

# Home-School Learning Collaboration – PSHE

<b>Topics in this cycle:</b> <b>Unit 1 – society, prejudice and discrimination</b> <b>Unit 2- CEAIG</b>	<b>Taught: Autumn 1 and 2</b>	<b>Year Group: 8</b>															
Key knowledge/concepts to be learnt ('Tell me about....')		Websites/blogs/YouTube links and further reading to deepen and consolidate learning															
<p><b><u>Unit 1- Society, prejudice and discrimination</u></b></p> <p><b>What is meant by the term extremism and how it differs from terrorism.</b></p> <p>Extremism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition: Extremism is the holding of rigid, radical, or fanatical beliefs that go far beyond what society considers reasonable or acceptable.</li> <li>It can be political, religious, or ideological.</li> <li>Extremism itself is about ideas, attitudes, and intolerance — not necessarily violent actions</li> </ul> <p>Terrorism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition: Terrorism is the use of violence, or threat of violence, to instill fear and achieve political, religious, or ideological goals.</li> <li>It is an action/behavior rather than just a belief.</li> <li>Terrorism usually targets civilians or public places to create fear and influence governments or societies</li> </ul> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Aspect</td><td>Extremism</td><td>Terrorism</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nature</td><td>Belief / ideology</td><td>Action / violent tactics</td></tr> <tr> <td>Violence</td><td>Not always violent</td><td>Always involves violence or threats</td></tr> <tr> <td>Scope</td><td>Can exist without terrorism</td><td>Terrorism often grows from extremist thinking</td></tr> <tr> <td>Example</td><td>A radical who rejects democratic values but lives peacefully</td><td>A radical who plants a bomb to enforce their ideology</td></tr> </table> <p><b>To know the meaning of Xenophobia Extreme nationalism, and racism.</b></p> <p>Xenophobia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meaning: Fear, dislike, or hostility toward people from other countries or cultures.</li> <li>Root word: “xeno” = <i>stranger/foreigner</i>; “phobia” = <i>fear</i>.</li> <li>Often expressed as suspicion, prejudice, or rejection of foreigners or immigrants.</li> </ul>		Aspect	Extremism	Terrorism	Nature	Belief / ideology	Action / violent tactics	Violence	Not always violent	Always involves violence or threats	Scope	Can exist without terrorism	Terrorism often grows from extremist thinking	Example	A radical who rejects democratic values but lives peacefully	A radical who plants a bomb to enforce their ideology	<p>Unit 1- Society, prejudice and discrimination</p> <p><a href="#">How do we define extremism and terrorism in the UK? - Educate Against Hate</a></p> <p><a href="#">New definition of extremism (2024) - GOV.UK</a></p> <p><a href="#">Understanding Ideology's Role in Terrorism and Extremism – Commission for Countering Extremism</a></p> <p><a href="#">Radicalisation and child protection   NSPCC Learning</a></p> <p><a href="#">What is Xenophobia?</a></p> <p><a href="#">Sesame Street: What is Racism?   #ComingTogether</a></p> <p><a href="#">Get help for radicalisation concerns - GOV.UK</a></p> <p><a href="#">Prevent review</a></p> <p><a href="#">Prevent duty training: Learn how to support people susceptible to radicalisation   Prevent duty training</a></p> <p><a href="#">Freedom of religion or belief: understanding this human right - GOV.UK</a></p>
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## Extreme Nationalism

- Meaning: An excessive, exaggerated form of nationalism where loyalty to one's nation becomes aggressive, intolerant, and hostile toward others.
- Normal nationalism = pride and love for one's country.
- Extreme nationalism = belief that one's country is superior and should dominate others

## Racism

- Meaning: The belief that some races are inherently superior or inferior to others, leading to prejudice, discrimination, or hatred based on race/ethnicity.
- Unlike xenophobia (focused on foreigners), racism is specifically about race, skin color, or ethnic background.

**To know how young people have been portrayed in the media including when portrayal has been positive.**

## Common Portrayals of Young People in Media

### Negative portrayals (more common in news & politics)

- Rebellious / troublemakers → linked to crime, gangs, drugs, or antisocial behavior.
- Lazy / entitled → accused of lacking work ethic, being glued to screens, or "snowflakes."
- Vulnerable / victims → shown as at risk of exploitation, mental health crises, unemployment.

These portrayals often emphasize problems and risks, making young people seem like a "social issue."

