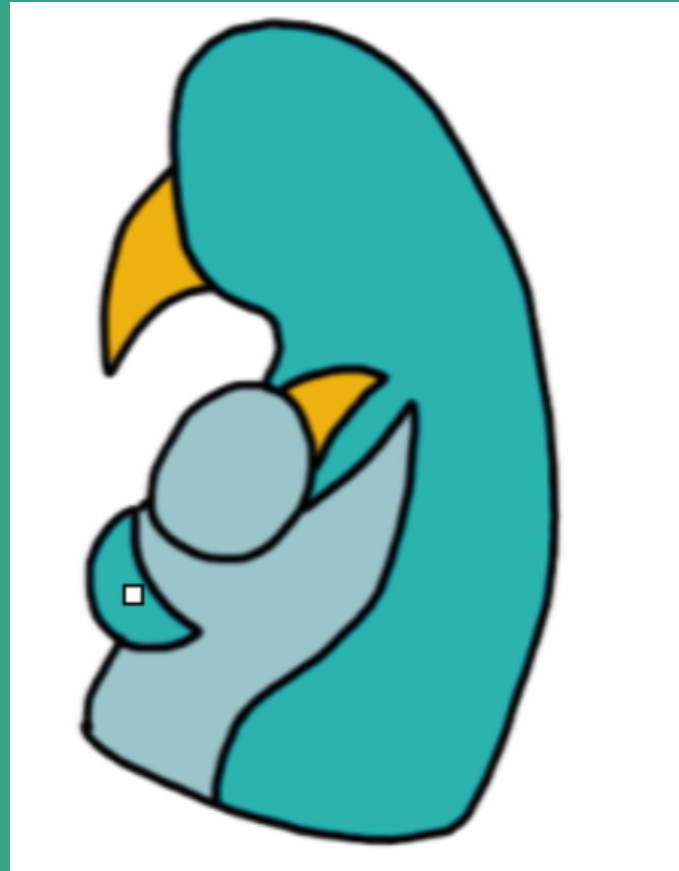
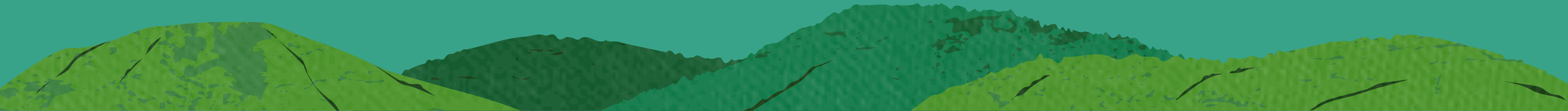




Peacemakers

25-26



Learning Objectives:

- Students will review restorative practices (RP) and their historical context.
- Students will recognize what blaming feels like in conversations.
- Students will practice using restorative “I statements” and understand how they sound and feel.



A community is a place where everyone belongs, mistakes and harms are chances to learn, and we work together to restore trust and relationships.



커뮤니티는 모두가 속해 있는 곳이며, 실수와 잘못은 배움의 기회가 되고, 우리는 신뢰와 관계를 회복하기 위해 함께 노력합니다.

"社区是每个人都属于的地方，错误和伤害是学习的机会，我们共同努力恢复信任和关系。



What does it mean to restore community?

Restorative Practice (RP)

Restore

Synonyms: recover, rebuild, 회복하다, 치유하다

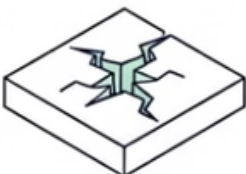
RP

To correct conflict and heal relationships

갈등을 바로잡고 회복하다



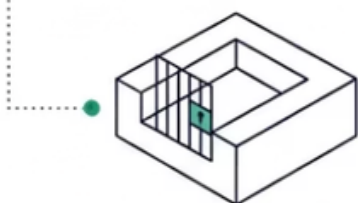
Restorative vs. Traditional Justice



What law was broken?



Who did it?



What punishment is deserved?

Focuses on retribution, punishment, and isolating offenders.



Who has been harmed?



What are their needs?



