



RUSHCLIFFE
SPENCER ACADEMY

Teacher notes:

Extremism and radicalisation– challenging throughout, and easy for students to be silly.

Video/IT needed



Video links are provided where needed in the notes

Books/resouces



Write in books

Sensitive Info



All of this is potentially sensitive.

Anything else helpful



Feel free to discuss topics that are especially challenging to talk about with the form group at year-team meetings

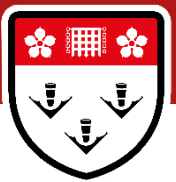
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Session 3

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DO NOW: Which one of these would sell better? Why?



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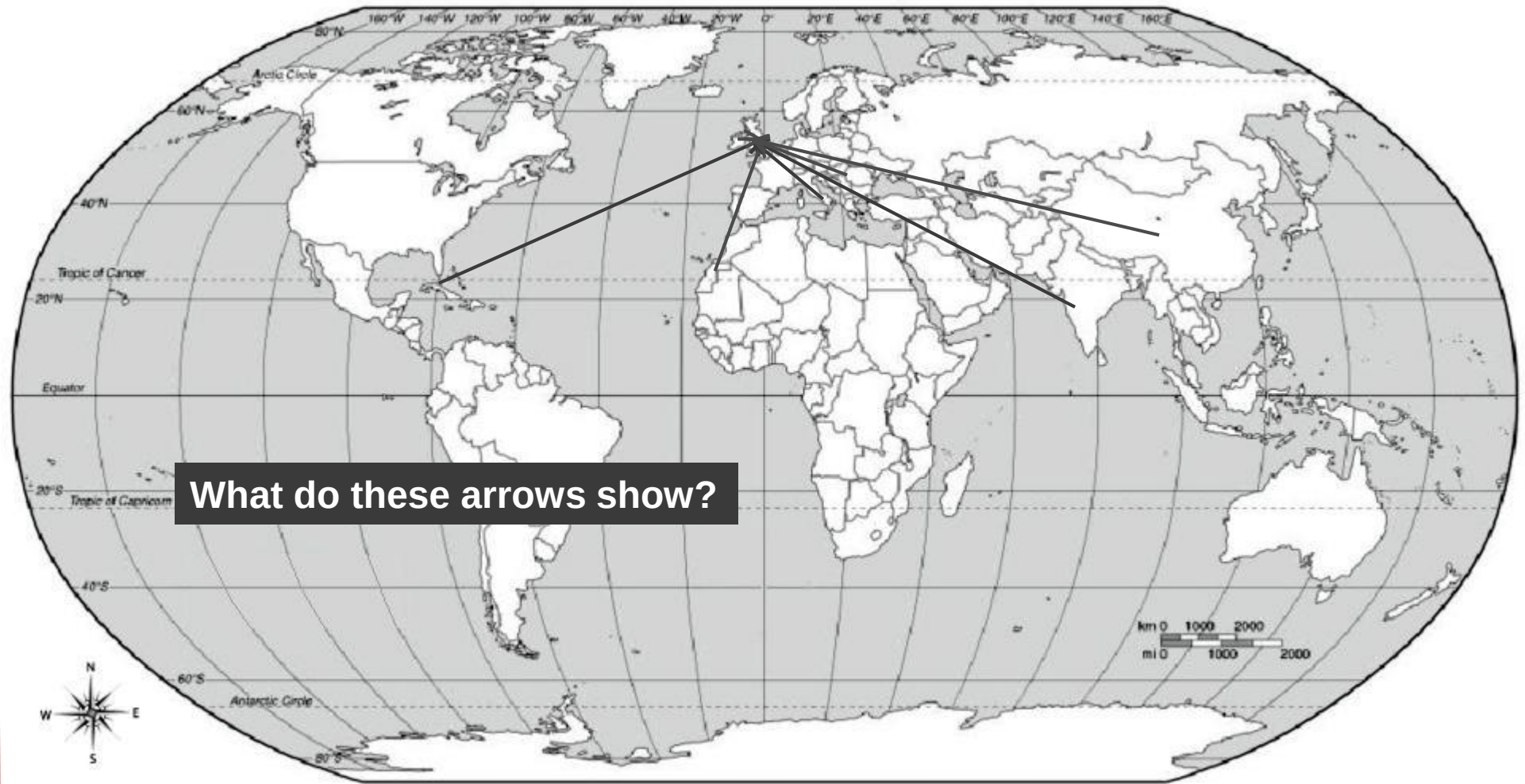
Lesson Aim:

- Understand our country has a diverse population.
- Know where our diversity comes from.
- Appreciate the benefits of diversity and celebrate difference.



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What do these arrows show?



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Diversity in Britain

1840 Many people came to England to escape a terrible famine in Ireland.



1555-1833: African and Afro-Caribbean people arrived because of Britain's involvement in the slave trade.



invaded, bringing the first black people with them from North Africa. A few hundred years later they returned to Italy leaving those who wished to stay.



Today: Immigrants continue to arrive from the EU and around the world,



inspiring the diversity of our country.

For the World War refugees came from Eastern



Onwards: Indians and Chinese because of growing and trade with es.



