

Lesson 3 for Grades 9—12

Boundaries: You Have Rights!

PRINCIPLE

Youth must understand they have a right to be safe, and they are allowed to create boundaries to protect themselves in situations where they feel uncomfortable, or where they could be harmed.

OBJECTIVES

Through this lesson, the adult lesson leader reinforces the parent's message about boundaries. After Lesson 3, children should be better able to:

- Identify and define various types of boundaries
- Ensure they can set their own boundaries and communicate them to others
- Honor appropriate boundaries in different types of relationships
- Technology Component: Understand boundaries can apply for Online activities, too

CATECHISM / SCRIPTURE

Freedom is exercised in relationships between human beings. Every human person, created in the image of God, has the natural right to be recognized as a free and responsible being. All owe to each other this duty of respect. The right to the exercise of freedom, especially in moral and religious matters, is an inalienable requirement of the dignity of the human person. This right must be recognized and protected by civil authority within the limits of the common good and public order.

—Catechism of the Catholic Church. #1738 (1997)

Background for Lesson Leaders:

Before beginning this session, the Lesson Leader should read the Teaching Boundary and Safety Guide, as it gives a wealth of information regarding boundaries and how to address them.

Many of the boundary and safety rules for younger children also apply to older youth, though it may be communicated differently. Caring adults will still provide teenagers and “tweens” with expectations and boundaries. Remind them they can always say “no” and are allowed to remove themselves from any situation if they’re uncomfortable. If abuse or boundary violations occur, they need to know that you’ll help to protect them regardless of the circumstances—and that abuse isn’t their fault. The older children become, the more you can outline other types of boundaries.

This age group: Dealing with teenagers—key concept is “searching”

This is the age where all the experiences that began with puberty—the physical changes and the developing emotions—accelerate rapidly as the teenager matures into a young adult. The self-consciousness deepens and matures. The world of “children” is now renounced. Teens believe in their immortality and may tend to be reckless in their behavior—in person and online. Although it would appear that they reject authority while defining their own independence, in reality, they rely on the strength and support they find in parents and other influential adults. Feeling supported and understood is important for this age group, as is upholding boundaries while the reasoning portions of their brains continue to develop. Teens have a great deal of personal freedom. This freedom also puts them at risk in various ways. Parents and guardians expect teens to take care of themselves and to ask for the help that they need. Caring adults must know that children’s online behavior and boundaries may need to be fortified.

ACTIVITY OPTION #1: Play the (optional) introductory video as an icebreaker

The introductory video for children and youth in this age range is designed to open a simple discussion about personal boundary safety. The video is brief and is not intended to be a substitute for the lesson itself. It's merely an introduction designed to "break the ice" and assist the transition of completing the interactive Lesson Activity options. If the video is shown as an optional activity, please use in conjunction with one of the additional activity options, because discussion and practice are the critical components needed to teach children and youth how to protect themselves. They learn best by "doing"; not just listening.

ACTIVITY OPTION #2: Review and discuss key vocabulary words

- **Rules**—a prescribed guide for conduct or action. We follow the rules to make sure we are safe—just like how we have a seatbelt rule to keep us safe in the car, or the safety rules before we cross the street.
- **Limits**—the point or edge beyond which something cannot go. The furthest edge of something.
- **Rights**—We are all born free and equal, and have certain rights that are automatically ours. Everyone is entitled to these rights, and they should not be taken away from us. For example, teach children, “you have a right to be safe, and your body belongs to you!”
- **Boundaries**—the limits that define one person as separate from another or from others. There are boundaries you can see (like a fence around a yard) and boundaries you can't see with your eyes (like the comfort zone around us that we call our “personal space”). Boundaries vary depending on the relationship with the other person. For example, a boundary between a child and a grandparent is different than the boundary between a child and a teacher or coach.
- **Saying “No”**—to say “no” means to refuse, deny, reject or express disapproval of. This word is used to express a boundary and communicate that you do not want something to happen or continue. [Let youth know it's OK to say “No” to anyone, regardless of the perception of their authority]
- **Secret**—something kept hidden, never told or unexplained. Secrets exclude others and have potential to harm, sometimes causing the person involved to feel frightened or uncomfortable. [For example, if someone asks a young person to keep a secret about safety, especially involving the private parts, the youth needs to know that they must tell a safe adult as soon as possible—and be reassured that the child will be protected regardless of threats or seeming consequences of “telling”.]