Whose obligation is it to meet those needs?

Focuses on repairing harm, healing relationships, and reintegration.

A Fundamentally Different Question

Traditional systems define justice as **punishment**.

Restorative justice reframes the entire conversation — shifting from *"What does the offender deserve?"* to *"What do those harmed need to heal?"*

This shift in perspective changes outcomes for victims, offenders, and entire communities.

What is Restorative Practice (RP)?



Restorative Practice is a way to solve problems by:

**Talking
about
what
happened**

**Understanding
how people
were hurt**

**Taking
responsibility**

**Fixing the
harm and
rebuilding
trust**

It is not about punishment — it is about repairing relationships.

Blaming



**Blaming someone means saying
“It’s your fault.”**



Part 1: The Conflict

Heyn: Why do you always mess things up, Mina?! You ruined the group presentation!

Mina S: What are you talking about? I didn't ruin anything.

Heyn: Yes you did! You never do your part. You're so disorganized.

Mina S: That's not true! I finished my slides.

Heyn: Your slides were terrible. Now we're going to look unprepared because of you!

Mina B: Hey... maybe we should just slow down for a second.

Heyn: Stay out of it, Mina B! Mina S always does this. You're the worst partner to work with.

Mina S: Please stop yelling at me.

(Ms. Swan walks over.)

- How do you think *Mina S.* feels?
- Do you think the way Heyn talked about this will make Heyn want to change her behavior?
- How should Heyn communicate about her frustration?

Restorative Language



**Restorative language is about
stopping the blame and instead
trying to understand each other and
fix the problem.**



Part 2: How can we make it restorative?

Ms.Swan: I can hear that you are upset.
Let's pause for a moment. Heyn, right now you're using a lot of blaming language like “**you always**” and “**you never.**” That makes it hard for others to hear what you're really feeling.

Heyn: Well it's true!

Ms.Swan: You might be feeling frustrated. In restorative conversations, we try to explain our feelings using I-statements instead of blaming. That helps people understand the impact.

Mina B: So instead of blaming, we explain how we feel?

Ms.Swan: Exactly.