### Positive portrayals (often in campaigns, social movements, and some films/ads)

- Innovators & changemakers → portrayed as creative, tech-savvy, entrepreneurial, and future leaders.
- Activists → fighting for climate justice (e.g., Greta Thunberg), racial equality, human rights.
- Resilient & adaptable → navigating challenges like the pandemic, economic struggles, and still finding ways to thrive.
- Cultural trendsetters → in music, fashion, gaming, and social media influencing global culture.

## What is freedom of speech and religious practice

### Freedom of Speech

- Definition: The right of individuals to express their opinions, thoughts, and ideas without censorship or punishment by the government.
- It covers spoken words, writing, art, and sometimes symbolic actions (like protests).
- Limits: Most societies place limits to protect others' rights (e.g., hate speech, incitement to violence, threats, or defamation are usually restricted).

### Freedom of Religious Practice

- Definition: The right of individuals to believe in, practice, or not follow any religion, without interference or persecution.

## UNIT 2- CEAIG

[School leaving age - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/school-leaving-age)

[School leaving age: Can you leave school at 16 and what are your options? – The Education Hub](https://www.theeducationhub.org.uk/school-leaving-age-can-you-leave-school-at-16-and-what-are-your-options/)

[Minimum school leaving age uk – The Education Hub](https://www.theeducationhub.org.uk/minimum-school-leaving-age-uk/)

[Participation of young people in education, employment or training](https://www.theeducationhub.org.uk/participation-of-young-people-in-education-employment-or-training/)

[Post 16 options | National Careers Service](https://www.nationalcareersservice.org.uk/post-16-options)

[Career ideas | Skills for Careers](https://www.skillsforcareers.org.uk/career-ideas)

[Gender Stereotypes in Education - 10 Tips to Challenge Gender Stereotypes](https://www.theeducationhub.org.uk/gender-stereotypes-in-education-10-tips-to-challenge-gender-stereotypes/)

- This includes worship, rituals, dress, gathering with others, and teaching beliefs.
- Limits: Like free speech, it has boundaries — practices cannot harm others or break the law (e.g., human sacrifice would not be protected)

## What it means to think critically, and be aware of radicalisation

**Critical thinking** = the ability to **analyze, question, and evaluate information** instead of just accepting it at face value.

**Radicalisation** = the process where a person starts adopting **extreme beliefs or ideologies**, often rejecting democratic values and sometimes moving toward violence or intolerance.  
Being aware of it means:

- Recognizing **warning signs**:
  - Strong “us vs. them” thinking
  - Isolation from family/friends
  - Repeating extremist language or conspiracy theories
  - Viewing violence as a justified solution

## How Critical Thinking Helps Prevent Radicalisation

- Critical thinking allows young people (and adults) to **spot misinformation, manipulation, or extremist propaganda**.
- It builds **resilience**: instead of being easily influenced, a person questions and cross-checks.
- It encourages dialogue: listening to others' views instead of falling into extremist “echo chambers.”

Example: If an online video blames a whole group of people for society's problems, a critical thinker asks:

- *Where's the evidence?*
- *Who made this video and what do they want?*
- *Are there other explanations*

## Unit 2- CEAIG

### What is the age requirement of being in education till or training in the UK.

From age 16 to 18, they must do one of the following:

1. Full-time education – for example, school or college courses.
2. Apprenticeship or traineeship – working while training.
3. Part-time education or training – combined with work or volunteering for at least 20 hours per week.

## **To know how to present different information to potential job opportunities that you might be interested in.**

### Use a Professional CV/Resume

- Purpose: Summarizes your education, work experience, skills, and achievements.
- Tips:
  - Tailor it for each job (highlight relevant experience).
  - Keep it clear and concise (1–2 pages).
  - Include: Contact info, education, work/volunteer experience, skills, and accomplishments.

### 2. Write a Strong Cover Letter

- Purpose: Explains why you're interested in the job and why you're a good fit.
- Tips:
  - Address it to the hiring manager if possible.
  - Focus on 2–3 key achievements or skills relevant to the job.
  - Show enthusiasm and understanding of the company's mission

### 3. Online Profiles & Portfolios

- LinkedIn: Professional online presence, networking, showcasing skills and recommendations.
- Portfolio (if applicable): For creative or technical roles (design, writing, coding) — show your work samples.
- Tips: Keep profiles updated and professional.

## **Who can support young people with careers advice and support in the future**

### School or College Staff

- Careers advisors / counselors: Provide guidance on courses, apprenticeships, and university options.
- Teachers & tutors: Can give advice on subjects, skills, and future career paths.
- Work experience coordinators: Help find placements and internships

## **To know and recognise different values/ attributes and how certain factors can influence them.**

### Values

- Definition: Beliefs or principles that guide how a person behaves and makes decisions.
- Examples: Honesty, respect, fairness, responsibility, equality.

