






L1: What are British Values?		L2: What is a Democracy?	
British Values	Underpins what it is meant to be a citizen in a modern & diverse Britain. For example, valuing our community & celebrating the diversity of the UK.	Democracy in the UK	The UK chooses its own government through free & fair elections. Citizens vote for representatives regularly who make decisions on our behalf.
Citizen	Any member of a state our country and has legal rights there.	UK Parliament	The UK Parliament meets in Westminster. The UK has a Parliamentary system made up of 3 parts.
Values	The regard that something is held to deserve; the importance or worth of something.	House of Commons	The House of Commons is made up of 650 elected MPs. Each MP is elected by its constituency and is attached to a political party. For example, Labour or Conservative.
Democracy	System of government where the whole population or all eligible members of a country can take part in society. For example, voting in free & fair elections.	Constituency	The UK has 650 electoral areas or divisions called constituency. Each constituency elects one member to the House of Commons as their MP. There are 14 constituencies in South Yorkshire. Our most local one is Penistone and Stocksbridge.
Individual Liberty:	Freedom to make our own choices within legal reason & question what we are being told.	House of Lords	House of Lords of around 800 Lords – this is the unelected chamber of Parliament.
Rule of Law	We must follow the rules in society and the laws of Great Britain. We understand there are consequences when we choose not to.	Dictatorship	A form of government in which one person/select group hold all political power.
Tolerance	Understanding & appreciating that we don't all share the same values/beliefs. For example, listening to the opposing opinion.	Being democratic	We can support the British Values by respecting democracy, listening to the opinions of others, sharing our own opinions and getting involved in school and society.
Respect	Feeling of deep admiration for someone/something based upon their abilities, qualities or achievements.	L5: What is individual liberty?	
L3: Why should we vote?		What are human rights?	
Why are laws needed?	To protect people; to enforce rights & to solve conflicts. Laws prevent people from behaving in a way that negatively affects the lives of others. There are consequences of breaking the law.	Different human rights	There are 30 in total, including the right to life, education, adequate food, shelter and the right to a fair trial. Human Rights are part of UK law and therefore they should never be broken.
A bill	A bill is a request for a new law. In order to add or remove a law, MP's must propose a bill.	Meeting Human Rights	In some non-democratic countries, human rights are sometimes not met. For example, in Guantanamo Bay, prisoners are held in unfair conditions, without a fair trial.
Getting a law passed	In order for a Bill to be passed it has to be heavily debated by all Members of Parliament. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The House of Commons must agree first. • Then the House of Lords must agree to the Bill. • Then it is passed by the ruling monarch and signed – this is called Royal Assent. 	Amnesty International	An organisation which speaks out against Human Rights abuses by protesting and speaking out.
L4: What is the rule of law?		L6: How do we promote respect and tolerance?	
Diversity	The practice or quality of including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations..	Equality Act 2010	
Who can't vote?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Members of the House of Lords. •Those in prison. •Those convicted of cheating when voting are barred for 5 years. •Those who are not sound of mind. 	Interfaith	
Tax	An amount paid to the government based on a person's income, a company's profits, the value of goods.	Interfaith: Works to promote understanding, and good relations between people of different faiths and none in the UK. Interfaith dialogue: Discussions with people with different views to promote good relationships.	
Monarchy		L7: What makes Britain great for me?	
A sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen or emperor.		British Values	In the UK, there are lots of things we should appreciate. British Values underpin what it means to be a great citizen. For example, valuing our public services & bettering our society.
		Traditions	A traditions is something we do as a custom, or habit related to our background. For example, a Sunday lunch, or Yorkshire tea!
		Public Sector	Examples of jobs in the public sector include the military, healthcare & police force.

L1: Mental health and self-esteem		L5: Poverty	
Wellbeing	The state of being comfortable, healthy or happy.	Poverty	Not having enough material possessions or income for a person's needs.
Stigma	A stigma is mark of disgrace associated with a particular circumstance, quality, or person.	Causes of Poverty:	Addiction, bad investment, lack of employment, lack of education, war, disease, disability, natural disasters, lack of effort
Mental health stigma	The stigma of mental health can be isolating, can reduce job opportunities, stops people seeking help and can have a negative impact on physical health.	Child Poverty Statistics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.2 million children are living in poverty in the UK (2022) • 49 per cent of children living in lone-parent families are in poverty • Children from black and minority ethnic groups are more likely to be in poverty 46 per cent are now in poverty, compared with 26 per cent of children in White British families
L2: Bereavement		L6: Racism and Hate Crime	
Bereavement	The experience of losing someone important to us.	Prejudice	A negative judgement of a person that is not based on reason.
Grief	The process and the range of emotions we go through as we gradually adjust to the loss. For example, sorrow or anger	Discrimination	Acting on that prejudice.
Strategies for managing grief	Talk about your feelings to a friend, family member or health professional or counsellor. Consider peer support from people in a similar situation, ensure you are getting good quality sleep, speak to your GP, visit the NHS website for more advice.	Equality Act 2010	The law which protects children, young people and adults against discrimination, harassment and victimisation.
L3: Disability and equality		Hate Crime	A crime, typically one involving violence, that is motivated by prejudice on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation, or other grounds.
Equality	Equality is ensuring individuals or groups of individuals are not treated differently or less favourably but equally.	L7: Marriage and the Family	
Equality Act 2010	A UK law protecting individuals from discrimination based on 9 protected characteristics, including disability. Under the Equality Act 2010, businesses and the council should make reasonable adjustments to ensure disabled people can take part in and have access to all areas of society	Civil Partnership	A legally recognised, same-sex partnership.
Barriers	Obstacles disabled people may face which can make life hard. Society has a duty to try and remove these.	Marriage	A traditional, legally recognised union between a couple.
Stereotype	Oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing. It can limit what we think an individual is capable of.	Nuclear	A family group consisting of parents and their children (one or more), typically living in one home residence.
L4: Young Carers		Marriage & the family Statistics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Married or civil partner couples remain the most common family type in 2022 • There were 3 million single parent families in 2020 • The number of people living alone has increased by a fifth over the last 20 years
Respite	A short period of rest or relief from something difficult	L8: LGBTQ Stonewall	
Young Carers	Those under the age of 18 who care for parents, family members or siblings with mental or physical health problems. It may also refer to those who care for those with addictions such as to drugs or alcohol. Often they do not let anybody know that they are the main carer in the home.	Homophobia	Irrational fear or hatred against those who are homosexual.
Support	If you are worried about a young carer, or believe you are taking on the role of a young carer, you can seek support through school, GP, or an independent charity such as Barnados or Action for Children.	LG8TQ	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning/ queer.
		Ally	A person who supports equal rights, gender equality, LGBT social movements, challenging homophobia, biphobia, and transphobia.
		L9: Trans Awareness	
		Trans-gender	Denoting or relating to a person whose sense of personal identity and gender does not correspond with their birth sex.
		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.
		Support	Statistically, those who are transgender struggle more with their mental health and can be subjected to bullying or abuse. Stonewall or Mermaids offer independent advice and support.
		L10: Islamophobia	
		Islamophobia	Dislike of or prejudice against Islam or Muslims
		Extremist	A person who holds extreme political or religious views, especially one who advocates illegal, violent, or other extreme actions.
		Bystander	A person who is present at an event or incident but does not take part