Part 3:
Reflecting on the Aggressive Language

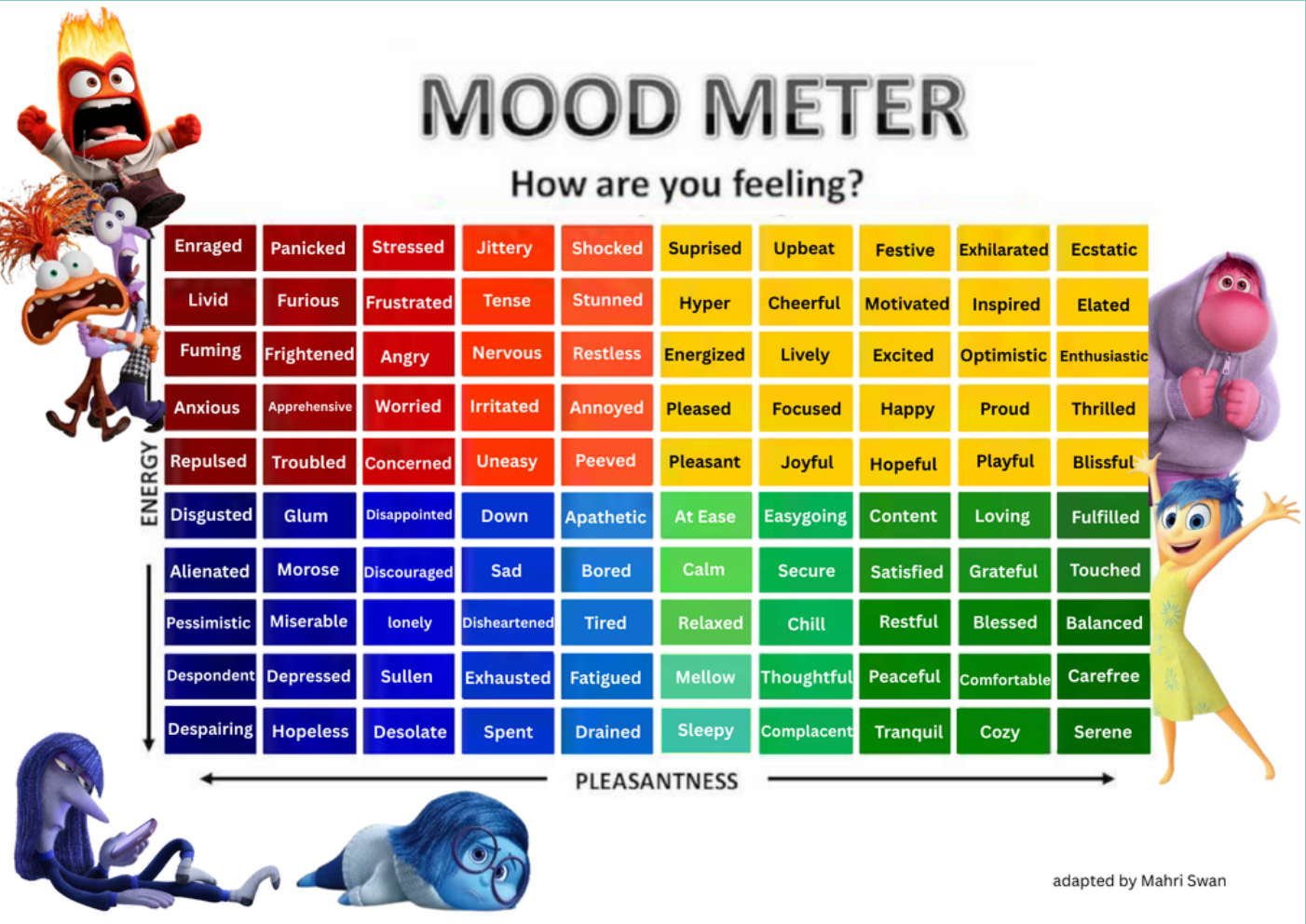


Ms.Swan: Heyn, you said: “You always mess things up.”What might that sound like as an I-statement?

Heyn: I’m not sure...Maybe they could look at the Mood Meter and we can think about how we feel...

Ms. Swan: That’s a good start.

I feel _____ when _____
because _____.



MOOD METER

How are you feeling?

ENERGY ↓	Enraged	Panicked	Stressed	Jittery	Shocked	Surprised	Upbeat	Festive	Exhilarated	Ecstatic
	Livid	Furious	Frustrated	Tense	Stunned	Hyper	Cheerful	Motivated	Inspired	Elated
	Fuming	Frightened	Angry	Nervous	Restless	Energized	Lively	Excited	Optimistic	Enthusiastic
	Anxious	Apprehensive	Worried	Irritated	Annoyed	Pleased	Focused	Happy	Proud	Thrilled
	Repulsed	Troubled	Concerned	Uneasy	Peeved	Pleasant	Joyful	Hopeful	Playful	Blissful
	Disgusted	Glum	Disappointed	Down	Apathetic	At Ease	Easygoing	Content	Loving	Fulfilled
	Alienated	Morose	Discouraged	Sad	Bored	Calm	Secure	Satisfied	Grateful	Touched
	Pessimistic	Miserable	Lonely	Disheartened	Tired	Relaxed	Chill	Restful	Blessed	Balanced
	Despondent	Depressed	Sullen	Exhausted	Fatigued	Mellow	Thoughtful	Peaceful	Comfortable	Carefree
	Despairing	Hopeless	Desolate	Spent	Drained	Sleepy	Complacent	Tranquil	Cozy	Serene
	← PLEASANTNESS →									



Student Activity:

Student Activity :

- 1. In your group, rewrite the script**
- 2. Change the dialogue to reflect Restorative Language**
- 3. Use the Mood Meter and “I-statements” for all the characters**

I feel _____ (use the mood meter)

when _____

because _____.

