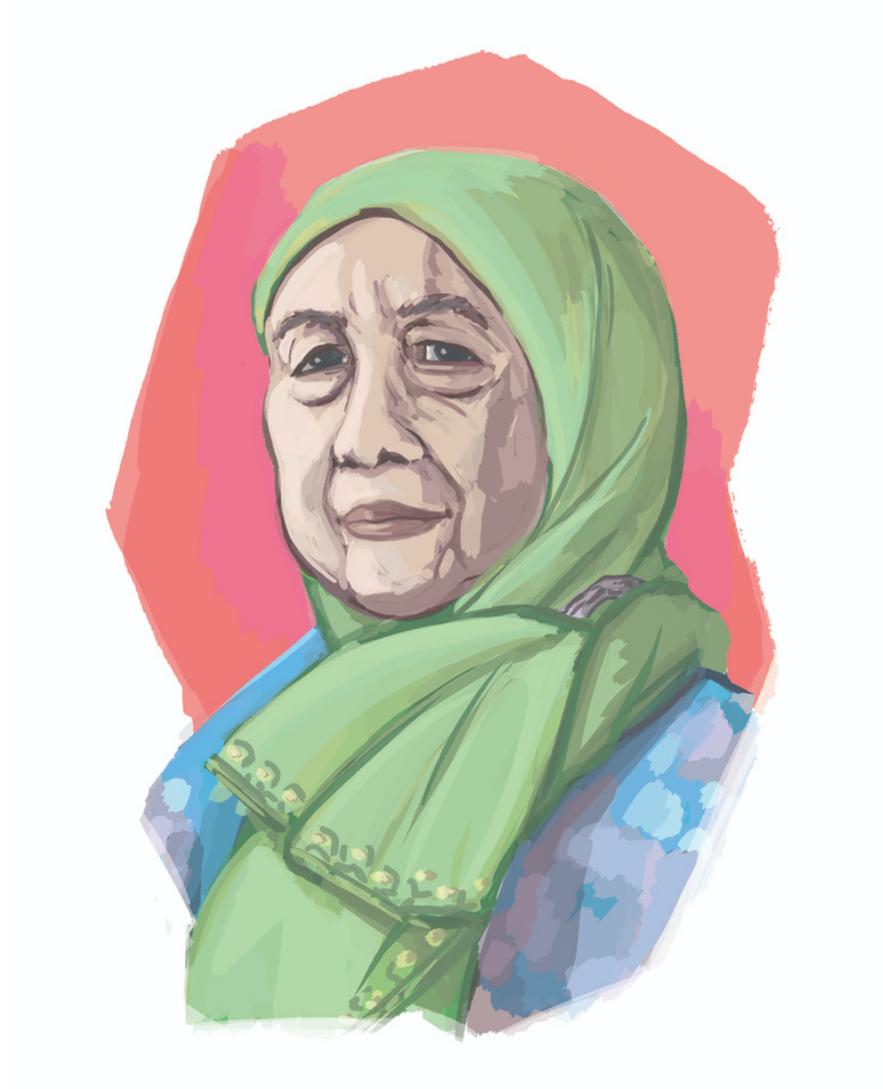


Tun Fatimah Hashim

Leadership and Legacy: Muslim Women Remembered

A Teaching Packet about Muslim Women in History



Secondary Packet: **Handouts**

A project of Rabata

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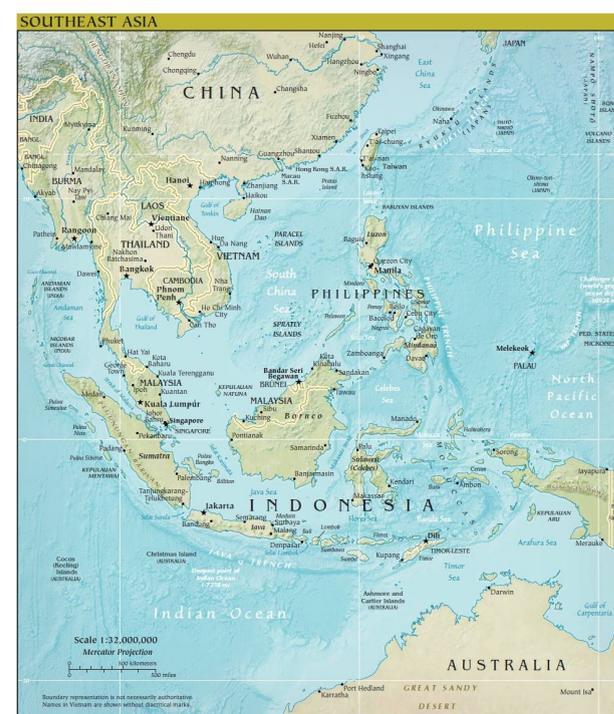
Article #1: Malaysia: Paradise, People, and Peace

Malaysia is a tropical haven located between the Indian Ocean and South China Sea. It has long been a major trade route for the world. The indigenous people of Malaysia, *Orang Asli*, who were descendants of South China and Tibet, settled there nearly 10,000 years ago. Later, around 1000 B.C., a new group of people migrated from South China to Taiwan and from Taiwan to Borneo and then to the Philippines. They spoke a language