ACTIVITY OPTION #3: Discussion—Discovering the boundaries in your life

Activity: The purpose of this activity is to create scenarios for youth that will give them ideas about boundaries and limits, and how both are an important part of our daily lives. You'll discuss how rules establish boundaries, how sometimes we people infringe on our boundaries, and how we can create them for ourselves.

Discussion: **Step 1:** Begin the conversation about boundaries by asking if they know what a “boundary” is, and have them explain it from their perspective.

Step 2: Then, begin to create scenarios by asking questions about some of the rules they have at home. For example:

- What are your family rules regarding when your homework must be completed? Are there other activities that aren't allowed until your homework has been completed?
- For how long, and how late are you permitted to be on the phone?
- What are your family's rules regarding the Internet?
- What are your family's rules regarding gaming or video games?
- Does your family limit who can come into your room and when they are allowed to be in your room?
- Do you expect your best friend to sit next to you at lunch every day?
- Do you wish your parents would stop talking to you when you're together at a party or at the mall?

- Do you wear any type of seatbelt when you're in the car?
- Can you explain why you moved the chairs, sat closer to some people and away from others, left empty chairs between you and others, etc. when we started this class?

Explain: Each of these “rules” that we just talked about establishes a boundary. Everyone has them, including adults. Like the examples just discussed, some are rules that are given to us by others—like our parents, teachers or coaches.

Step 3: Explain that sometimes we get to choose our own boundaries, and ask the youth if they can think of any ways that they have created boundaries or rules for the people in their lives. Questions you can ask:

- Have you ever pretended to agree with something, or someone, when you really did not agree?
- Have you ever chosen not to tell on someone who broke the rules, because that person asked you not to tell?
- Have you ever gone along with an activity even though you didn't really want to go along with it?
- Have you ever declined to join in on an activity that you really wanted to do because someone else talked you out of it?
- Have you ever hidden how you really feel out of fear of how other people might react?
- Have you ever spent too much time doing things for other people and been frustrated that you don't spend enough time doing things you need to do for yourself?

Step 4: Ask your students why they do these things and how it makes them feel?

During the discussion of their reasons, address the following points:

- When you disregard your personal beliefs, values, wants and feelings, it sometimes causes you to feel diminished, disrespected, upset, annoyed, frustrated, angry, etc.
- Boundaries are the invisible lines we draw around ourselves for self-protection and self-preservation.
- When you don't speak up, you hide your true self and allow others to violate your boundaries. Sometimes we feel like we can't speak up.
- Most people will respect our boundaries if we let them know what they are. However, with others, we must actively defend our boundaries.
- Strong boundaries are essential components to safety. When we are clear about our boundaries, we know how to expect respect from others, and can more easily protect ourselves from people who are intent on violating our boundaries, or who don't care about our boundaries.

ACTIVITY OPTION #4: Boundaries Journal Analysis—Who am I?

Activity: This activity involves utilizing movement, deeper reflection and time to journal to illustrate to youth that they have the right to boundaries and to learn how to maintain them. Please be aware that this could be converted to a 2-day activity if time allows, where section “III.” could be discussed on the second day.

Directions: **Physical activity:** First, have your students physically spread out through the room so, standing, they are far enough apart that with arms extended, they are no closer than fingertip-to-fingertip length to the next person (approximately ~six feet apart in all directions).

Note: The journal sheets template is included in the downloaded set of materials at the end of this packet.

SUPPLIES

Pre-printed journal sheets (1 per student)
Writing utensils for journaling
Outdoor chalk (optional, if outside)
Timer (if necessary)

Ask them to imagine a circle around them (if you are outside, ask them to draw circles using chalk). Explain to them that this is their personal space, a physical example of how they have a right to physical space without anyone entering that space. Ask them to note that some persons might have bigger circles than others, and that's OK.

Now, have each student to continue to stand in the center of his or her imaginary (or actual) circle for a few minutes, and imagine that everything inside that circle makes up his or her life.