The Many Faces of God (Hinduism)

L1: Origins and Key Beliefs of Hindi		L2: Trimurti and Creation		L3: Atman and Holy texts	
Origin 	The point or reason(s) in which something begins. Hinduism is believed to be one of the worlds oldest religions (over 4000 years old).	Trimurti	Trimurti refers to having 3 forms. The Trimurti are believed to be responsible for the creation of the world according to Hinduism.	Atman	Means soul or spirit. It is made up from the spirit of Brahman. It has no physical form but is eternal. 
Dharmic	Dharma means way of life. Religions which originated in Indian subcontinent are often called Dharmic. Hindi is the worlds oldest Dharmic religion.	Aum	Sound that began this universe. May also be repeated during worship or meditation.	Atman and the soul	Humans are a vessel for the atman. The atman is believed to be the spirit of humans.
		Brahma	The Creator God	Vedas	Four holy books in Hinduism. The word veda means knowledge or wisdom.
Poly-theism	Religions which follow more than one or multiple Gods. Poly comes from the Greek term 'many.'	Vishnu	The preserver God	Upanishad	One of the four holy books of the Vedas (the newest one). They are dialogues between teachers and students, or stories and poems, that explore the nature of the self, the supreme soul,
Monotheism	Hindi is a monotheistic God. The 33 million Gods of Hindi are all believed to be aspects of the supreme God Brahman.	Shiva	The destroyer God.	Oral tradition	Stories that were never explicitly written down, but passed from generations through word of mouth. They may have been written down at a later period in an attempt to preserve them.
Why is Hinduism unique?	There is no exact founder of Hinduism. It is not a single religion but a compilation of many traditions and philosophies which originated around the Indus river.	Creation stories	Vishnu was asleep on a cobra in the dark waters. The sound 'Aum' woke Vishnu suddenly a lotus flower grew from his navel. Brahma came from the lotus flower and followed Vishnu's instruction to create the universe. One day Shiva will destroy the universe and destroy it.		
L4: Karma and Samsara		L5: Worship in the Mandir		L6: Puja	
Free will	The ability to freely choice your actions and behaviour	Mandir (temple)	A place where Hindus go to worship.	Puja	Puja is the Sanskrit word for prayer
Karma	our past actions affect us, either positively or negatively, and that our present actions will affect us in the future.	Sacred	Holy, related to God. Connected to a religious purpose.	Shrine: 	A place regarded as holy because of its associations with God or a sacred person or relic, marked by a building or other construction.
Reincarnation	The belief the soul is reborn into a new body after death.	Murti	A term for a statue of a God or Goddess	Puja worship	A daily puja ceremony uses all five of the senses
Good karma/Bad karma	If a Hindu gains good karma from many lifetimes, they will have gained ultimate knowledge and have freed themselves from the constraints of the material world.	Practices in the Mandir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of shoes a sign of respect to the Gods Ring of a bell to awaken the Gods and focus their mind Singing, chanting, meditating or prayer Present an offering such as fruit, milk or money 	Hearing	A bell is used to awaken the god or goddess and symbolise the beginning of the worship.
Karma and Atman	Good and bad Karma is carried by the Atman throughout all their lives.	Meditation	A quiet activity in which a person focuses on either an object or a thought in order to make their mind calm and clear	Tasting	To make a gift, fruit or other food is placed in the shrine as an offering to the deity.
Samsara	The cycle of life, death, and rebirth. Hindus believe that once you die, your Atman is reincarnated into a new body.	Harvan	Ritual offerings that are burnt, usually following births or during other significant events	Seeing	(Murti) An image of the God is used to help them see who they are worshipping
Moksha 	Liberation or freedom from samsara after a Hindu has been reborn many times. Once they receive knowledge, a Hindu's atman no longer needs to be reborn into another being and is ready to be free from samsara. As a result, the atman (spirit) will achieve moksha and will be re-joined with Brahman.			Smelling	Burning incense sticks fill the room with scent, symbolising the presence of the deity. Flowers are often placed in the shrine to honour the deity.
				Touching	Making a coloured mark on the worshipper's forehead using Kum-Kum powder shows honour to the deity and reminds the worshipper of their devotion throughout the day.

Religious Studies