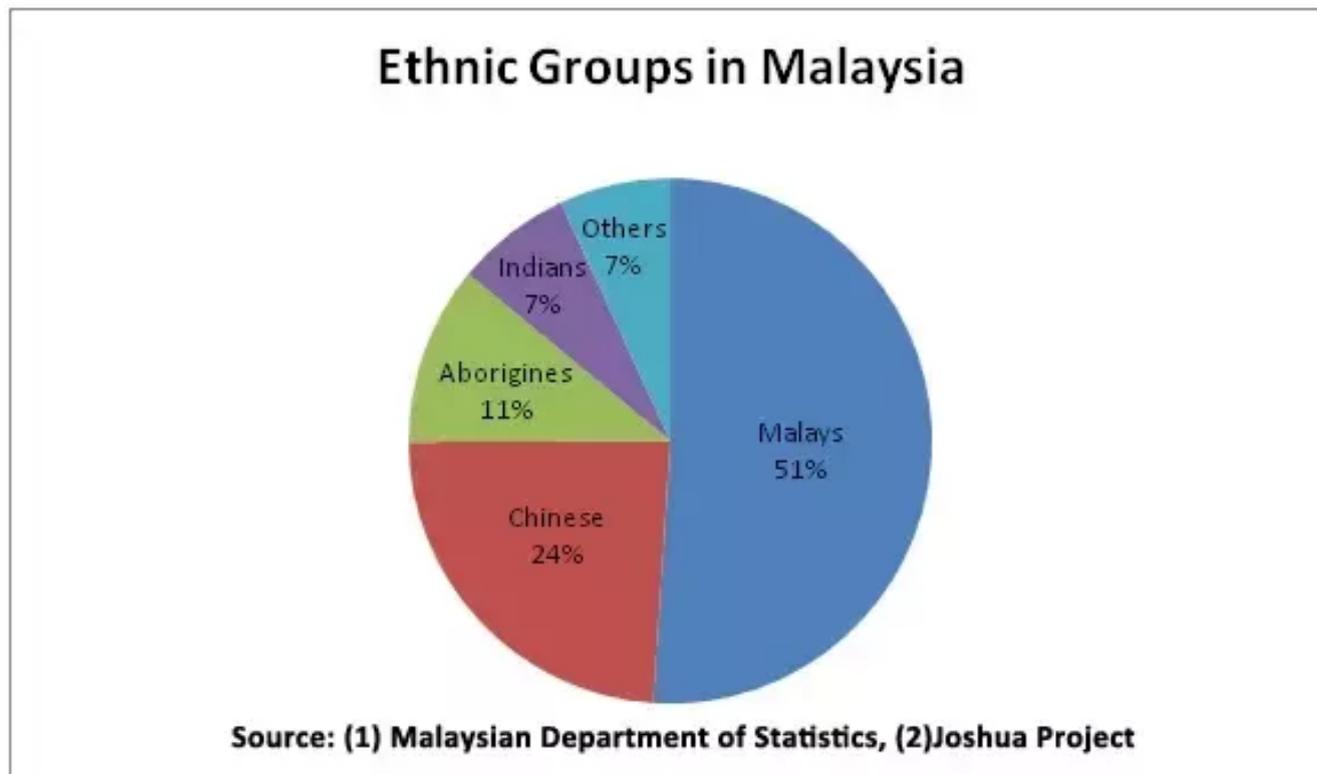
related to Malay and settled mostly in the coastal area of the Peninsula. This new group of settlers were the ancestors of the modern Malay people.

Malaysia is divided into two parts, Peninsular and East Malaysia. The majority of the population lives in Peninsular Malaysia, which is south of Thailand. East Malaysia is separated from the Peninsula by the South China Sea and is north of Borneo. Throughout history, Malaysia attracted many traders and travelers due to its tropical climate and abundant natural resources. This location has long been a major trade route for the world.



People

Four major groups of people make up Malaysia; Indigenous people (*Orang Asli*), Malays, Chinese, and Indians. *Orang Asli* and Malays are called *bumiputra* (*the son of the soil*) and all other peoples (Chinese, Indians, Portuguese, and others) are called *non-bumiputra*. The bumiputras make up 62% of the population.



Language

The national language of Malaysia is a standardized form of Malay called *Bahasa Malaysia*, but most of the population also speaks English due to British colonization and British influence.



Religion

Islam is the official religion of the country, but many other religions are practiced. Approximately 20% of Malaysia's population practices Buddhism. Other religions practiced in Malaysia are Hinduism and Christianity. In order to pay respect to her multiethnic population, Malaysia honors the major festivals of all its citizens, namely Eid al Fitr, Eid al Adha, Deepavali, Wesak, Chinese New Year, Christmas, Hari Gawai and many others.

Holiday	Religion	Information
<i>Eid al Fitr</i>	Islam	After Ramadan
<i>Eid al Adha</i>	Islam	After the pilgrimage/ Hajj
<i>Deepavali/ Diwali</i>	Hinduism	Festival of lights/ new year
<i>Wesak/ Vesak</i>	Buddhism	Honors Buddha's enlightenment
<i>Chinese New Year</i>	Mostly secular - including rituals from Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism	Lunar new year
<i>Christmas</i>	Christian	Birth of Jesus
<i>Hari Gawai</i>	Ethnically Dayak - Dayaks are early animists, Christians, and a few Muslims	Celebration of the Federation of Malaysia

Treasures and a True Fairy Tale

Malaysia is a treasure trove that was never hidden. Due to its location on the trade route of Asia and its beautiful tropical climate, travelers came to Malaysia from all over the region. In the first century, a strong trading link was established with China and India, which had a major impact on the culture, language, and social customs of the people.