### Attributes

- Definition: Personal qualities or characteristics that describe how someone behaves or acts.
- Examples: Friendly, hardworking, resilient, creative, confident.

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- ☐ Recognizing your own values and attributes helps you make better decisions, build strong relationships, and choose suitable career paths.
- ☐ Understanding influences on others can help with teamwork, leadership, and empathy.

**To know what a stereotypical view is and how to challenge them.**

What a Stereotypical View Is

- Definition: A generalized or oversimplified idea about a group of people, often based on assumptions rather than facts.
- Characteristics:
  - Ignores individual differences.
  - Can be positive or negative.
  - Often reinforced by media, culture, or peer groups.

Examples:

- "All teenagers are lazy."
- "Women are bad at maths."
- "People from [country] are unfriendly."

## Key Vocabulary and Definitions To Be Learnt

## What Will The Assessment Look Like?

<b>Unit 1-</b>	Xenophobia Meaning: Fear, dislike, or hostility toward people from other countries or cultures.	<b>Assessments done at the end of every unit.</b>  <b>These will be done twice a term .</b>
<b>Xenophobia</b>		
<b>Racism</b>	Racism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning: The belief that some races are inherently superior or inferior to others, leading to prejudice, discrimination, or hatred based on race/ethnicity.</li> </ul>	
<b>Extreme nationalism</b>	Extreme Nationalism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning: An excessive, exaggerated form of nationalism where loyalty to one's nation becomes aggressive, intolerant, and hostile toward others.</li> </ul>	
<b>Discrimination</b>	Discrimination means treating someone unfairly or differently based on specific characteristics, often related to their race, gender, age, religion, or other personal attributes	
<b>Religious prejudice</b>	Religious prejudice, also known as religious discrimination, is the unfair treatment of individuals or groups based on their religious beliefs or lack thereof.	

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<b>Prejudice</b>	An unfair feeling of dislike for a person or group because of race, sex, religion, etc	<b>Family Learning Opportunities</b>  <a href="#">All further education colleges in Birmingham - Further education colleges in Birmingham   Birmingham City Council</a>  Open days for colleges in the city  <a href="#">South and City College Birmingham - Part-Time, Full-Time &amp; Apprenticeship Courses</a>  <a href="#">BMet College - Home - Birmingham Metropolitan College</a>  <a href="#">Study in Birmingham   University College Birmingham</a>  <a href="#">A leading global university - University of Birmingham</a>  <a href="#">Cadbury Sixth Form College Birmingham   CadCol</a>  <a href="#">Joseph Chamberlain – Sixth Form College</a>
<b>Portrayed</b>	"Portrayed" means to represent or describe someone or something in a particular way, often in a work of art, writing, or performance.	
<b>Extremism</b>	"Extremism is the promotion or advancement of an ideology based on violence, hatred or intolerance	
<b>Terrorism</b>	Terrorism is the use or threat of violence, often against civilians, to instill fear and coerce a government or population into accepting a particular political, religious, or ideological agenda.	
<b>Communism</b>	Communism is a political and economic ideology that advocates for a classless society where the means of production are owned communally, and resources are distributed based on need	
<b>Radicalisation</b>	Radicalization is the process where an individual or group adopts increasingly extreme political, religious, or other beliefs, potentially leading to support for violence and extremism	
<b>Converts</b>		
<b>Unit 2- CEAIG</b>	The acronym CEAIG stands for Careers and Enterprise Company Information Gateway	
<b>Skills</b>	1. : ability that comes from training or practice. 2. : a developed or acquired ability : accomplishment	
<b>Qualities</b>	Quality, attribute, property agree in meaning a particular characteristic (of a person or thing). A quality is a characteristic, innate or acquired, that, in some particular, determines the nature and behaviour of a person or thing	
<b>Belief</b>	An acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof. "his <b>belief in</b> extraterrestrial life" trust, faith, or confidence in (someone or something)	
<b>Gender Stereotypes</b>	A gender stereotype is a generalized view about the characteristics, roles, and behaviours that are deemed appropriate for men and women	
<b>Careers</b>	An occupation or profession, especially one requiring special training, followed as one's lifework.	

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<b>Careers Advisor</b>	A career advisor, also known as a careers adviser, career consultant, or career coach, is a professional who helps individuals make informed decisions about their education, training, and career paths.	
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