



Board/Authority Authorized Course: Yoga 12

School District/Independent School Authority Name: Cowichan Valley School District	School District/Independent School Authority Number (e.g. SD43, Authority #432): SD 79
Developed by: Karen Welwood	Date Developed: March 2019
School Name: Frances Kelsey Senior Secondary	Principal's Name: Jeff Rowan
Superintendent Approval Date (for School Districts only):	Superintendent Signature (for School Districts only):
Board/Authority Approval Date:	Board/Authority Chair Signature:
Course Name: Yoga	Grade Level of Course: 12
Number of Course Credits: 4	Number of Hours of Instruction: 120
Course Category: Health Related Activities	Course Code: YHRA-2B

Board/Authority Prerequisite(s):

Special Training, Facilities or Equipment Required:

The teacher must be a certified RYT 200 (Registered Yoga Teacher with 200 hours of training). The course will require studio space, yoga mats, and yoga props such as blocks, bolsters and blankets.

Course Synopsis:

In Yoga 12 students will develop and maintain a regular physical yoga practice while demonstrating understanding of alignment and anatomy as it relates to the safety and the benefits of the practice. The students will make connections between the physical practice and their ability to handle stressors both on and off the mat. Further, by a study of yogic philosophy, meditation and mindfulness, the students will see that by developing a healthy state of well-being within themselves, they can affect the larger community in a positive way.

Goals and Rationale:

The purpose of Yoga 12 is to help the student develop and use a regular physical practice to develop skills of self-awareness and reflection, to make time in one's busy day to take care of his/her physical and mental state, to complement one's athletic pursuits, to provide an outlet for stress, and to strengthen and tone the body. Senior students have multiple stresses in their lives: they are often taxed academically, athletically and through after-school and weekend employment. Yoga 12's primary aim is to bring awareness to the stress-reducing benefits of developing a regular practice of self-awareness, relaxation, meditation, and body strengthening.

These aims will be accomplished through an exploration of some of the different types of yoga, a physical practice, concentration on pranayama (the breath), practicing mindfulness and meditation, journaling, and by studying anatomy and alignment. Further, the ancient philosophy of Yoga will be studied. This philosophy, at its most basic, leads one to become a healthier person in both mind and body which then creates a positive relationship between the self and others. In this way, Yoga is not just a practice for the self, but also has broader implications for relationships with others.

The aim is to encourage the student to take what she/he learns from the course and apply it to her/his life outside of school. Much of what is learned or developed through a regular Yoga practice can be extrapolated to many real-life situations.

Indigenous Worldviews and Perspectives:

Yoga 12 makes use of the following First Peoples' Principles of Learning:

Connectedness and Relationship: Students are encouraged to explore how Yoga and mindfulness can relate to their own lives, outside of the classroom. Yoga 12 has an emphasis on identity and experiential learning.

Local Focus: An awareness of the seasons of our community is embedded in our Yoga practice, especially the Yin practice where we will become more in tune with the seasonal and daily cycles, recognize these cycles' effects on our bodies, minds and spirits to respond appropriately.

Emphasis on Identity: Students are encouraged and asked to always return to their own unique experience. They are guided to listen to their bodies, and respond to what their body needs or doesn't need appropriately (modifying poses, taking rest). Additionally, they are asked to get curious about their experience in the Yoga studio, for example: why can meditation seem frustrating? How did I feel after a vigorous Yoga practice?

Traditional Teaching: Can we connect any of the traditional teachings of Yoga with local traditional teachings? What is the implication for understanding our interconnectedness and humanity?

Experiential Learning: Our Yoga class embraces a "learner-centred teaching practice." The Yoga 12 course is based in experience and practice as "learning is holistic, reflexive, reflective, experiential and relational." It is structured on the tenet that one must experience and practice Yoga, Meditation and Mindfulness through gradual release in order for one to fully understand how these practices affect their unique lives. It is a strength-based approach starting with what the student can do and moving towards mastery.

BIG IDEAS

A regular practice of Yoga and **mindfulness** strengthens the mind and body.

Yoga is **holistic, reflexive, experiential,** and **relational.**

The practice of **mindfulness** can happen at any time, anywhere.

