

Gateway Award in Fundamental British Values (Entry 3)

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this unit you will:

- ✓ Know about democracy
- ✓ Know about the rule of law
- ✓ Know about individual liberty
- ✓ Know about mutual respect and tolerance
- ✓ Know about extremism
- ✓ Know about keeping safe from radicalisation

Democracy

- What is democracy?
- What does democracy mean to you?
- What are the key features of democracy in everyday life and UK politics?

Elections

What are elections?

- Different types of elections ...
 - ❖ General ... for what?
 - ❖ *MPs, political parties*
 - Local elections ... for who and what?
 - ❖ *Councillors, mayors*
 - ❖ *What's the difference between a councillor and a mayor?*

Voting



Who is allowed to vote in the United Kingdom?

- Must be registered to vote and
 - *18 years of age, Irish or qualifying Commonwealth citizen*
 - *Be resident at an address in the UK (or a UK citizen living abroad who has been registered to vote in the UK in the last 15 years)*
 - *Not be excluded from voting*

Key Features of Democracy

- Vote for councillors, MPs & political parties
- Choice as to whether to get involved in politics or not
- The idea of power and voice to the people rather than one ruler/decision-maker
- An approach to politics/a way of running a country but also a way for other sorts of groups to make fair decisions
- Elections – general, local, referendum
- What is a political party?
 - ❖ What are the main political parties in the United Kingdom?
- UK Parliament – how is it made up?
 - ❖ House of Commons, House of Lords

Democratic Processes in Familiar Settings

- In groups discuss how we can practice the democratic process in our everyday life and write your answers on flipchart paper.

Rule of Law

- Growing up what were the do's and don'ts in your house?
- What were the consequences of you not abiding by those rules?
- Law should be fair and applies equally to everyone.
 - a) No one is more powerful than the law.
 - b) Everyone is equal under the law.
 - c) Judges apply the law independently.
- What does that actually mean?

Rule of Law

It protects **your rights**, regardless of your circumstances, rich/poor; powerful or not etc.

➤ There is **no punishment without a court decision** that the law has been broken

Give me examples of **different laws** ...

❖ *how do these laws affect day to day living?*

Rule of Law

What are the different types of punishment for breaking the law?
What sort of crimes would these be given as typical sentences?

- Prison sentence
- Fines
- Community orders
- Electronic tagging
- Conditional discharge
- Curfew
- Suspended sentence