In the 1400s, a Javanese Hindu prince known as *Parameswara* arrived in Malaysia and settled in Malacca. He soon fell in love with a Malay Muslim princess, converted to Islam, married her, and changed his name to Sultan Iskander Shah. His rule coincided with the Golden Age of Malacca. Chinese and Muslim traders began to arrive for spices. The spices

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were crucial to their way of life; they were necessary for many things, but mostly for preserving food. Sultan Iskander invited Muslim scholars from as far away as Mecca to visit and reside in Malaysia, and soon Malacca became not only the hub of international trade but a center for Islamic learning as well.

A Long History of Colonizers

Soon Malacca was thriving and became the wealthiest kingdom in the region. This caught the attention of the Portuguese, who were the first European explorers to arrive in Malaysia. In 1511, a Portuguese commander named Alfonso de Albuquerque colonized Malacca. Then the Dutch colonized in 1641 and this trend of colonization continued well into the 20th century. In 1786 the Sultan of Kedah asked the British for help in his struggle against the invading Siamese. At this point, the British gained control of Penang.

During the second World War, Japan was focused on expanding its control over the region. It had a vision of creating a unified Asia. The British Army was busy working to fight the Germans elsewhere, so their presence in Malaysia was weak. The British army was misled to believe that the Japanese army was poorly equipped and lacked resources. In December of 1941, Japanese troops invaded Malaysia - leaving the British powerless.

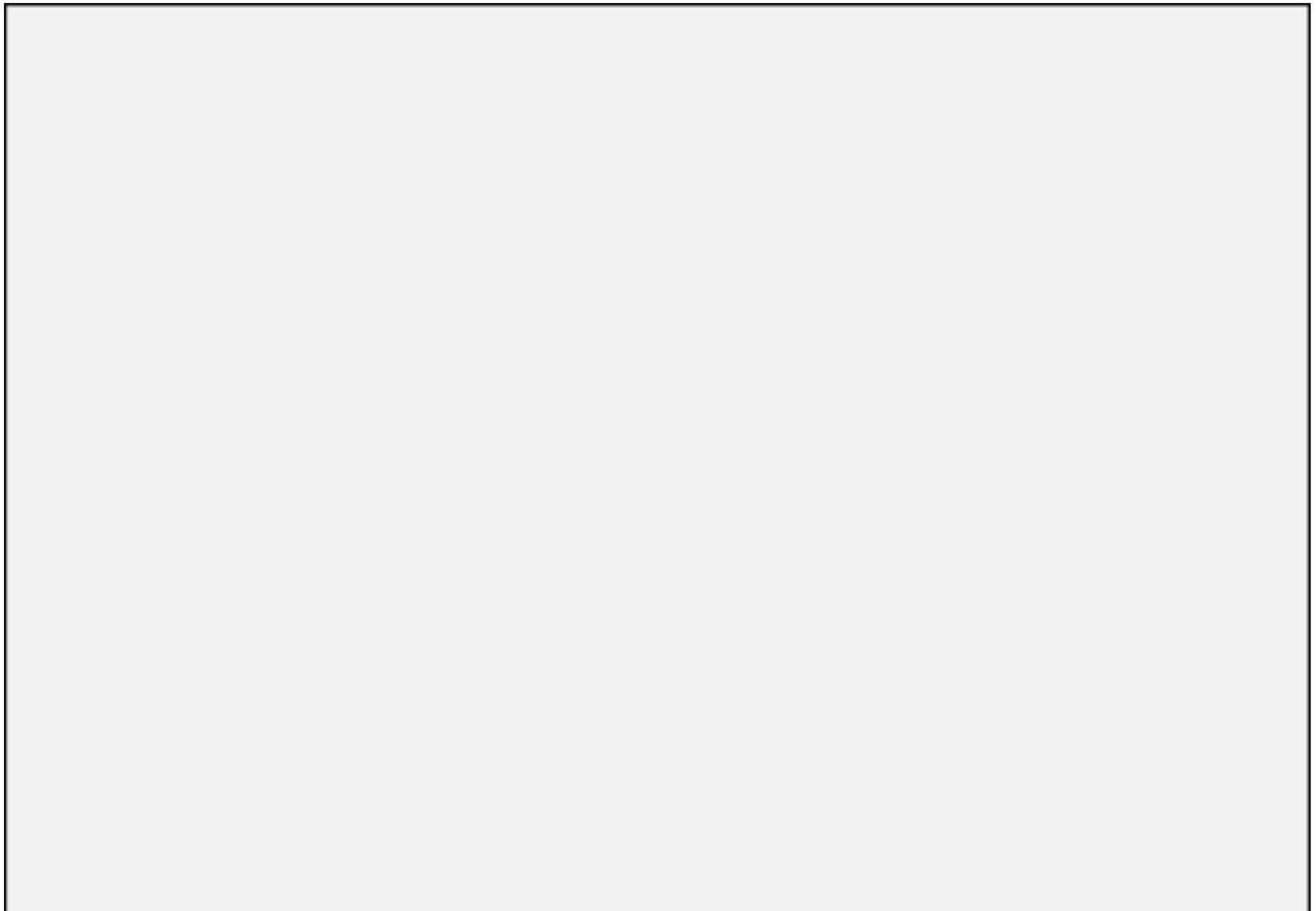
The Japanese colonization of Malaysia was cruel. The Japanese believed that the British had made the Malay population materialistic and self-indulgent. They treated the local ethnic groups differently and unfairly. This led to a divided local population. The Chinese population was treated harshly and often tortured because the Japanese believed they supported Mainland China. The Indian population was used as forced labor. The Malay were appointed as Japanese secret police, thus creating more animosity between the citizens of Malaysia.