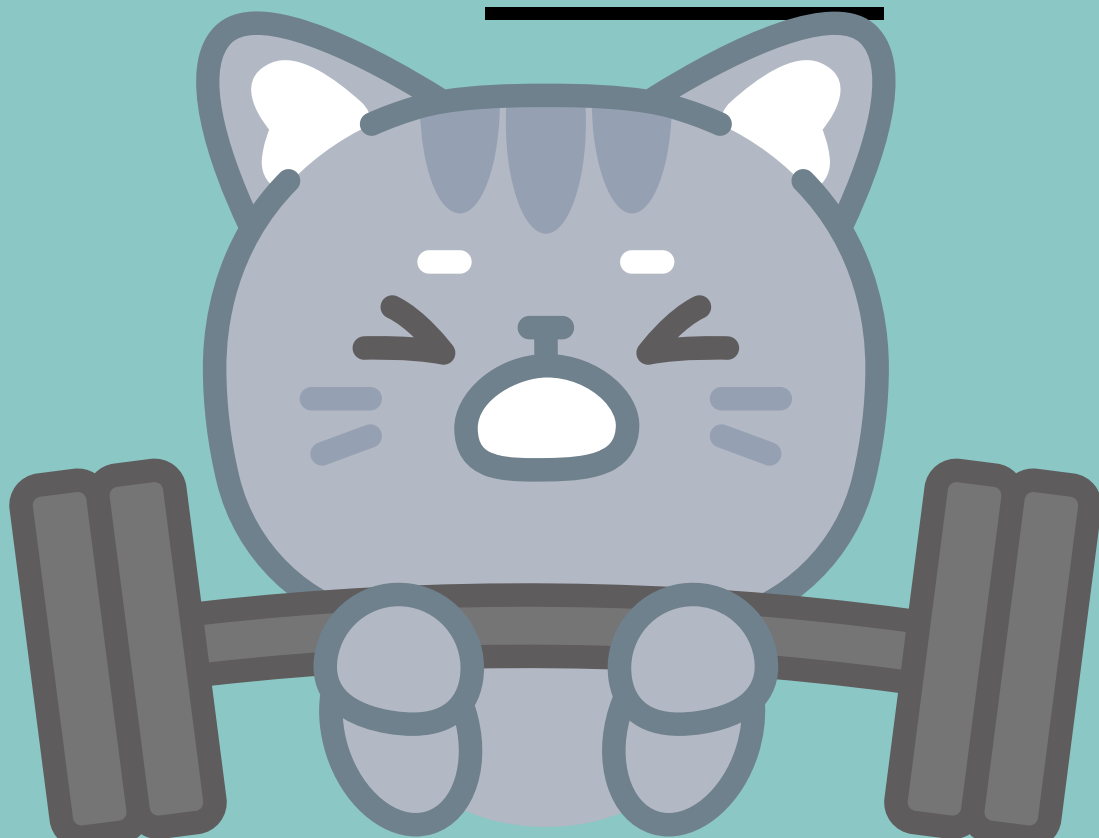
G7 Performance

Part 4 Reflect: Trying Again



Let's try using this format:

“I feel _____ when _____ because _____.”



Heyn: Okay... I feel really stressed when the presentation doesn't feel finished because I'm worried we'll look unprepared.

Mina S: I didn't realize you felt that way. I thought my slides were ready.

Mina B: Maybe we could look at them together and make some edits before the meeting?

Heyn: Yeah... that would probably help.

Korean

Heyn: 나는 발표 자료가 다 완성됐다는 느낌이 안 들면 엄청 스트레스를 받는 것 같아. 그리고 다른 사람들 눈에는 너무 준비가 안 되어 있는 것처럼 보일까 봐 좀 불안해.

Mina S: 나는 네가 그렇게 느끼는지 몰랐어. 나는 내가 맡은 부분이 다 완성됐다고 생각했어.

Mina B: 그러면 우리 다 같이 미팅 전까지 발표 자료 수정할까?

Heyn: 그래! 그게 좋을 것 같아

Part 5: Closing Reflection

What did we notice about the difference in the conversation?

Key Reminder

Blaming statements:

“You always...”

“You never...”

Restorative I-Statement Formula:

I feel ____ when ____ because ____ . I would like ____ .

Thank you !