Note: After each of these examples presented to the youth, the Lesson Leader should pause for at least 5 seconds after each question. Use a timer if necessary.

Time for reflection. Here's what you'll say to the students:

1. When thinking about everything that makes up your life, what are the things that fill up your circle? Think about the things that you care about, the things that upset you, the things you believe, and the things you dislike.
2. Think about what's most important to you and what you value in others.
3. What things are attractive to you and what do you find disgusting?"

Journal time. Ask them to take a seat (wherever you'd like them to be, whether it's inside or outside), and pass out the lesson sheets entitled, "Boundaries Journal Analysis—Who am I?" The following sections correlate to the worksheet journal.

- I. **First section: "Who I know myself to be."** Give them at least 5 minutes to answer the questions on the first page of the pre-printed journal sheets. Then, ask them for their attention again.
- II. **Second section: "Who others think I am."** Ask students to think about the other people in their lives, and ask:
 - What do they think about you?
 - What do they like about you?
 - What do they not like about you?
 - What would they say is most important to you?
 - What would they say are your beliefs about yourself?
 - What would they say you value most in life, and what would they say you find most disgusting?"

Note: While the Lesson Leader has the ability to extend the timeframe for each of the sections, these journal pages do not have to be completed by the youth in their entirety during the lesson. Ask the students to complete at least one answer for each example.

The pages will not be collected by the Lesson Leaders, and instead will go home with the students. As this is considered a "journal," Lesson Leaders should not read from the children's pages under any circumstances, unless the child wants to share the information. If this lesson is converted to a 2-day lesson, then children will need to take the sheets home and bring them back for the next lesson. If you conduct a 2-day lesson, you may need to provide additional printouts of the journal sheets for those who forgot their own.

Direct students to the second page of the journal worksheet, and give them approximately 10 minutes to complete the questions under the section of "Who others think I am!" Then, ask them for their attention again.

- III. **Third section: "Analysis."** Explain that there are many things that make each person unique and distinct from everyone else. Recognizing these differences can help us to better understand our relationships with others in our lives. This kind of knowledge helps us establish and reinforce appropriate boundaries. Ask students to reflect on the following:
 - Notice what you think and believe about yourself, and what you believe that others think about you.
 - Are they similar or are they different?
 - How are they different?

- Do you recognize anything special about the areas where everyone agrees?
- What about the areas where you believe that others *just don't get it*?
- How do these areas affect your relationships with the other people in your life?

Then, invite the youth to take a few minutes (3-5) to answer the analysis questions on the final page of the journal that compare their own beliefs to what they think others believe about them. At last, ask them for their attention again.

Concluding statements to address with the youth: What you think and believe about yourself—the things you wrote on the first page of your Journal—include the boundaries you have already set for yourself. After this exercise, you might see some areas where the boundaries you have set are too loose and undefined. On the other hand, there may be areas where your boundaries are too inflexible or rigid. Can you also begin to see how the things you believe about yourself can have an impact on how others treat you, and whether they violate your boundaries?

It is up to us to honor, respect, and understand our boundaries and the boundaries of others. It is sometimes hard to know where to look and find our limits. One way is to examine what we think and believe about ourselves and what we think others believe about us, which is why we completed the worksheets.

Understanding our boundaries can have a profound effect on how we listen to influential adults or how we allow our friends or loved ones to treat us. The goal here is to create boundaries for yourself and create your own rules to follow to protect yourself in various situations. Pay particular attention to those areas you've identified in this exercise where there's a lack of consistency between your beliefs and the way others around you view your beliefs.

For example, you may disagree with your parents about your level of maturity about yourself and the quality of your choices. They may believe that your friends have a negative influence on you, and you may believe that your friends are the people you can most rely on and trust.

Before you leave: Give your students an opportunity to share anything they're comfortable sharing regarding what they've learned from the exercise. They may need a few minutes to gather courage and think about what they'd like to share.

At the very end of the lesson, encourage them to talk this over with their best friend, their parents or guardians, or another trusted adult. Remind them that being clear about their boundaries and insisting that others honor their boundaries, is a powerful tool in keeping themselves safe. Also let them know that if a friend is struggling with an abusive situation, that the right thing to do would be to talk to a trusted adult who can help.

