

Lesson Plan from [Human Rights & Inequality](#)
Lesson Plan

Gender Inequality

Length

one class period

Grade Level

High School

Learning Objectives

- Students will identify and categorize examples of gender inequality
- Students will propose and analyze policy options to improve gender equality

[What Is Gender Inequality?](#)

■

[Gender Inequality Handout](#)

■

[Beijing+30 Action Agenda](#)

■

Homework

- Read "What Is Gender Equality?"

Class

Use the attached handout to guide the class

- (5 minutes) Briefly review the definition of gender equality from the reading and ask students why it is important. (The reading points to the advantages for women and girls, as well as mentioning state stability and economic growth as two major reasons why gender equality is advantageous to society as a whole.)
- (15 minutes) Using the handout, have students identify a concrete example of gender inequality that falls under each category identified in the reading (legal protection, governmental representation, economic participation, education, gender-based violence, social discrimination). Depending on the focus of the class, you might ask students to draw their examples from the present-day United States, another country or region, or from history.
- (15 minutes) Introduce the Beijing+30 Action Agenda. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, a resolution adopted by the United Nations in 1995, put forward a set of principles for gender equality. The Beijing+30 Action Agenda, a followup published thirty years later in 2025, presents an updated plan for improving gender equality worldwide. Have students explore the attached flyer summarizing the Action Agenda. (See this website for copies of the

flyer in other languages, as well as additional details.) Using the handout, have students propose (or identify in the news) examples of policies that could support each of the six Beijing+30 actions.

- (10 minutes) Have students discuss: given all the benefits of gender equality, why do you think more progress hasn't been made?

Vocabulary

gross domestic product

a measure of a country's economic output determined by the value of goods and services it produces in a given year.

European Union

a supranational organization composed of twenty-eight European countries, formally established by the 1992 Maastricht Treaty. The EU's objectives include the economic, political, and security integration of its members, accomplished through such methods as removal of trade barriers; free circulation of EU citizens among certain member countries; and use of a common currency, the euro, by nineteen members.

World Bank

a multilateral financial institution created in 1944 that funds long-term economic development of low- and middle-income countries through loans and grants for policy reforms and for projects in infrastructure, health, education, governance, and other areas.

World Health Organization

UN agency meant to lead global public health research and response.