Independence

When Malaysia was invaded by the Japanese, it triggered a sense of patriotism. Many of the educated, English-speaking citizens began to think and plan for independence. These freedom-seekers realized that the best method was a proper discussion with the colonial rulers. Thanks to that approach, in August of 1957, Independence was proclaimed for the Federation of Malaysia without any bloodshed. The Malaysian people are very proud of this peaceful struggle for freedom. It set the framework for a peaceful transition to modern Malaysia.

Comprehension questions: Malaysia: Paradise: People, and Peace

1. Malaysia is a country divided into two parts. Draw Peninsular and East Malaysia, then label the ocean and neighboring countries



2. Who are the *bumiputra*?
3. Think: What would it be like to live in a place that celebrates the holidays of many different religions, ethnicities, and nationalities?
4. How did colonization affect the people of Malaysia?

Article #2. Tun Fatimah Hashim: An Inspirational Leader

One of the most important and prominent figures in modern Malaysian history is Fatimah binti Hashim. Fatimah was born in Johor on December 25, 1924, to a large family; she had fifteen brothers and sisters and nine half-siblings.

Childhood

Fatimah's father, Enick Hashim, earned his living as a teacher and was the sole breadwinner in the family, which meant that making ends meet was very difficult. Because of this, when Fatimah was 7 months old, she was sent to live with her paternal uncle and his wife, who would raise her as their own daughter.

Her uncle, Enick Marwi, was a deeply religious man and the muezzin at the local mosque. He ensured that Fatimah learned the fundamentals of Islam from an early age. Enick Marwi also insisted that Fatimah have a strong secular education, but there were no girls schools or mixed gender schools in their area at that time. So when Fatimah became old enough to attend classes, he enrolled her in the local all boys school. As a religious man, he understood the importance of education for both boys and girls, and remarkably, his insistence was accepted at the school. Thus began an important stage in Fatimah's life.

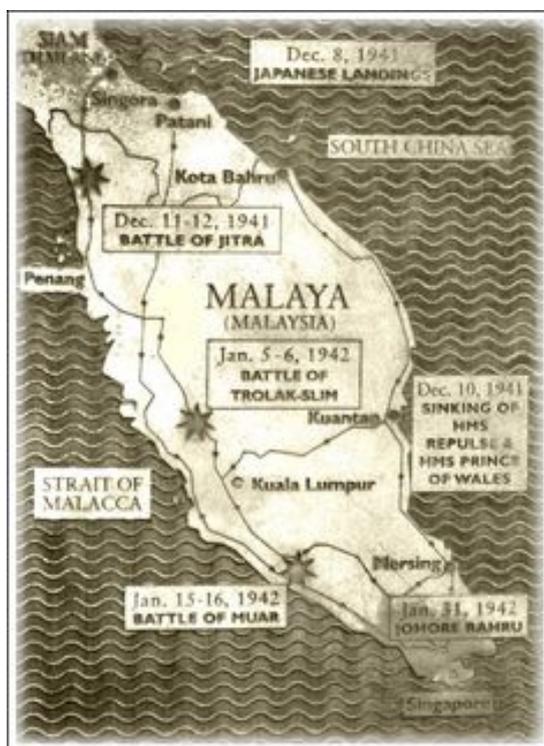
Education

When Fatimah was 13 years old, her aunt and adopted mother, Puan Habsah, died, and so Fatimah was sent back to live with her birth family. Her father, being a teacher himself, ensured that Fatimah continued with her studies, and this further nurtured a love of education in the young girl. All throughout her school years, Fatimah was active in various student roles and worked hard to be at the top of her class. She decided early on that she wanted to become a teacher and follow in the footsteps of her father. Just as she was about to start a teacher's training program, the Second World War interrupted her plans, and Fatimah's formal education ended.



Challenges

This period ushered Malaysia into military rule. For a very long time Malaysia had been under the colonial rule of the British and, in Fatimah's time, the country and its people were under the military rule of the occupying Japanese. These were very difficult years for the people of Malaysia. Food was scarce, and there were very few jobs. Those people who did have some form of employment earned very little money and, because of the war, the prices of food and other goods continued to rise, making life even more challenging. It was in these troubled times that many people, including young Fatimah, with her hopes of becoming a teacher interrupted, started to dream of a free Malaysia - a free and independent nation governed by the people rather than a foreign force.



Marriage and New Ideas

In 1943, during these hard years, Fatimah married a young government officer named Abdul Kadir. Life was hard for the young couple, and like many people of their generation, they had to work in the fields to grow their own food. This would prove to be another life-changing experience for Fatimah.