ACTIVITY OPTION #5: Boundaries for take-out—An experiment!

Activity: This activity involves reviewing the worksheet and selecting one of the pre-printed actions that involves setting a boundary, and then implementing it for the course of a week and recording what occurred each day. The goal is to create and maintain strong boundaries that endure past this upcoming week of the exercise.

Please be aware that this could be converted to a 2-day activity if time allows. Ideally, the children would be able to come back after conducting the experiment and communicate on the second day about what was learned in Part III.

Note: The activity handout sheet is included in the downloaded set of materials at the end of this packet.

SUPPLIES

Writing utensils
Pre-printed lesson handouts

Directions: **Part 1—Choose the action below and practice is seriously for the week.** Ask your students to select one of the following four practices to practice diligently for the next week. Students should select an action that they don't normally do in their current day-to-day lives. The options listed on the activity handout include the following:

1. Answer honestly, when someone asks his or her opinion, even if it is a different opinion than that of the person asking the question.
2. Don't go along with any activity in which you don't honestly want to participate.
3. Stop agreeing or disagreeing with others based on what you think they want to hear.
4. When friends and family ask you for your preferences—such as food, movies, activities—tell the truth.

Part 2—Record what happens each day: Tell them: throughout the next week, use the additional worksheet pages included in the take-away packet, and write your observations about what happens when you answer these kinds of questions honestly and stand up for your own beliefs and values. Being clear about boundaries affects the quality of your life. Items to record for each day include:

- What happened?
- How I responded
- Where do I see that my boundaries are fuzzy or confused?

Part 3—Thoughts for reflection: The youth will record their thoughts after completing the exercise (with potential to discuss them in the next lesson per the decision of the Lesson Leader). Thoughts for reflection include:

Note: Prior to explaining Part 3, the Lesson Leader will need to decide if this is going to be a 1-day or 2-day lesson.

1. Overall, do you feel you need stronger boundaries?
2. Did you struggle to maintain the boundaries at all?
3. Was there any person (or people) in particular who made it more challenging to set boundaries?
4. If so, what do you need to do in the particular relationship(s)?
5. Any other thoughts?

The overarching takeaway is that children have a right to boundaries, and there are tools that can be learned to establish and maintain those boundaries.

ACTIVITY OPTION #6: Keeping Boundaries Appropriate to the Context of the Relationship

Activity: Students will utilize parables to illustrate setting and maintaining boundaries.

Discussion: Give youth a more in-depth look into boundaries by explaining the following:

- Establishing and honoring personal boundaries includes both the way we behave and the way we allow others to behave.
- For example, St. Paul says that we reap what we sow, yet we often don't think about the many consequences of our behavior. One of the biggest problems for us as human beings is learning that we cannot be everything to everyone, and that setting boundaries for ourselves also means setting limits on what we are willing to tolerate from others.
- In fact, let's look at what the scriptures tell us about how to care for each other and where to look when it comes to setting appropriate limits on what we do for others and how we honor their expectations and demands.

SUPPLIES

Paper
Writing utensils

Ask: How many of you are familiar with the story of the Good Samaritan? What is it?

As your students recount the parable of the Good Samaritan, make the following points:

- He was truly a compassionate, empathetic person who genuinely cared for the injured traveler.
- He made a big sacrifice to ensure the traveler received care.
- He found a way to care for others and care for himself too.

Ask the youth to consider the following: If the message of the Gospel was to always put the needs of others ahead of your own, the story of the Good Samaritan might have gone something like this:

The Good Samaritan finds the injured traveler by the side of the road. He gathers him up and takes him to the nearest inn where he tends to the traveler's wounds. And then, when it is time for the Samaritan to leave to make his appointment, he tells the traveler that he has paid the innkeeper to care for the traveler's injuries and that he must go to take care of his own business.

However, the injured traveler says "What? You're leaving me here? Don't you think you are being selfish? I am in bad shape. You don't know what I might need over the next few days to survive. What kind of an example would you be if you just went off and left me here without your care?"

In response, the Samaritan says, "I guess you're right; I'll stay with you a few days more to make sure you are cared for. It would be uncaring of me to leave you here alone."

