In this lesson, students will learn more about Inclusiveness through historic national policies and determine how they promoted exclusion and out-group thinking and evaluate if they have been rectified today.

**Weekly Objectives**

Students will:
- Understand how fairness, equality, equity, and in-group versus out-group thinking contribute to our capacity to be inclusive.
- Evaluate situations for inclusive thinking and propose more inclusive and just solutions.
- Evaluate their community through the lens of inclusiveness.

**Share**

**Reporting Back:** Have students share their 3-box illustrations from Day 1 if they did not share already.

**Discussion Starters:**
- How inclusive do you think humans are naturally? [You can use a scale rating to make it easier or more visual.]

Humans naturally group themselves (or are sometimes put into groups by circumstance, choice, etc.). We also naturally identify groups different from our groups. This is called in-group versus out-group thinking.

**Inspire**

**Watch:** [Ethics Defined: In-group/Out-group](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1234567890) (transcript).

**Review:**
- What are the differences between in-group and out-group thinking?
- What are typical “groups” in our culture?
- What happens when we let out-group thinking take over our perceptions or thoughts about others? Where do we see out-group thinking on display in American culture?

**Empower**

Unfortunately, out-group thinking has dominated how we, in the United States, treat people from a policy perspective. There have been many instances in U.S. history and U.S. law that made exclusiveness of a group legal (like Jim Crow laws). Many groups and many movements (the Civil Rights movement, Women’s suffragist movement, the Americans with Disabilities movement, LGBTQ+ groups) have had to work very hard to dispel out-group thinking and make the United States more inclusive of all its citizens.

In pairs or small groups, do a quick study of an unjust, exclusive law or policy that promoted (or promotes, if still standing) exclusion versus inclusion. Plan to report back to the larger group the following:
- Explain why the law or policy excludes certain groups and how.
- If it has been overturned, share what lawmakers thought was a solution.
- Evaluate if the solution goes far enough to dispel out-group thinking and promote inclusion.
- What could still be done to make this solution more inclusive?