

# Teacher's notes—Symbols

1) How many of the symbols below do you know? Can you think of any other ones? - Ask Ss to work in pairs and discuss



#onelove



2) Do you know what they stand for? Discuss with your classmates.—Discuss in pairs and then in open class.

3) Read the articles and fill in the table below about each symbol. — Jigsaw reading task, give students a different text each.



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What is the name?					
What does it stand for? / What is the cause?					
When is it celebrated?					
Would you stand for this cause?					
Anything else?					

4) Choose a cause from above or choose one of your own and discuss how you would raise awareness in your own context.—Students discuss in pairs or small groups. As extension, they can cut out moustaches and take a group photo.



# Symbols of society



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# Symbols—reading1



The pink ribbon is an international symbol of breast cancer awareness. Pink ribbons, and the color pink in general, identify the wearer or promoter with the breast cancer brand and express moral support for women with breast cancer. Pink ribbons are most commonly seen during National Breast Cancer Awareness Month (every October).

Charlotte Haley, who had battled breast cancer, introduced the concept of a peach-colored breast cancer awareness ribbon. She attached them to cards saying, "The National Cancer Institute's annual budget is 1.8 billion US dollars, and only 5 percent goes to cancer prevention. Help us wake up our legislators and America by wearing this ribbon." Haley was strictly grassroots, handing the cards out at the local supermarket and writing prominent women, everyone from former First Ladies to Dear Abby. Her message spread by word of mouth. Haley distributed thousands of these cards. The peach colored ribbon of Haley aroused interest from Alexandra Penney, editor in chief of Self magazine, who was working on Self magazine's 1992 National Breast Cancer Awareness Month issue. She saw the initiative to adapt to Haley's idea by working with her. But Haley rejected the offer saying that Self's initiative was too commercial. Unable to use Haley's peach ribbon for legal reasons, Self magazine and others interested in promoting breast cancer awareness with a ribbon as a symbol decided to go pink. (adapted from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pink\\_ribbon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pink_ribbon))

## #onelove

OneLove is an anti-discrimination, LGBT+ rights and human rights campaign, started at the beginning of the 2020 football season by the Dutch Football Association, that invites football players to wear rainbow-coloured armbands. Attracting controversy when worn in nations that have anti-LGBT+ laws, it became prominent during the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

The OneLove campaign started in the Netherlands at the beginning of the football season in 2020 with a statement that invited everybody to join the football family. The statement spoke out against any form of discrimination, and emphasised that football unites millions of people all around the world from all places in society. That message was shown on advertising boards in football stadiums where the Dutch team played their games. The OneLove logo was also worn on the match shirts during the KNVB Cup Final contested by Ajax and PSV. The campaign then spread its advertising to print and video media. Netherlands captain Georginio Wijnaldum wore the OneLove armband during UEFA Euro 2020.

At the UEFA Women's Euro 2022, most captains wore either a OneLove or Stonewall rainbow armband, including winning England captain Leah Williamson, Sweden captain Kosovare Asllani, and Norway captain Ada Hegerberg, who was also wearing it to honour the victims of the 2022 Oslo shooting. (adapted from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OneLove>)



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# Symbols—reading2



Movember is an annual event involving the growing of moustaches during the month of November to raise awareness of men's health issues, such as prostate cancer, testicular cancer, and men's suicide. It is a portmanteau of the Australian-English diminutive word for moustache, "mo", and "November".

[3] The Movember Foundation runs the Movember charity event, housed at Movember.com. The goal of Movember is to "change the face of men's health." By encouraging men (whom the charity refers to as "Mo Bros") to get involved, Movember aims to increase early cancer detection, diagnosis and effective treatments, and ultimately reduce the number of preventable deaths. Besides annual check-ups, the Movember Foundation encourages men to be aware of family history of cancer and to adopt a healthier lifestyle. Using the moustache as the driving symbol of the movement, Movember focuses on the three key areas of prostate cancer, testicular cancer, and mental health and suicide prevention. Since inception, the Movember Foundation has raised \$837 million and funded over 1,200 projects in more than 20 countries. Since 2004, the Movember Foundation charity has run Movember events to raise awareness and funds for men's health issues, such as prostate cancer and depression, in Australia and New Zealand. In 2007, events were launched in Ireland, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Spain, the United Kingdom, Israel, South Africa, Taiwan and the United States. As of 2011, Canadians were the largest contributors to the Movember charities of any nation. In 2010, Movember merged with the testicular cancer event Tacheback. In 2012, the Global Journal listed Movember as one of the world's top 100 NGOs. (adapted from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/movember>)



Comic Relief is an operating British charity, founded in 1985 by the comedy scriptwriter Richard Curtis and comedian Lenny Henry in response to the famine in Ethiopia.[3] The concept of Comic Relief was to get British comedians to make the public laugh, while raising money to help people around the world and in the United Kingdom.[3][4] A new CEO, Samir Patel, a digital expert, was announced in January 2021. The highlight of Comic Relief's appeal is Red Nose Day, an annual (previously biennial) telethon held in March. The first live fundraising evening, held on 4 April 1986, featured comedians and pop stars, including Rowan Atkinson, Billy Connolly, Stephen Fry, Kate Bush and co-founder Lenny Henry. A prominent annual event on British television, Comic Relief is one of two high-profile telethon events held in the UK, the other being Children in Need, held annually in November. At the end of the Red Nose Day telethon on 14 March 2015, it was announced that in the 30-year history of Comic Relief, the Red Nose Day and Sport Relief appeals had raised in excess of £1.4 billion. According to the OECD, Comic Relief's financing for 2019 development increased by 31% to US\$46.3 million. Comic Relief was launched live on Noel Edmonds' Late, Late Breakfast Show on BBC1, on Christmas Day 1985 from a refugee camp in Sudan. The idea for Comic Relief came from the charity worker Jane Tewson, who established it as the operating name of Charity Projects, a registered charity in England and Scotland.

(adapted from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comic\\_Relief#Red\\_Nose\\_Day\\_history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comic_Relief#Red_Nose_Day_history))



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# Symbols—reading3



A remembrance poppy is an artificial flower worn in some countries to commemorate their military personnel who died in war. Remembrance poppies are produced by veterans' associations, who exchange the poppies for charitable donations used to give financial, social and emotional support to members and veterans of the armed forces.

Inspired by the war poem "In Flanders Fields", and promoted by Moina Michael, they were first used near the end of World War I to commemorate British Empire and United States military casualties of the war. Madame Guérin established the first "Poppy Days" to raise funds for veterans, widows, orphans, liberty bonds, and charities such as the Red Cross. Remembrance poppy are most commonly worn in Commonwealth countries, where it has been trademarked by veterans' associations for fundraising. Remembrance poppies in Commonwealth countries are often worn on clothing in the weeks leading up to Remembrance Day (11th November), with poppy wreaths also being laid at war memorials on that day. However, in Australia and New Zealand, remembrance poppies are most commonly worn on Anzac Day. The red remembrance poppy has inspired the design of several other commemorative poppies that observe different aspects of war and peace.

To commemorate animal victims of war, Animal Aid in Britain has issued a purple remembrance poppy, which can be worn alongside the traditional red one, as a reminder that both humans and animals have been – and continue to be – victims of war. Recently, the purple poppy was replaced by a purple paw symbol that can be worn all year round. This was because people saw the poppy as implying animals had given their lives as heroes in the service of human beings. Animal Aid regards animals of having their lives taken by the abuse of humans in war, not given by the animals as could be the case with people who have the capacity to decide for themselves. (adapted from [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remembrance\\_poppy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Remembrance_poppy))



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*Moustache*  
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