Men and women didn't have equal pay, as was unfortunately common all over the world. While working in the rice fields, Fatimah saw that the women worked alongside the men, doing the same jobs, and working just as hard to make a life for their families. The thought came to her that men and women were equal and should be treated as equals. We can say that during her youth and the difficult years under foreign military occupation, three seeds were sown in Fatimah's heart: the value and love of education, the dream of a free and independent Malaysia, and the burning desire for women to achieve equality. And it is from these three seeds that her life's work grew.

Strategy

Fatimah became interested in politics for these three reasons, and also because she knew that in order to affect change, she needed to have her ideas and voice heard. She joined the national independence movement of Malaysia, called the United Malays National Organization (UMNO), and in 1956 became the head of UMNO's women's wing, originally called *Kaum Ibu*, and then later renamed *Wanita UMNO*. While her official responsibility was to increase women's membership in the organization, Fatimah also had her own goal of bringing about equality for women. For this, Fatimah needed to devise strategies to increase the self-confidence of Malaysian women.

At the time, the general attitude of the Malaysian society was one of self-doubt and low self-confidence. After years of colonial rule, many Malaysians doubted their ability to govern themselves, and many Malaysian women didn't believe that they were capable of being involved in public life or politics. Fatimah worked tirelessly to change these social narratives, especially the one



the women were telling themselves. She organized workshops, get-togethers, different social clubs, and cooked food – anything so she could get a chance to talk to women and raise their confidence. Her efforts paid off. Soon, the women's wing of the National Organization had more than 20,000 members. Fatimah remained the head of the women's wing for 16 years.

One of the ways Fatimah was able to reach the hearts of her people was with the Pantun poem. This is a special poem that is unique to the Malay people. In traditional Malay society, the Pantun was used to express emotions and opinions about things that might be sensitive to the audience. It has a unique structure that captures the attention of the listeners, while making a strong statement - all in beauty, rhyme, and delicate sounds. Fatimah would start her public speeches and many of her more private discussions with a Pantun.

Politics

On the 31st of August 1957, Malaysia won its independence from colonial rule. Finally, the country was free and governed by Malaysians. In 1959, just two years after independence, Fatimah ran for political office and won a seat in a landslide victory, which

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was an incredible accomplishment. Though national independence had been achieved, Fatimah had not forgotten her two other dreams; women's equality and education. Fatimah reached out to different women's organizations and women from different political parties in the country, and in 1962, the 25th of August was officially declared Women's Day. This was an enormous achievement and was celebrated by thousands of people in Malaysia.

Fatimah also helped create a national women's organization called National Council of Women's Organizations, which served as a unifying body for over 100 different women's groups in the country. Through this council, Fatimah, along with others, was able to introduce legislation and constitutional amendments that gave women more rights, such as equal wages, property rights, and many other crucial matters linked to women's equality in the law.

Position and Power

In 1969, Fatimah was appointed the Minister of Social Welfare, making her the first woman to ever hold a ministerial position in the Malaysian government. As Minister of Social Welfare, Fatimah made education a priority. She vowed to eradicate illiteracy, and in order to do so she emphasized adult education. Fatimah was instrumental in having adult learning centers built in various areas of the country, and she argued that everyone in the country should have access to secondary education. She had libraries built and was also key in developing the infrastructure of Malaysia, including roads, dams, and irrigation systems, all in an effort to wipe out poverty. Fatimah was successful in taking these initiatives from dreams into realities that still benefit the people of Malaysia today.



The Social Change Advocate

Fatimah lived until the age of 86, and throughout her life relied on her early training in Islam to inform her passion for education, equality, and the eradication of poverty. Before her death, she was honored with the Merdeka Award and granted the title "Tun," which is the highest honor that can be given in Malaysia. She passed away in 2010. She is remembered as a hero of Malaysian culture, a freedom fighter for national independence, and a champion of education and women's rights. From her humble beginnings, one can see the power of sincere intention: Fatimah followed her principles, faith, and values of



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education, equality, and freedom, and she was fortunate enough to see all of her dreams made into a reality. Tun Fatimah Hashim is an inspirational woman, not only for Malaysia, but for the entire world.

Comprehension questions: Tun Fatimah Hashim: An Inspirational Leader

1. How would you feel if you attended a school that was all boys or all girls (the opposite of your gender).
2. How did World War II affect the Malaysian people?
3. What is a social narrative and how did Tun Fatimah work to change the social narrative amongst women in Malaysia?
4. How did Tun Fatimah use her political power for Malaysia?
5. What does the special regalia seen in this picture signify?



Language Arts Handout: Vocabulary

Directions: Write the vocabulary term in the circle, then fill in the spaces. See list below.

