're always prepared to give your honest opinion. You're there for them when they really need you. And you can be depended upon in any crisis. But you'll never be pushed around and you do not sacrifice your own enjoyment. They will gain you not only a friendship but also respect.

0 – 69: You probably go round with a large group of friends where you can hide your selfishness. It is doubtful that you have any really close friends because you are far too ruthless. You are always out for what you can get. If you do not get your own way then you do not want to know. Try going through the questions again and see if you can improve your rating by being a little more considerate of other people's needs.

WORKSHEET 2

Survey

1. What qualities do you look for in a friend?
2. Are friends more important to you now than they were at primary school? Why?
3. How can you be a good friend? Give an example.
4. What's the difference between a friend and an acquaintance?
5. A true friend is somebody who knows everything about you and still likes you. What do you think that means?
6. Why do friends drift apart?
7. What is a "best friend?"





8. Is there a difference between popularity and friendship? What?

10. What do you do if you want a person you have just met to become a part of your group, but the others don't want to have anything to do with this new person?

11. What are the benefits of having friends who are different from us?

12. Why might friendships break up?

Choose 5 questions from above or write your own to make a survey about friendship:

Friendship Survey	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3	Student 4	Student 5







WORKSHEET 3

Article

The Meaning of Friendship in a Social Networked World

ALEX PATTAKOS & ELAINE DUNDON

"What is a friend? A single soul dwelling in two bodies." This quote is attributed to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle who wrote extensively about the notion and importance of true friendship as a determinant of *meaningful* living.

Aristotle's view on this matter stands in sharp contrast to what is depicted in the movie *The Social Network*, destined to become a cult classic, about the founding of the Internet social networking site "Facebook." With the advertising tag line, "You don't get to 500 million friends without making a few enemies," you have to wonder what the definition of "friends" is in this kind of social networking context. And as you watch the relationships depicted in the film, especially that between founder Mark Zuckerberg and his network of "friends," it is obvious that they don't meet the quality standards espoused by Aristotle!

In this connection (no pun intended), computer whiz Zuckerberg and his best friend Eduardo Saverin, also a principal co-founder of Facebook, become embroiled in enough fights, including a nasty legal battle, to establish that there is not a single soul dwelling in their two bodies. The notion of "friend," of course, is used rather loosely in the online world of Facebook. What do you think Aristotle would have to say about the meaning of—and path to—friendship that has come to popularize the new millennium? Have we gone too far in our quest for connection with others in a world that has become increasingly disconnected even if, according to American journalist Thomas Friedman, it is supposedly "flat?"

And in a world of hyper-connectivity driven by technology that knows no bounds, what is happening to true friendship? Is it dying away? Or are the various social media "platforms" such as Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn simply redefining or transforming our modern-day notion of friendship? If so, what are the implications for life as we know it on this planet? Will we be more happy? Will it promote the kind of meaningful existence that Aristotle was seeking and advocating?



As I have written in this blog many times before, the search for meaning is not only the primary intrinsic motivation of human beings, it is also a megatrend of the 21st century. From such a meaning-focused perspective, where does friendship fit in? And how might the social media "advances" referred to here influence, directly and indirectly, the nature of friendships between people and the human quest for meaning?

To be sure, I have more questions than answers, although there are some trends that are worthy of mention on the subject. A recent article in *USA Today* by Mark Vernon, a research fellow at Birkbeck College in London, England, addressed the issue of the social media's influence and concluded, "Just as our daily lives are becoming more technologically connected, we're losing other more meaningful relationships. Yes, we're losing our friends." In other words, the joys of real human contact are being replaced by electronic stimuli and *shallow* friendships, that is, "social connections" rather than the kind of true friendships described and espoused by Aristotle. In our post-modern society, there is evidence that while we have plenty of acquaintances, more and more of us have few individuals to whom we can turn and share our authentic selves, our deep intimacies.

Moreover, according to research published in the *American Sociological Review*, a highly-reputable professional journal, the average American has only two close friends and some twenty-five percent don't have any friends! We're not just "bowling alone," to borrow the title from a book by sociologist Robert Putman, we're effectively *living alone* in the midst of a socially-networked world! Now how ironic is that? Parenthetically, this is an illustration of what I call in my book, *Prisoners of Our Thoughts*, paradoxical intention or working against ourselves. We have become our worst enemy as we seek to navigate the sea of so-called "friends" that we've been promised through Facebook and other social networking sites.

Aristotle once asked his fellow Athenians, "Who would live without friends even if they had every other thing?" Importantly, he believed that good friends were superior to any material possessions one might have. Stop and think, then, for a moment about the quality of friends that we may make on-line, such as via Facebook, and compare this quality of relationships with other kinds of friends with whom we have actual face-to-face contact—be it infrequent, work-related, social, and intimate, perhaps even loving. Which of these contacts represent meaningful relationships and, by implication, true friendships? Which of these contacts, when all is said and done, really matters the most to you? In addition to feeding your soul, you can feel a single soul dwelling in two bodies?



In his classic work *Ethics*, Aristotle also offered the following ageless wisdom: "The desire for friendship comes quickly. Friendship does not." This is a very profound and perhaps provocative statement, especially in light of the powerful forces behind social networking. ("What do you mean you don't have a Facebook page?") It takes time and effort to build true friendships; relationships through which you are able and willing to disclose your *authentic* self—close thoughts, intimate feelings, and sensitive vulnerabilities including fears. While a social connection on Facebook may be only a click away, cultivating a true friendship is not that easy or straightforward if you believe in and take Aristotle's advice.

Now, in the spirit of full disclosure, I must admit that I'm a "techie" (formerly called a "nerd") and have been for as long as I can remember. Among other things, I was credited by the World Future Society with inventing the concept of the "Electronic Visiting Professor," an innovation in online distance learning when the Information Highway was still a dirt road. I've also been a "Crackberry" (an obsessive-compulsive user of the Blackberry device), and was an early adopter of the iPhone which now keeps me "connected" to family, friends, acquaintances, and others whenever I choose to let it. (Note the "I choose" reference; I am very conscious of the need to manage the technology, not the other way around!). I also regularly use most of the social networking platforms mentioned, explicitly or implicitly, in this blog article. Moreover, I'm very familiar with the propensity among people today to share themselves on-line with complete strangers-as-friends, presumably feeling safe in the deceptive shadows of cyberspace.

I also recognize that in today's busy, fast-paced world, many people are more likely to tell their hopes and troubles to bartenders, taxi drivers, hair stylists, and therapists than they are to the people who are regularly in their lives. In my opinion, this is a sad commentary on post-modern society for many people seem to have drifted away from true friendships and a sense of "community" and are now living very private, even lonely, lives. It's time to resurrect the meaning and value of authentic relationships with others. It's time to refocus on and allow friendships to flourish in *meaningful* ways, both in our personal and work lives. "A friend is another self," Aristotle also told us. True friendships, which admittedly are a blast from the past, are not simply a manifestation of what is being called "social connectivity" in social networking parlance. No, true friendships are the key to a flourishing, meaningful life, well-being, and a truly-connected society and world. Now would you like to Facebook me?





About the Co-Authors: **Dr. Alex Pattakos** is the author of Prisoners of Our Thoughts (recently released in a second, revised and expanded edition) and **Dr. Elaine Dundon** is author of The Seeds of Innovation (www.seedsofinnovation.com). They are co-founders of The OPA Way!®, an initiative to help people "live a happy, healthy, meaningful life" inspired by and based on Greek culture. They invite you to visit their new Web site and join the "OPA! Village" (it's free!): www.theopaway.com.