Three days later, a message is delivered to the Samaritan. It says the merchant he was to see in Jericho could wait no longer, so the merchant is taking his business elsewhere.

Upon reading the message and realizing what has happened, the Samaritan screams at the recovering man, "Look what you have done to me. My business is ruined. You caused me to lose those camels I needed to deliver my goods. This may put me out of business. How could you do this to me?"

Explain the following:

- This version of the story may seem more familiar to many of us as it more closely resembles what we experience in our daily lives, i.e., moved with compassion to help someone, we sometimes allow ourselves to be manipulated into giving more than we wish to give. We end up resentful and angry. We have lost something we needed for ourselves because someone has violated or infringed upon our boundaries—and we let them!
- Or, it might be that we are the one applying the pressure on someone else—harping on someone until they give in to our wants or needs. Regardless of which side you are on, nobody wins.

Directions: Instruct the youth on how to write their own parable about establishing appropriate boundaries.

- First, let's look at what we mean by a "parable." "Parables" are stories that make a point. Jesus used parables to help people understand who God is and what He expects of us in our earthly life. Parables use a sort of brief dramatic scenario to illustrate a point. The purpose is to describe the unknown by using something known or familiar. That way, we can more easily relate to the example and understand the concept of the message.
- The thing to remember about parables is to avoid getting bogged down in the details of the story. The story is intended to illustrate a point—just one point—and the message is the most important element. Now, create your own parable by thinking of a story about something that happened to you. For example, look for a time when someone made a sacrifice for you or a time you were called upon to make a sacrifice for someone. Next is a step-by-step set of instructions.
 1. Begin by writing down the story.
 2. Look to see whether the boundaries that were honored were appropriate. If not, look to see what you (or they) could have done differently.
 3. Now, adapt the story in a newer version that demonstrates honoring appropriate boundaries. The parable should have one main point—and if you want, it might have an interesting twist as well.

Note: When the students have finished writing their parables, invite them to share with the group. Acknowledge them for the work they did and point out the strengths of each of the parables. Take advantage of any opportunity to use one or more of these parables at a liturgy or parish celebration.

ACTIVITY OPTION #7: You are worthy—Own your life!

Activity: This activity involves reviewing the worksheet and selecting multiple choice answers about our relationships to determine if there are any boundary issues that need to be addressed. Then, a discussion will ensue to give tips on how to strengthen or place boundaries.

Note: The activity handout sheet is included in the downloaded set of materials at the end of this packet.

Directions: Write the different types of boundary violations that can occur in a place where everyone can see—here are examples of the most common types: boundaries can be personal, physical, emotional, mental, spiritual, involving language, involving safety, involving trust, etc. Then begin the discussion and hand out the lesson worksheet.

SUPPLIES

Pre-printed lesson handouts
Writing utensil

Discussion: **Explain the following to youth:** Since boundaries are based on our own value systems, perspectives, experience, family environment and culture, our boundaries may differ from others. This is totally OK! But it isn't OK when it comes to being safe.

Pass out the lesson worksheet, and ask the students to fill it out with answers that are as honest as possible. Explain that there are 3 possible answers that they can circle, give them 10 minutes to complete, and then ask for their full attention:

- **Yes:** which means that the scenario is actually occurring in their life, or they think it is
- **Possibly:** which means that the scenario might be occurring, or that it's likely. If there's any hint of doubt, then this is the answer to select.
- **Not applicable to anyone in my life:** means that the particular type of scenario doesn't seem to be occurring from the youth's perspective.

Continue with the discussion and this series of questions and statements:

- With a show of hands, how many of you said "yes" to at least one of these examples?
- With: with a show of hands, how many said "possibly" to at least one of these examples?
- This is a good self-analysis, but if you selected "Not applicable to anyone in my life," would your best friend feel differently about some of the examples and your responses? *(This question is not listed to devalue the thoughts and feelings of the youth, but to introduce the thought that sometimes other people can see more clearly than we can when we're deep into a situation.)*
- When you're thinking about the people that caused these "yes" or even the "possibly" answers, do you think that something needs to happen? *(Answer: YES, boundaries need to be addressed)*
- Sometimes we find ourselves in situations where our boundaries are violated—we can see that by looking at the examples on the sheet. Is it OK to set a boundary, increase the ones we already have or remove the person/situation from our lives? *(Answer: YES)*
- So, now what? You have an honest analysis of what is going on with the other people in your life and how they impact you. You can see how these things would affect how happy and healthy you are. So... Now what? *(This question is designed to get youth to begin to brainstorm an action plan. Suggestions on guiding the conversation are below)*

Note: The Lesson Leader should communicate that no one has to share if they don't feel comfortable.

