




STAGE OF LESSON		PLAN: What is your plan?	
<b>I</b>	<b>INTRODUCE LESSON GOAL</b> 1-2 minutes		
<b>M</b>	<b>MOTIVATE with a HOOK</b>	When, and for what, do you personally have a right to privacy?  List student examples on board.	This list aims to get students to list things and times when they believe they have a right to privacy.
<b>P</b>	<b>PRIME with PRIOR KNOWLEDGE</b> -activate it 3-5 minutes		
<b>A</b>	<b>ADD NEW TEACHER INPUT</b> – Explicitly teach the CONCEPT. 10-15 minutes 	Thinking about privacy, when or what thing do you need privacy for (whether you do or do not currently have privacy in these matters)?  If you are entitled to privacy in these things, is everyone?  Are there certain things which should be considered privacy protected for everyone?  Are there any exceptions to these general claims?	Students can now list what they would like privacy for. Being (non-autonomous) children, they have less privacy than an adult, and so will likely lean towards having more privacy.  We now move away from the students individually and ask them to apply privacy to all individuals.  If not everything they want to be private for them should be allowed to everyone, are there some certain things which should be private for everyone?  This is a precursor to the terrorist's privacy which will come up next.
	<b>ADD NEW TEACHER INPUT</b> – Explicitly teach and model the SKILL.		
<b>C</b>	<b>CHALLENGE with APPLICATION &amp; DEVELOPMENT</b> 10-15 minutes 	Explain and read Apple's open letter.  Terrorist's mobile phone. FBI want to gain access. Apple say it is too dangerous to invent technology to break into an iphone because it would compromise security, and therefore privacy, of any iphone user in the future. Even though gaining access to this terrorist's phone would be acceptable, once the technology to hack iphones is created, it cannot be uncreated, and so there will be the potential out there to hack into any iphone user's personal and private information.  Does the terrorist still have a right to privacy (privacy as has previously been accepted for everyone in the discussion)?  Should Apple help the FBI, even though it will endanger innocent people's privacy?  Is there any situation where people should be forced to give up privacy?  Should you, as an individual, inform Apple that you are willing to give up your privacy rights so that they can help the FBI?	This is a challenging case where privacy directly competes with safety and justice to some degree. Because of the challenging nature of this specific case, it is expected that there will be widely varying ideas which arise through the course of discussion.  Students now have to consider a bad guy's privacy, rather than just the everyday person's privacy.  This is the main challenge. Students will have to decide what they value more: privacy or safety  Students will likely agree that the terrorist has forsaken his privacy, but should innocent people ever be forced to give up privacy.  Moving back to the individual students' behaviours. Students are placed in the role of main actor and must decide on action.

	<b>CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING, FEEDBACK &amp; INDIVIDUAL SUPPORT</b> (Throughout the lesson) <b>3-5 minutes</b>	Ensure that students understand that if Apple do this, all innocent iphone user's privacy will be jeopardised.	
	<b>CULTIVATE INDEPENDENT PRACTICE</b> <b>5 minutes</b>	What should Apple Do?  What should the FBI do?	
<b>T</b>	<b>TIME for GOAL REVIEW</b> <b>3-5 minutes</b> 	What are the limits of privacy?	

# February 16, 2016 A Message to Our Customers

The United States government has demanded that Apple take an unprecedented step which threatens the security of our customers. We oppose this order, which has implications far beyond the legal case at hand.

This moment calls for public discussion, and we want our customers and people around the country to understand what is at stake.

## The Need for Encryption

Smartphones, led by iPhone, have become an essential part of our lives. People use them to store an incredible amount of personal information, from our private conversations to our photos, our music, our notes, our calendars and contacts, our financial information and health data, even where we have been and where we are going.

All that information needs to be protected from hackers and criminals who want to access it, steal it, and use it without our knowledge or permission. Customers expect Apple and other technology companies to do everything in our power to protect their personal information, and at Apple we are deeply committed to safeguarding their data.

Compromising the security of our personal information can ultimately put our personal safety at risk. That is why encryption has become so important to all of us.

For many years, we have used encryption to protect our customers' personal data because we believe it's the only way to keep their information safe. We have even put that data out of our own reach, because we believe the contents of your iPhone are none of our business.

## The San Bernardino Case

We were shocked and outraged by the deadly act of terrorism in San Bernardino last December. We mourn the loss of life and want justice for all those whose lives were affected. The FBI asked us for help in the days following the attack, and we have worked hard to support the government's efforts to solve this horrible crime. We have no sympathy for terrorists.

When the FBI has requested data that's in our possession, we have provided it. Apple complies with valid subpoenas and search warrants, as we have in the San Bernardino case. We have also made Apple engineers available to advise the FBI, and we've offered our best ideas on a number of investigative options at their disposal.

We have great respect for the professionals at the FBI, and we believe their intentions are good. Up to this point, we have done everything that is both within our power and within the law to help them. But now the U.S. government has asked us for something we simply do not have, and something we consider too dangerous to create. They have asked us to build a backdoor to the iPhone.

Specifically, the FBI wants us to make a new version of the iPhone operating system, circumventing several important security features, and install it on an iPhone recovered during the investigation. In the wrong hands, this software — which does not exist today — would have the potential to unlock any iPhone in someone's physical possession.

The FBI may use different words to describe this tool, but make no mistake: Building a version of iOS that bypasses security in this way would undeniably create a backdoor. And while the government may argue that its use would be limited to this case, there is no way to guarantee such control.

## The Threat to Data Security

Some would argue that building a backdoor for just one iPhone is a simple, clean-cut solution. But it ignores both the basics of digital security and the significance of what the government is demanding in this case.

In today's digital world, the "key" to an encrypted system is a piece of information that unlocks the data, and it is only as secure as the protections around it. Once the information is known, or a way to bypass the code is revealed, the encryption can be defeated by anyone with that knowledge.

The government suggests this tool could only be used once, on one phone. But that's simply not true. Once created, the technique could be used over and over again, on any number of devices. In the physical world, it would be the equivalent of a master key, capable of opening hundreds of millions of locks — from restaurants and banks to stores and homes. No reasonable person would find that acceptable.

The government is asking Apple to hack our own users and undermine decades of security advancements that protect our customers — including tens of millions of American citizens — from sophisticated hackers and cybercriminals. The same engineers who built strong encryption into the iPhone to protect our users would, ironically, be ordered to weaken those protections and make our users less safe.

We can find no precedent for an American company being forced to expose its customers to a greater risk of attack. For years, cryptologists and national security experts have been warning against weakening encryption. Doing so would hurt only the well-meaning and law-abiding citizens who rely on companies like Apple to protect their data. Criminals and bad actors will still encrypt, using tools that are readily available to them.

## A Dangerous Precedent

Rather than asking for legislative action through Congress, the FBI is proposing an unprecedented use of the All Writs Act of 1789 to justify an expansion of its authority.

The government would have us remove security features and add new capabilities to the operating system, allowing a passcode to be input electronically. This would make it easier to unlock an iPhone by "brute force," trying thousands or millions of combinations with the speed of a modern computer.

The implications of the government's demands are chilling. If the government can use the All Writs Act to make it easier to unlock your iPhone, it would have the power to reach into anyone's device to capture their data. The government could extend this breach of privacy and demand that Apple build surveillance software to intercept your messages, access your health records or financial data, track your location, or even access your phone's microphone or camera without your knowledge.

Opposing this order is not something we take lightly. We feel we must speak up in the face of what we see as an overreach by the U.S. government.

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