Practicing **self-awareness** and **self-reflection** helps us to grow as individuals and as a **community.**

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to do the following:</i></p> <p>BODY (physical practice)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain consistent yoga practice use prana (breathing techniques) to enhance and sustain the practice use the concepts of alignment to sustain a safe practice find a balance between ease and effort on the mat improve flexibility practice a number of different styles of yoga such as Ashtanga, Flow and Hatha practice Yin Yoga <p>MIND (Self-awareness, Mindfulness, Wisdom)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> feel calm while practicing yoga reflect on the experience of the physical and mental aspects of the class reflect on one’s learning about one’s self in relation to his/her body, classmates, and the broader world develop a consistent meditation practice using mantras and other tools practice mindfulness: being present in our bodies and the moment <p>SPIRIT (Emotional Well-being and Connection to Others)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> model the ethical concepts of Ahimsa and Satya practice Karma communicate how these ethical concepts apply to her/his life and life in general make connections between the practice of Yoga and the feeling of well-being both on and off the mat 	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> how breathing exercises affect one’s body and mind alignment principles basic anatomy an awareness of history of yoga current Western adaptations of yoga common asana (pose) names in both English and Sanskrit the concepts of the Eight Limbs of the Yoga Sutras the physical and psychological benefits of Yoga and mindfulness contraindications to practicing certain poses

Big Ideas – Elaborations

Mindfulness – is “paying attention, on purpose, in the present moment, without judgment.” This is Jon Kabat-Zinn’s definition.

Holistic – Yoga involves the body, mind and spirit. In fact, Yoga is always an attempt to harmonize the three.

Reflexive – Yoga and mindfulness practices invite us to reflect on our ways of being both in the world and on the mat.

Experiential – In the Yoga 12 classroom, we try out and practice physical and mental practices.

Relational – Yoga and mindfulness are focused on connectiveness, on reciprocal relationships, and a sense of place.

Self-Reflection - In the course we are invited to stop and reflect on our experiences both in the classroom and outside of it.

Self-Awareness – Yoga invite students to get curious about the state of their bodies, minds and spirits throughout the semester.

Community – Everything we do on the mat – physical and mental practices – contribute to the way we can be with others. We practice in a community (with the other class members) and reap the benefits of a shared experience.

Curricular Competencies – Elaborations

Yin Yoga - a slower, cold practice which works on the joints and hard tissues as opposed to the muscles. It is also responsive to the seasonal cycle.

Ahimsa – a Sanskrit word meaning “non-harming” or “non-violence.” Ahimsa is the first Yama in the Yoga Sutras. It is the practice on which all of Yoga is dependent. In the classroom we take our understanding of Ahimsa to begin to cultivate love for ourselves, which can then extend out to compassion for others.

Satya – a Sanskrit word meaning “truth.” Satya is the second Yama in the Yoga Sutras. In the classroom we use Satya as a way of furthering our understandings of ourselves. For example, we will ask such questions as: “What are my principles and how can I better align myself with them? What are my limits? How can I stay true to my beliefs so that I can feel good about myself?”

Karma – a Sanskrit word which relates to the idea that what we put out in the world affects our lives. We practice Karma in the classroom with kindness to our classmates, but we also extend it out into the world with random acts of kindness and acts of service.

Content – Elaborations

Yin and Yang – Traditional Chinese concepts which encompass the idea of balance. Simply put, Yin has the properties of cold, dark and slow, while Yang has the properties of hot, bright and fast. Paying attention to both Yin and Yang activities helps to bring balance to one’s life.

Recommended Instructional Components:

- teacher-led yoga classes of a variety of styles
- video-led yoga classes of a variety of styles
- independent yoga practice (teacher-supervised)
- posture labs in which the concepts of alignment are explored
- handouts, videos and lectures about anatomy and how it relates to the practice
- modeling (practice, reflection, ethical tenets, mindfulness, etc)
- lectures
- group-work
- readings

Recommended Assessment Components:

- student conferencing
- daily reflecting through journal entries
- written self-assessments (for each unit)
- observation (posture execution – alignment and flow)
- informal presentations/student posture examples
- oral feedback
- student-led yoga classes
- Inquiry Project (Anatomy, Philosophy, incorporating Yoga into one's life)

Learning Resources:

For Teachers:

Print

The Power of Ashtanga Yoga by Kino MacGreogr

The Complete Guide to Yin Yoga by Bernie Clark

Learning to Breathe: A Mindfulness Curriculum for Adolescents to Cultivate Emotion Regulation, Attention and Performance by Patricia C. Broderick

Yoga Journal (magazine)

Web

Teach Asana: <http://www.teachasana.com>

Yoga Sutras of Patanjali: <http://www.sacred-texts.com/hin/yogasutr.htm>

Ashtanga Yoga Info: <http://www.ashtangayoga.info/practice/>

Yoga Journal: <http://www.yogajournal.com> and especially:

Yoga Journal's very accessible pages about the Yoga Sutra: <http://www.yogajournal.com/category/yoga-101/philosophy/yoga-sutras/>

A BC-Based free online yoga video service: <http://doyogawithme.com>

Teachers are encouraged to contact yoga teachers from a variety of disciplines in the community.

For Students:

Images of common asanas (many in MacGregor book or can be readily found on the internet)

Anatomy & Alignment handouts

Each other

Access to the internet!