Next steps: Invite the youth to give some suggestions on what they could do. Ensure that these points are covered as "elements to remember" when setting and maintaining boundaries:

- Sometimes creating or enforcing boundaries takes courage and strength.
- It's never too late to place a boundary, or strengthen one, or reinstate one.

- Proper boundaries are essential for healthy relationships and protection.
- You have a right to be safe.
- Using language can be very effective in establishing a boundary (i.e., saying “no,” “don’t call me anymore,” “I don’t want you to do that,” etc.).
- Be firm and consistent when you communicate about your boundaries.
- You can completely shut down a situation, or leave the door slightly open to revisit later, it’s up to you and the healthiness of the situation.
- It is entirely appropriate and acceptable to communicate expectations, or even create rules for behavior with specific people—try to keep it as simple as possible, though.
- When first creating boundaries, you’ll need to think about boundaries that are necessary for your current interactions, and, boundaries set at the “very beginning” for future interactions.
- To establish boundaries, consider your top 10 most important values or beliefs, and then ensure that your boundaries with others reflect those beliefs. You will likely have different boundaries for various people in your life, depending on the closeness of the relationship.
- Reflecting on what boundaries you have or would like to have NOW makes it easier to maintain them when you enter the event / situation that feels confusing.
- Even though it’s the responsibility of adults to keep minors safe, you may need to place a boundary in any friendship that you have with an adult.
- You have a right to be respected—you are worthy of respect!

Concluding thoughts. It’s important for youth to know the following: You don’t have to defend yourself when you place a boundary, and if someone has a problem—it is not your problem, it’s theirs. If the individual can’t accept your boundary or constantly pushes on it, you may need to evaluate if this person is a good fit in your life anymore.

ACTIVITY OPTION #8: Netsmartz Online Safety: Your Photo Fate

Background: This short 3-minute video is shared with permission from the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and can be played for children as part of an activity. It is designed to open a simple discussion with youth about safety. Youth learn to be safe online and offline, and that they have a right to be safe.

Description: Watch the video to determine how to strengthen your online boundaries. Once you send a photo online, there’s no way to control it. It’s out of your hands.

Click here for the link: <https://www.netsmartz.org/reallifestories/yourphotofate>

End the lesson with a prayer

The Lesson Leader may invite the youth to create their own prayer, he / she may lead a prayer, or may use the suggested prayer below.

*Dear God,
Sometimes things happen to me that are confusing or frightening. When I feel stuck, alone or don’t know where to turn, help me remember that I have many adults who care about me and want the best for me. Help me remember to uphold my boundaries so I can protect myself from anyone who might want to hurt me—even if it is someone I like, and help me to protect my friends as well by delivering safety information to people who can help. Thank you for my parents or loved ones who are protecting me. Remind me of your love for me and that you are always with me.*

Saint Maria Goretti, Pray for us! Amen

Lesson 3 for Grades 9—12

Boundaries: You Have Rights!

ACTIVITY OPTION #4: Boundaries journal analysis—Who am I?

Instructions: The Lesson Leader will ask a series of questions for contemplation. During the rests, read each written question, reflect and provide answers in the spaces provided.

I. Who I know myself to be!

The three things that I care about most are:

_____, _____, _____

The three things that upset me most are:

_____, _____, _____

My core beliefs about myself are:

_____, _____, _____

I believe that life is:

_____, _____, _____

I believe that God is:

_____, _____, _____

The three things I most dislike are:

_____, _____, _____

My three most important values are:

_____, _____, _____

The three things I value most in others are:

_____, _____, _____

The three things I find most attractive are:

_____, _____, _____

The three things I find most disgusting are:

_____, _____, _____

The three things I like the most are:

_____, _____, _____

ACTIVITY OPTION #4: Boundary journal analysis—Who am I?

