

Clip #	English narration	English subtitles
I.		
1	Mayan families in the rural Mexican southeast are working to make a new and better world by opening community controlled schools.	----
2	They are the Zapatistas, and they are inventing new ways of teaching and learning.	
3	Schools for Chiapas presents: Teach Chiapas, Part 2: An Introduction to Zapatista Education	----
II.		
4	For more than 30 years the Zapatistas have organized their communities to obtain basic human rights and to make the world a better place.	
5		
III.		
6	Over 500 years of violent repression and horrific exploitation denied these Mayan peoples the most basic forms of human dignity, including the right to education.	
7		The government didn't give us teachers. They want us to live our lives in slavery. Our parents never went to school, they died in ignorance because there were no teachers then.
8	Today, indigenous students still face discrimination and mistreatment in government schools.	
9		The children of the rich get a good education and the poor get nothing, because they don't want us to wake up. That's why the government doesn't send us teachers.

<b>IV.</b>		
10&11	Since the Zapatista uprising in 1994, creating their own school system has been a key part of their efforts to build sustainable communities.	
12	Despite grinding poverty and limited experience, Zapatista schools began to flourish in people's homes, in tiny wooden shacks, and even outdoors under the shade of trees.	
13	The Zapatistas call this new way of teaching and learning "The Other Education."	
14		The other education began in the hearts and thoughts of our communities, where we spoke out to demand education.
15		We decided to create this new, <b>autonomous</b> education so that we can have our own education in our own language, with our own culture and traditions.
16	Today, the Zapatistas schools provide an equal education for both girls and boys. And all students learn to read and write in both their first language and Spanish.	
<b>VI.</b>		
17	Even the word "teacher" has changed. Zapatista educators are called "education promoters" and learning is an equal exchange between families, students and promoters.	
18	The Zapatistas revolutionized indigenous education by choosing promoters from their own communities who speak the same language as their students.	

19	Education promoters serve as volunteers. Their communities support them with food and housing.	
<b>V.</b>		
20	Together, communities and promoters decide what students should learn, how they should be taught, and how their learning will be evaluated.	
21	Students learn both inside and outside the classroom growing organic food while studying subject such as math, art, physical education, literature, and social studies.	
22	Students learn about Mexican culture and their Mayan roots.	
23	They study the history of the Zapatista movement and every student learns about the movement's central demands: education, land, work, housing, food, health care, culture, independence, <b>information</b> , freedom, democracy, justice, and peace.	
<b>VII.</b>		
24	Zapatista education grows stronger every day.	
25	Today, young Mayan men and women who grew up in the Zapatista education system are assuming leadership roles in schools, health, ecological agriculture, collective projects, and the Zapatista Good Governance Boards.	
26		Boys and girls are receiving a good education so that they understand why we're fighting, why we're Zapatistas.
<b>VIII.</b>		
26	For more information about Chiapas and the Zapatista movement, including free English language videos, texts, and lesson plans for	

	teachers and students, visit: <a href="http://www.schoolsforchiapas.org">www.schoolsforchiapas.org</a>	
<b>IX.</b>		
21		
22		