Definition		Facts/Characteristics	Definition		Facts/Characteristics
Examples	○	Non-Examples	Examples	○	Non-Examples
Definition		Facts/Characteristics	Definition		Facts/Characteristics
Examples	○	Non-Examples	Examples	○	Non-Examples
Definition		Facts/Characteristics	Definition		Facts/Characteristics
Examples	○	Non-Examples	Examples	○	Non-Examples

Definition	Facts/Characteristics	Definition	Facts/Characteristics
Examples	Non-Examples	Examples	Non-Examples
Definition	Facts/Characteristics	Definition	Facts/Characteristics
Examples	Non-Examples	Examples	Non-Examples
Definition	Facts/Characteristics	Definition	Facts/Characteristics
Examples	Non-Examples	Examples	Non-Examples

**Language Arts Handout:
Vocabulary List**

#	Word
1	Prominent
2	Breadwinner
3	Fundamentals
4	Secular
5	Usher
6	Devise
7	Landslide
8	Unifying
9	Crucial
10	Eradicate
11	Advocate
12	Intention

Language Arts Handout

Pantun Poem

Description: The Pantun poem originated in the fifteenth century as a short folk poem. It was typically made up of short rhyming couplets that were recited or sung.

The Pantun is a poem of any length composed of four-line stanzas in which the second and fourth lines of each stanza serve as the first and third lines of the next stanza.

The topic could be anything that you think is important to communicate to your audience. Pantuns were often used at weddings, public political speeches, and other events where emotion was key and speakers were expected.

Outline:

Stanza 1	
Line 1	
Line 2	
Line 3	
Line 4	
Stanza 2	
Line 5 Rewrite line 2	

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Line 6	
Line 7 Rewrite line 4	
Line 8	
Stanza 3	
Line 9 Rewrite Line 6	
Line 10	
Line 11 Rewrite line 8	
Line 12	
Stanza 4	
Line 13 Rewrite line 10	
Line 14	
Line 15 Rewrite line 12	
Line 16	

Language Arts Handout:

Manga

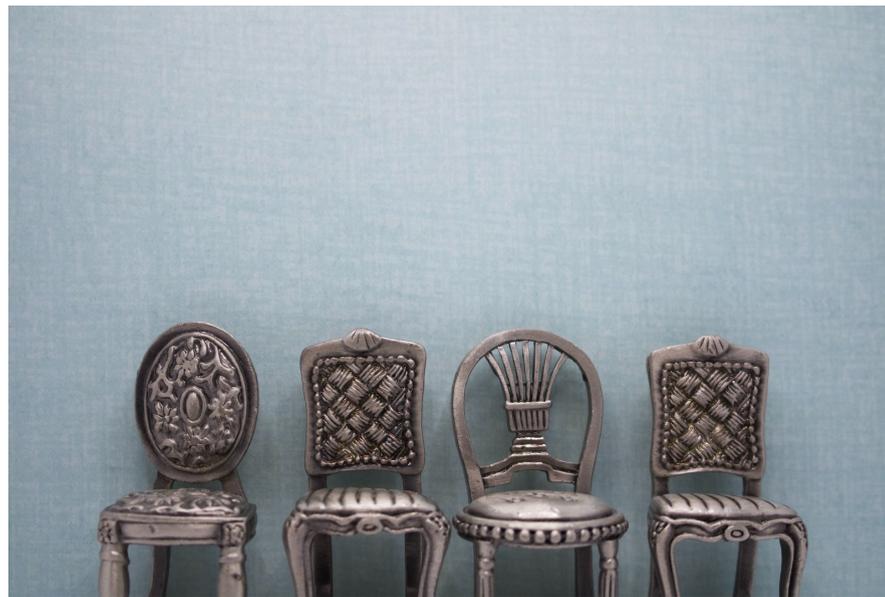
Manga is a Japanese style of comic book. The characters are usually long and thin with enormous eyes.

How do I write a Manga?

1. Decide on the story.
2. Write out the plot.
3. Decide what each panel will include, and how many panels you will write and draw.
4. Think about dialogue and write the dialogue.
5. Now you are ready to put it together.
6. Draw your characters using stick people if you are not comfortable attempting the Manga style of characters. Add your dialogue.

Language Arts Handout: Philosophical Chairs

1. Take time to think about one of the statements listed below
2. Choose a position. (Agree, disagree, undecided)
3. Discuss as instructed by your teacher.
4. Write about it! Reflect on the experience. Did you change your mind? Why? Were you open minded at the start of the conversation? Was there a specific part of the conversation that was powerful for you? Why? Etc..



Statements:

- True social progress cannot be achieved without the participation of women.
- Sometimes the best way to take a stand is to walk away.
- Taking a stand does not necessarily need to involve military force.
- Individuals are accountable for fulfilling their civic duties.
- We have a responsibility to seek Truth.

Social Studies Handout

Power and Authority

Essential Questions:

1. What is the difference between power and authority?
2. What power did Tun Fatimah have?
3. What authority did Tun Fatimah have?
4. What power and authority do you have?

Further Questions:

1. How many of you are part of a club or organization?
2. What is the purpose of your groups?
3. What other clubs or organizations have you heard about?
4. How do clubs and organizations form?

Authority and Power Overview

Authority is the legitimate power which one person or a group possesses and practices over another. Power is an entity's or individual's ability to control or direct others regardless of means or legitimacy.

Types of Authority

<p>Legitimate <i>Authority you derive from a position.</i></p>	<p>Referent <i>Authority you acquire from who you know.</i></p>
<p>Informational <i>Authority you derive from knowing something that others want to know.</i></p>	<p>Moral <i>Authority you obtain from individuals who respect your personal beliefs and values.</i></p>
<p>Expert <i>Authority you gain from years of experience.</i></p>	<p>Charismatic <i>Authority you derive because of your influence over others.</i></p>

Directions for the activity: Create a club.

