



ASSEMBLY PLAN

LEAVING THE EU'

AIM:

To make pupils aware of the historic importance of the day when the process of leaving the European Union formally begins; to discuss and debate topical issues and events.

This assembly / short whole class session is linked with the Go-Givers lessons 'Brexit' and 'The EU Referendum'.

PREPARATION AND MATERIALS:

You will need a projector, to show the corresponding PowerPoint (in slideshow mode).

Prior to the assembly, please familiarise yourself with the PowerPoint and notes below, which help to guide you through the presentation and offer further discussion questions.

VOCABULARY:

- Repeal – to cancel or reverse something
- EU – the European Union, a 'club' of 28 countries
- Trade – to buy and sell goods
- Sovereign – to have full power or control
- Expatriate / Ex-pat – someone who lives outside the country they were born in
- Single market – freedom for people and goods to move anywhere inside this area
- Negotiation – discussions, compromises
- Tariff - extra money a country pays to allow goods to travel in and out of the country

MAIN:

Show the corresponding PowerPoint, and use the notes below to guide your presentation

Slide 1:

Q to pupils: Why do you think I have today's date on the board? Is it anyone's birthday today?

Say happy birthday if any pupils raise their hand. Say that you would love to be able to hold an assembly every time someone has their birthday, but that isn't the reason the date is on the board.

This is a historic day. In many years from now, people will talk about this day as a key moment in British history. What is happening today will affect your lives when you are adults.

Slide 2:

Here's a clue to help us work out what is happening today.

Possible questions: **What's happening in the picture? ; Why is Britain walking? ; What is Britain saying goodbye to?**

Today, Britain is officially leaving a club, called the European Union.

Slide 3:

What is the European Union? Sometimes it's shortened to EU.

The EU is a like a club of 28 countries in Europe.

Q: Can you name a country in Europe?

The EU has its own flag. You may have seen it on the news.

Slide 6:

Q: Did everyone in Britain vote to leave the EU?

Q: Did people vote to leave by a big majority, or a small majority?

Slide 7:

Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty states the legal process that a country must follow to leave the EU.

From the moment that Teresa May formally declares the UK is leaving the EU, the UK has a maximum of two years to negotiate a deal with the other 27 EU member countries.

If the UK wants more time for negotiations after these two years are up, the majority of EU countries have to agree to give more time. They might not agree to this.

Slide 11:

The right to remain refers to whether you are allowed to stay living in the country that you have moved to

Employment rights refers to whether you are allowed to work in the country you have moved to

Welfare rights refers to whether you are allowed to claim benefits such as child benefit, or unemployment benefit

Pensions rights refers to whether you are allowed to claim money when you have retired, or have reached a certain age

Slide 12:

The European Economic Area includes all 28 EU countries, plus Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein.

Slide 13:

Being in the single market means that all EU countries act like one big, 'single' country in some ways. People can travel freely inside the single market, and can buy and sell things easily.

Q: Does anyone know what a tariff is?

A tariff is a tax (or extra money) that a country pays to allow goods to travel into the country, and out of the country.

REFLECTION:

Let us reflect upon building tolerance and respect for each other and the opinions we hold.

PRAYER:

Dear God,

Help and give strength to the politicians who are taking difficult decisions and starting complicated negotiations today. Help us to respect each others' opinions and to come together to build a diverse, tolerant, caring community. *Amen.*