II. Who others think I am!

A. My parent(s) or guardian(s):

The three things my parents or guardians most like about me:

_____, _____, _____

The three things my parents or guardians would say that I believe:

_____, _____, _____

The three things that my parents or guardians would say that I most value:

_____, _____, _____

Three things about me that irritate my parents or guardians:

_____, _____, _____

Three things that my parents or guardians will say are most important to me:

_____, _____, _____

Three things my parents or guardians will say that I believe about myself:

_____, _____, _____

B. My friends:

Three things my friends like about me:

_____, _____, _____

Three things my friends would say that I believe:

_____, _____, _____

Three things that my friends would say that I value:

_____, _____, _____

Three things about me that irritate my friends:

_____, _____, _____

Three things that my friends will say are most important to me:

_____, _____, _____

Three things my friends will say that I believe about myself:

_____, _____, _____

ACTIVITY OPTION #4: Boundary journal analysis—Who am I?

C. My church (e.g., my youth minister, pastor, or religious education director)

Three things my Church likes about me:

_____, _____, _____

Three things my Church would say that I believe:

_____, _____, _____

Three things that my Church would say that I value:

_____, _____, _____

Three things about me that irritate my Church:

_____, _____, _____

Three things that my Church would say are most important to me:

_____, _____, _____

Three things my Church would say that I believe about myself:

_____, _____, _____

D. My school (e.g., my teachers, coaches, band and orchestra directors, etc.)

Three things my school would say that I believe:

_____, _____, _____

Three things that my school would say that I value:

_____, _____, _____

Three things about me that irritate my school:

_____, _____, _____

Three things that my school would say are most important to me:

_____, _____, _____

Three things my school would say that I believe about myself:

_____, _____, _____

ACTIVITY OPTION #4: Boundary journal analysis—Who am I?

E. The media

Three things the media would say that my peers and I believe:

_____, _____, _____

Three things that the media would say that my peers and I value:

_____, _____, _____

Three things about my peers and me that irritate the media:

_____, _____, _____

Three things that the media would say are most important to my peers and me:

_____, _____, _____

Three things the media would say that my peers and I believe about ourselves:

_____, _____, _____

III. Analysis

Ways my beliefs about myself are similar to what others think that I believe:

Ways my beliefs about myself are different from what others think that I believe:

How do the areas where we differ affect my relationships with the people in my life?

ACTIVITY OPTION #4: Boundary journal analysis—Who am I?**IV. Food for thought****How Vulnerable are you to the inappropriate advances of others?**

Now that you've had a chance to evaluate your own beliefs and values, and to consider how others around you perceive your beliefs and values, take a moment to consider the areas of your life where your ideas about yourself are in conflict with the impressions that others have about you.

- Are there specific areas where the differences are particularly confusing to others, or where the differences are particularly stressful to you?
- Can the uncertainty and confusion make you more vulnerable to the advances someone who does not have good intentions, or even of a sexual predator?

Please keep in mind that an abuser can look like someone very normal—for example: a boyfriend or girlfriend, a teacher or coach, a neighbor or family friend, a trusted person in the community such as a police officer or a member of the clergy, or even a member of your own family.

These are issues to think about and to discuss with the people in your life that you really trust. Always have a game plan. Know who you can count on if you find yourself in trouble.

As you become an independent adult, you'll quickly learn that life is full of challenges, and there are no easy answers. But, on serious issues such as your personal safety, you can do yourself a huge favor by spending just a few minutes thinking about these things ahead of time, and talking about these kinds of "what ifs" with a trusted friend. We hope that you never find yourself in trouble and with the need to call someone for help. But, if you do, your game plan will help give you the confidence and reassurance you need to get past a temporary bump in the road and to help keep yourself safe.

Lesson 3 for Grades 9—12

Boundaries: You Have Rights!

ACTIVITY OPTION #5: Boundaries for Take-out—An Experiment!