- **Purpose of Club:**
 - Consider the following:
 - What is the purpose of your club or organization?
 - When and where do you meet?
 - How do you encourage people to join your club?
 - How will you involve the members in your organization?
- **Positions in the Club:**
 - Create positions for each member in your club. (President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Trustee, Member)
 - Delineate the roles and responsibilities of each of these people.
 - How do members get chosen?
 - Will these new members be able to vote? Will these new members be able to lead committees?
 - What type of power do they have?
 - Where do they get their authority?
- **Persuasive Pitch / Poster**
 - Purpose: To promote your club as one who has a good balance of power and authority and will be able to make a difference.
 - Poster needs to have the following elements: Club Name, Logo, Motto, Vision/Mission and Values Statement.
 - You will be required to present your club in front of the other students. You need to include the information above as well.

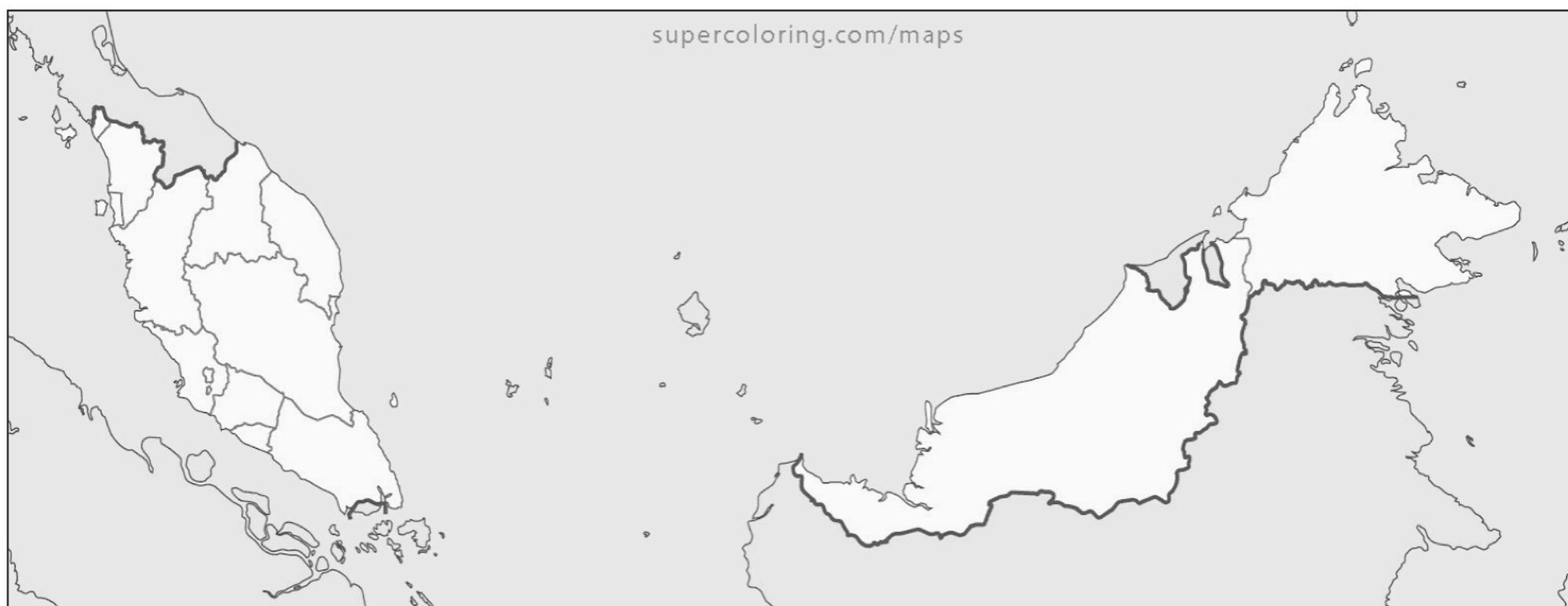
Service Club Cards

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ENVIRONMENTAL CLUB</u></p> <p>You will get to engage in various projects to help clean up and green up your local community.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Clean Up Club</u></p> <p>Students have an opportunity to paint classrooms, clean up parks and other clean activities.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>TUTORING CLUB</u></p> <p>You can help students at your school by tutoring them in subjects that you are doing well in.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PALS CLUB</u></p> <p>Students are each paired with a younger student called their “Pal.” You get to meet with your Pal throughout the year and do some fun activities with them and mentor them.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>HOSPITAL HELPERS</u></p> <p>Students will have the opportunity to go to a local hospital and help out wherever they can.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>OPERATION SMILE CLUB</u></p> <p>Operation Smile hosts fundraisers to raise money for children with cleft palettes.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SOUP KITCHEN CLUB</u></p> <p>You would be donating just a few hours at a time to feeding many people who truly need it.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>TINY HOMES</u></p> <p>This club will build tiny homes for those individuals who are homeless.</p>

