

Lesson 1: Faith in Society

Atheist	A person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods.
Agnostic	A person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God.
Theist	A person who believes in the existence of a god or gods, specifically of a creator who intervenes in the universe.
Census	An official count or survey which measures different aspects of the population. For example, religion, ethnicity, etc.

Lesson 2: Faith in the Community

Faith in Sheffield	53% of the population of Sheffield are Christian, followed by Muslim (6%), Hindu (0.6%), Buddhist (0.4%), Sikh (0.2%) and Jewish (0.1%). More than 31% have no religion while 7% declined to state a religion.
Faith in Barnsley	Barnsley is 68.5% Christian, 23.7% No religion, 0.4% Muslim, 0.1% Buddhist, 0.1% Hindu, 0.1% Sikh

Lesson 3: Faith in the Wider World

Worship	The feeling or expression of adoration for a deity (God/ a creator). For example, prayer or meditation.
Christian views	'Faith without action is dead' meaning that it is not enough to simply pray, believers are encouraged to volunteer and give to charity.
Muslim views	The Qur'an considers life as a test of deeds and in Islamic tradition all good deeds are considered 'ibaadah, a form of worship.
CAFOD	CAFOD is the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development. A charity who provides aid for those living in poverty - whatever their religion or culture.

Lesson 4: Faith in Action - Christianity

Peaceful Protests	The practice of achieving goals such as social change through non violent protests.
Discrimination	The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
Segregation Laws	A law which forced separation between white and black people. E.g, schools/public transport.

Lesson 5: Faith in Action - Islam

Islamophobia	The fear, hatred of, or prejudice against the Islamic religion or Muslims.
The five pillars of Islam	The five bases of the Islamic faith: shahada (confession of faith), salat (prayer), zakat (almsgiving), sawm (fasting, especially during the month of Ramadan), and hajj (the pilgrimage to Mecca).
Fasting	During the month of Ramadan, Muslims won't eat or drink between dawn and sunset. They also avoid smoking, bad language or sexual activity. It allows Muslims to devote themselves to their faith and come closer to Allah.

Lesson 6: Faith in Action - Hinduism

Caste	Classes into which the Hindu people of India were formerly divided based on their wealth, occupation and or rank.
The British Empire	About one-quarter of all the people and land in the world were part of the British Empire in 1900. Britain called them their colonies and viewed them as a way to make money. Colonies gave Britain raw materials, like spices from India and tobacco from North America.
Gandhi	The leader of India's non-violent independence movement against British rule and in South Africa who campaigned for the civil rights.

Lesson 1: Healthy Relationships

Types of relationships

- Romantic relationships
- Sexual relationships
- Friendships
- Professional relationships
- Colleagues
- Acquaintances
- Signs of a negative relationship
- Doesn't trust you to go out alone
- Comments negatively on your appearance
- Ignores your decisions if they know better
- Does not tell their friends about your relationship

Lesson 2: Internet safety and grooming

Ages for social media accounts	Facebook, twitter and Instagram requires everyone to be at least 13 years old before they can create an account.
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Lesson 3: The media and body image

Body image	A person's perception of how attractive their body is, how we feel we look and how this influences our behaviour.
Mental Wellbeing	When an individual is happy, content and can cope with the normal stresses of life.
Physical health	The condition of our bodies, how healthy we eat and the physical exercise we do.

Lesson 4: Bullying

Bullying	When someone is being hurt either by words or actions on purpose, usually more than once.
Bystander	A person who is present at an event or incident but does not take part.
Upstander	Is someone who sees what happens and intervenes, interrupts, reports or speaks up to stop the bullying.

Lesson 5: Racism and hate crime

Prejudice	A negative prejudgement of a person that is not based on reason.
Discrimination	Acting on that prejudice.
Equality Act 2010	The law which protects children, young people and adults against discrimination, harassment and victimisation.
Hate Crime	Verbal abuse like name-calling and offensive jokes, harassment, bullying or intimidation by children, adults, neighbours or strangers, physical attacks such as hitting, punching, pushing, spitting, threats of violence,

Lesson 6: Islamophobia

Islamophobia	An irrational fear or prejudice towards Muslims.
Jihad	Jihad is an Arabic word which literally means striving or struggling, especially with a praiseworthy aim.

Lesson 7: LGBTQ Stonewall

Homophobia	Classes into which the Hindu people of India were formerly divided based on their wealth, occupation and or rank.
LGBTQ	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning/ queer.

Lesson 8: Transgender

Transgender	Denoting or relating to a person whose sense of personal identity and gender does not correspond with their birth sex.
Agender	A term used for individuals 'without gender'. May be termed gender neutral.
Gender-fluid	Relating to a person who does not identify themselves as having a fixed gender. May be termed Genderqueer.
Cisgender	A term for people whose gender identity matches the sex that they were assigned at birth.

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Lesson 1: Non- Democratic countries**Non- Democratic**

In non-democratic governments, people do not elect their rulers and have no right in decision making. Examples include: China, North Korea and Saudi Arabia.

Monarchy

Is a country that has a King or Queen. The monarchy of the United Kingdom, commonly referred to as the British monarchy, is the constitutional monarchy

Lesson 2: Crime in the wider world

Countries with high crime rates	South America, Caribbean and Africa
Factors influencing rates of violence	High poverty rates and high amounts of drug trafficking increase the likelihood of violent crimes.
Other factors influencing crime rates	Political unrest, government corruption and lack of rule of law have also contributed to high crime levels.

Lesson 3: Crime and County Lines

Gang statistics	It is estimated there are at least 46,000 children in England who are involved in gang activity.
Possible signs of exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Returning home late, staying out all night or going missing • Increasing drug use, or being found to have drugs on them • Being secretive about who they are talking to and where they are going • Unexplained absences from school, college, training or work • aggressive behaviour

Lesson 4: Healthy friendships vs Gangs

Reasons for people joining a gang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity or Recognition • Protection • Fellowship and Brotherhood • Intimidation
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Lesson 5: Police, courts & CPS

CPS	Crown Prosecutors are responsible for deciding whether there is enough evidence to charge and prosecute an alleged offender.
Magistrates	a magistrates' court is a lower court which holds trials for minor offences and preliminary hearings for more serious ones.
Jury	In crown court cases, 12 people from the general public who listen to the evidence presented during the trial and decide if the defendant is guilty of the crime.

Lesson 6: Young Offenders

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Lesson 7: How offenders are punished

Prison	A building in which people are legally held as a punishment for a crime they have committed or while awaiting trial.
Community service	Combines punishment with activities carried out in the community.
Fines	Is a penalty of money that a court of law or other authority decides has to be paid as punishment for a crime or other offence.
Ancillary orders	Aim to redress the harm caused by an offender, such as compensation orders.

Lesson 8: The death penalty

Countries that have the death penalty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United States • Egypt • Nigeria • Iran • Uganda
Amnesty International	A non-governmental organization with its headquarters in the United Kingdom focused on human rights.