Instructions: There are three parts to this activity. First, read through the document and choose an action from Part 1, then record what happens each day over the course of the week within Part 2. After the week, write your thoughts in Part 3. You’ll begin to notice where your boundaries are clear to others and where they are fuzzy or confusing. The hope is to better recognize boundaries and how we might change our boundaries depending on our relationships.

Part 1—Choose the action below and practice it seriously for the week:

1. Answer honestly, when someone asks his or her opinion, even if it is a different opinion than that of the person asking the question.
2. Don’t go along with any activity in which you don’t honestly want to participate.
3. Stop agreeing or disagreeing with others based on what you think they want to hear.
4. When friends and family ask you for your preferences—such as food, movies, activities—tell the truth, even if it is different from those around you.

Part 2—Record what happens each day:

DAY 1:

What happened? _____

How I responded: _____

Where do I see that my boundaries are fuzzy or confused? _____

ACTIVITY OPTION #5: Boundaries for Take-out—An Experiment!

DAY 2:

What happened? _____

How I responded: _____

Where do I see that my boundaries are fuzzy or confused? _____

DAY 3:

What happened? _____

How I responded: _____

Where do I see that my boundaries are fuzzy or confused? _____

DAY 4:

What happened? _____

How I responded: _____

Where do I see that my boundaries are fuzzy or confused? _____

ACTIVITY OPTION #5: Boundaries for Take-out—An Experiment!

DAY 5:

What happened? _____

How I responded: _____

Where do I see that my boundaries are fuzzy or confused? _____

DAY 6:

What happened? _____

How I responded: _____

Where do I see that my boundaries are fuzzy or confused? _____

DAY 7:

What happened? _____

How I responded: _____

Where do I see that my boundaries are fuzzy or confused? _____

ACTIVITY OPTION #5: Boundaries for Take-out—An Experiment!

Part 3—Thoughts for reflection.

1. Overall, do you feel you need stronger boundaries?

2. Did you struggle to maintain the boundaries at all? If so, in which instances?

3. Was there any person (or people) in particular who made it more challenging to set boundaries? List them here:

4. If so, what do you need to do in the particular relationship(s)?

5. Any other thoughts?

Lesson 3 for Grades 9—12

Boundaries: You Have Rights!

ACTIVITY OPTION #7: You Are Worthy—Own Your Life!

Instructions: Read each statement below and see if there is any person or situation in your life that might be similar. The *this* person in the statements below could refer to one particular person in your life, or each example could represent different people. Respond honestly with your perspective by circling a response, and return to the lesson for a discussion with the Lesson Leader after you're done.

Scenario	Circle 1 of the 3 responses
1. Sometimes I feel like there's constant drama and difficulty in my relationship with *this* person, and that I have to walk on eggshells.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>
2. Trying to make decisions on my own without *this* person's input is really tough.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>
3. It's just easier to let *this* person have their way than to stand up for what I want.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>
4. I have a really hard time saying "no" to *this* person.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>
5. Sometimes I'm afraid to say "no" to *this* person.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>
6. My family and/or friends feel like *this* person tries to isolate me from everyone else.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>
7. I have to be available by text, email or social media at all times for *this* person, or else he/she gets really upset.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>
8. I constantly feel guilty around *this* person.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>
9. It's always my fault with *this* person.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>
10. I constantly feel anxious around *this* person, and nervous about how they're going to react.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>
11. I feel like I have to be loyal to *this* person, and obedient to do what they say, no matter what.	<i>Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life</i>

ACTIVITY OPTION #5: You Are Worthy—Own Your Life!

12. Sometimes it's exhausting trying to please *this* person.	Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life
13. I'll do anything not to let *this* person down.	Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life
14. I'm constantly worried about what this person is going to post about me on the Internet.	Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life
15. *This* person makes me feel like I'm responsible for his/her thoughts, actions and feelings.	Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life
16. I feel like I don't have any control in my relationship with *this* person.	Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life
17. I'm not allowed to wear certain things, go where I want to go or do what I like to do when I'm with *this* person.	Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life
18. Sometimes I feel upset and suffocated when around *this* person.	Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life
19. I'm often pressured to do things I don't want to do with *this* person.	Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life
20. My friends and family say that I'm very different around *this* person, and not in a good way.	Yes / Possibly / Not applicable to anyone in my life