Hobby Club Cards

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>VIDEO GAMES CLUB</u></p> <p>Not only will you have the opportunity to play the games you love, but you may get to play at the competitive level and learn about how you can make a career out of your passion.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ANIME CLUB</u></p> <p>With this club, you'll be able to watch all of your famous anime shows and movies, learn to speak some Japanese, and draw out some anime characters or scripts yourself!</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>CHESS CLUB</u></p> <p>By joining chess club, you'll have the opportunity to learn new strategies to beat your opponents and practice playing against other students.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>OUTDOORS CLUB</u></p> <p>Join a club that focuses on outdoor activities. These could include hiking, skiing, canoeing, you name it!</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ROBOTICS CLUB</u></p> <p>Join a robotics club to see if you can discover your passion in this field because it could set you up for a lucrative career in the future.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>IMPROV CLUB</u></p> <p>By joining this club, you'll learn how to think on your feet and become comfortable with presenting in front of an audience.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB</u></p> <p>If you're interested in snapping photos or if you have a fancy camera that you don't know how to use, photography club is for you.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>FILM CLUB</u></p> <p>This is the club for people who love to watch movies and those who want to become a director or be a part of the film industry one day.</p>

Social Studies Handout: The Five Themes of Geography



Social Studies Handout

How Comfortable Am I?

Directions: Please take some time to rate these statements by marking an x underneath the option that best represents your level of comfort with each situation.

Statement	Not at all	Uneasy	Fairly Comfortable	Completely Comfortable
You visit your grandparents in assisted living.				
A friend invites you to go to his church.				
A homeless man approaches you and asks for change.				
Your new roommate is a Muslim.				
Your new lab partner is African American.				
Your new tutor is Asian.				
Your friend was in an accident and became quadriplegic.				
Your history teacher is a Muslim woman who wears a full-length dress and a scarf.				
Your dentist is HIV positive.				
Your assigned partner for your sociology project has a learning disability.				
Your new math tutor is a 62-year old man.				
Your roommate is a practicing Buddhist and has an altar area in the shared living room.				

Statement	Not at all	Uneasy	Fairly Comfortable	Completely Comfortable
Your black roommate gets a full-time minority scholarship.				
Your speech partner has a stutter.				
Your new boss, a Native American, invites you to a pow-wow.				
A member of your book group is visually impaired.				
You are asked to prepare a presentation on diversity to your community.				
Your brother gets called to active duty in the Middle East.				
Your place of employment has hired an ex-convict that you are asked to supervise.				
Your sister becomes a Buddhist.				
Your brother becomes a Muslim.				
You are asked to help at a soup kitchen in one of the worst areas in your city.				
Your mother decides to make all vegan meals from now on.				
You are invited on a hunting trip.				
You are given your dream job in Senegal, Africa.				
You are given your dream job in Zurich, Switzerland.				

Middle School Scenario Cards

<p>Scenario 1: You see someone being pushed around by one of your friends in the cafeteria. You want to stop this from happening immediately. What do you do?</p>	<p>Scenario 2: A group of kids in your class are spreading hurtful rumors about your friend through text and social media. You know these rumors are not true. What can you do?</p>
<p>Scenario 3: Your teacher moves the date of your test up two weeks earlier than your class expected. No one feels prepared, and it is causing stress among your classmates. How do you convince your teacher to move the test to a time that makes everyone more comfortable?</p>	<p>Scenario 4: A new boy in your class is a refugee. Your friends always say racist things to him, make fun of his English, and tell him to go back home. What do you do?</p>
<p>Scenario 5: You had an accident and need to use a wheelchair for the next 10 weeks. Your school stated that they would rather provide home tutoring, even though the school is wheelchair accessible. You want to attend classes with your friends. What can you do?</p>	<p>Scenario 6: Your school just bought bins for recycling, but no one is using them. Most items are still going into the landfill. How would you advocate for the students to utilize these bins?</p>

High School Scenario Cards

<p>Scenario 1: Your brother has Down's Syndrome, and he wants to play soccer at the Recreation Center. The Recreation Center will not allow him, stating that they don't have the means to work with him. Advocate for your brother to be allowed to play.</p>	<p>Scenario 2: You want to take your sister, who is in a wheelchair, to a musical festival. When you arrive, you realize there is no way for her to enter the building. Advocate for changes to be made to the building in order to make the space wheelchair friendly.</p>
<p>Scenario 3: You have an interview for the job of your dreams. This place has never hired people under the age of 21. How would you advocate for yourself in order to get your dream job? Feel free to create an imaginary job to state your case.</p>	<p>Scenario 4: Your teacher moves the date of your exam up one week earlier than your class expected. No one feels prepared and it is causing stress among your classmates. How do you convince your teacher to move the test to a time that makes everyone more comfortable?</p>
<p>Scenario 5: You had an accident and need to use a wheelchair for the next 10 weeks. Your school stated that they would rather provide home tutoring, even though the school is wheelchair accessible. You want to attend classes with your friends. What can you do?</p>	<p>Scenario 6: You are a college student heading back to your dormitory. Several students and the resident adviser are smoking at the entrance way. This is a non-smoking building. You picked this building specifically because you have asthma that is triggered by smoke. How would you handle this?</p>

ADVOCACY PLAN	
Define the Goal	
What are the needs of the individual?	
What are the needs of the community?	
What is the ultimate goal?	
Plan & Negotiate	
<i>Is there a compromise that you can come to?</i>	
What are the rights of the community?	
What are the rights of the individual perpetrating the harm?	
What are your rights?	
Who will you bring this case to?	
Is there a compromise that meets the needs of everybody?	

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