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Diversity of the UK

- Britain, down to its deepest roots, has always been a diverse nation.
- Our diversity is a result of invasion, expansion, empire and Commonwealth, and being a safe haven for people fleeing danger.
- For over 2000 years people have arrived in Britain, contributing their own cultural influence.
- The previous map shows just some of them!



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Diversity of the UK

- Much of our diversity comes from the British Empire, which at its height governed over one quarter of the world's population – that's 458 million people!
- After the British Empire collapsed, people from the Commonwealth migrated to Britain, and countries such as the Caribbean and India were invited to help strengthen our workforce.



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A mix of food

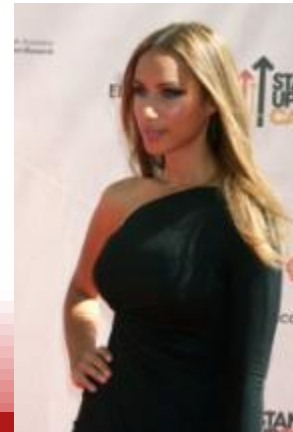


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A mix of music and dance



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A mix of sports



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A mix of fashion



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Our cultural life

Can you imagine our country without these people or influences?

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How does diversity impact your life?

Two minute challenge

- In pairs, list things in your everyday life that are influenced or come from other countries. It can be a person in your family or a friend, music or food, fashion or sport.
- List as many things as you can.
- Each pair will share as a class and there can't be any repetition.

Can you imagine life without these things?



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Session 4

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Do Now:

- Write down all that you know about the equality act.
- Who knows the most?



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Lesson Aim:

- Understand what equality means and why it is important.
- Understand the Equality Act 2010 and how it can be applied in different cases.



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Equality today

There have been huge developments in equality over the years:

- The vast majority of us are happy studying, working and making friends with people from other ethnic minorities.
- Some stereotypes about women, such as 'a woman's place is in the home', have begun to fade and the gender pay gap is closing, although progress is very slow.
- There have been huge changes in attitudes towards lesbian, gay and bisexual people.
- Disabled persons have more rights than ever before.



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But inequality still exists in Britain and more needs to be done to make it fairer

Raise your hand to say if you think these facts are fair or unfair.

In 2007, 97% of hairdresser apprentices were women, receiving £109 per week, and 98% of engineering apprentices were men, receiving £189 per week.

Disabled adults are three times as likely to have no qualifications compared to non-disabled people.

Two thirds of lesbian, gay and bisexual students report being bullied.

Nearly three-quarters of Bangladeshi children, and half of Black African children grow up in poverty.



Equality vs Inequality

- **Equality** is having equal opportunities and rights. It is being treated **fairly**. It also means being able and supported to reach your potential.
- **Inequality** is when people aren't given equal opportunities and rights. They are treated **unfairly** and experience **discrimination**.



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Anti-discrimination laws timeline

Slavery Abolition Act 1833:
Abolished slavery throughout the British Empire.

1918 Representation of the People Act:
Gave women of property over the age of 30 the right to vote – not all women could vote. It took until 1928 for women to have the same voting rights as men.

Equal Pay Act 1970:
Made it unlawful for there to be less favourable treatment between men and women in terms of pay and conditions of employment.

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Anti-discrimination laws timeline

Sex Discrimination Act 1975:

Protects men and women from discrimination because of sex or marriage in employment, training, education, provision of goods and services, and the disposal of premises.

Race Relations Act 1976:

Prevents discrimination because of race in employment, the provision of goods and services, education and public functions.

Disability Discrimination Act 1995:

Prevents discrimination against people because of disabilities in employment, the provision of goods and services, education and transport.

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Anti-discrimination laws timeline

The Employment Equality (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2003:

Made it unlawful to discriminate because of sexual orientation in employment.

The Employment Equality (Religion or Belief) Regulations 2003:

Made it unlawful to discriminate because of religion or belief in employment.

The Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006:

Made it unlawful for employers to discriminate against employees because of age.

The Equality Act (Sexual Orientation) Regulations 2007:

Made it unlawful to discriminate because of sexual orientation in the provision of goods, facilities, services, education and public functions.

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Equality Act 2010

- The Equality Act 2010 **brings together** all **previous equality laws**.
- It makes it law that every **private, public and voluntary** sector **must not discriminate** against employees and service users because of particular characteristics!
- So, if they **discriminate** against their employees or service users, **they could be breaking the law!**



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Equality Act 2010

- It also makes it law that public bodies, like schools, must encourage **good relations** and ensure everyone has **equality of opportunity**!
- This helps to make sure everyone has an **equal chance** to make the most of their lives and talents!



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Examples

- It is likely to be unlawful discrimination if:
 - Teacher tells a girl not to take a course in engineering as it is unsuitable for a female (Protected characteristic – **sex**).
 - School refuses to provide resources that a disabled child needs to study and achieve (Protected characteristic – **disability**).
 - Company refuses to employ a man because they discover he is gay (Protected characteristic – **sexual orientation**).
- Any individual who believes that they have been **discriminated against, harassed or victimised** can make a claim under the Equality Act 2010.