Individual Liberty

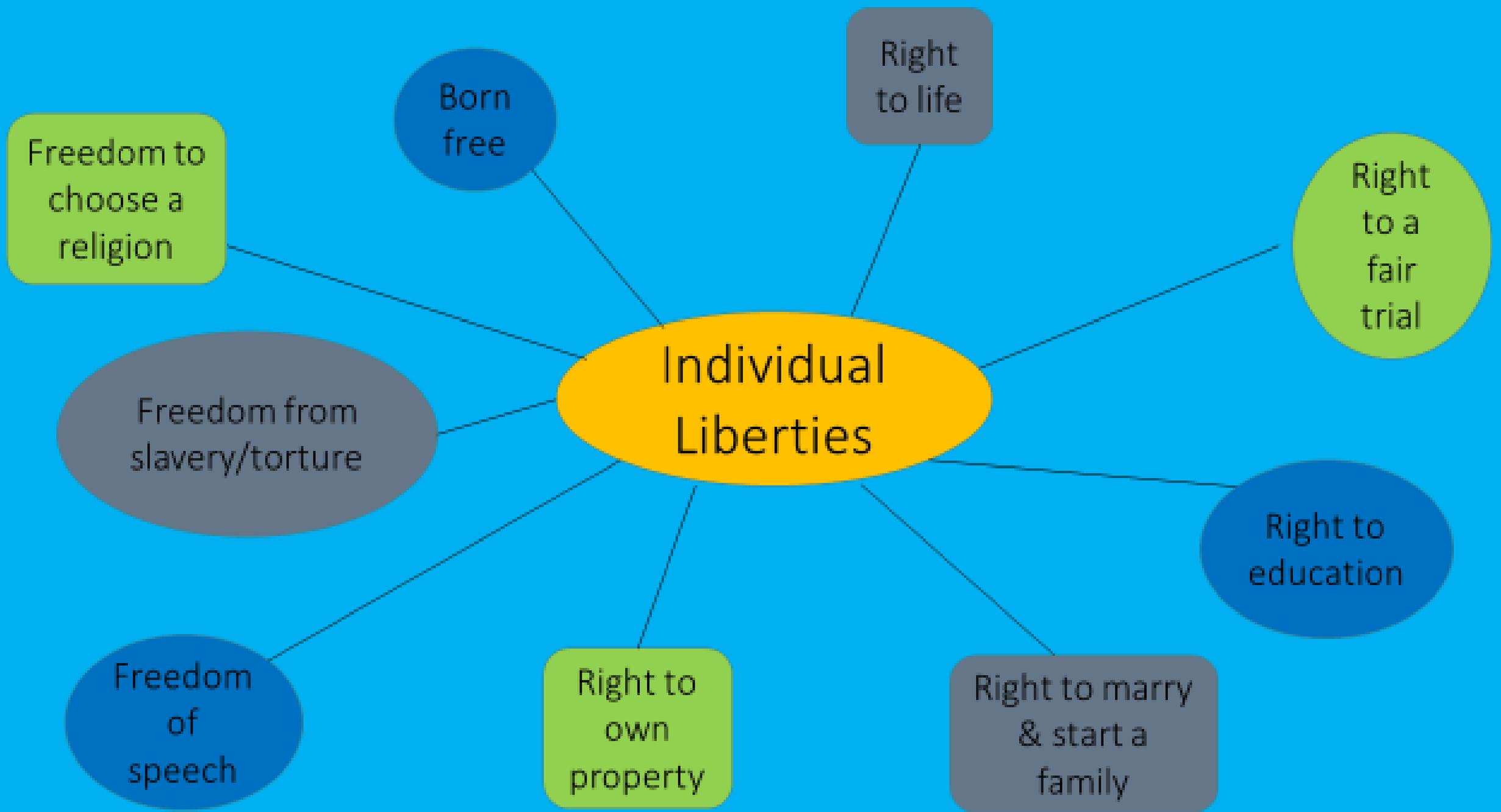


What's the difference between 'individual liberty' and 'freedom to do anything you want'?

- The freedom of an individual to make **choices and decisions** about things which do not involve breaking the law.

Individual Liberty

In your groups discuss and make a list of individual liberties that are enjoyed by people in Britain.



Individual Liberties

Born free

Right to life

Right to a fair trial

Right to education

Right to marry & start a family

Right to own property

Freedom of speech

Freedom from slavery/torture

Freedom to choose a religion

Individual Liberty

Examples of individual liberties enjoyed by people in Britain include:

- All human beings are born free
- The right to life, security and liberty
- Freedom of thought, religion and belief
- The right to marry and start a family
- Freedom from slavery and torture
- The right to own property
- The right to education
- Freedom of speech
- The right to be innocent of a crime unless proven guilty in a court of law (the right to a fair trial)

Mutual Respect and Tolerance

- What is mutual respect?
- What is tolerance in the context of British Values?
- What are the different faiths held by groups of people in Britain?

Christianity	Islam	Hinduism
Sikhism	Judaism	Buddhism

Mutual Respect and Tolerance

How can we show mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs in familiar settings?



Extremism

...the holding of views and opinions which are seen by society to be unreasonable and unacceptable.

Each group should name at least 3 different extremist groups.

National Action	ISIS	English Defence League (EDL)	Animal Liberation Front
Boko Haram	Britain First	Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA)	?

Extremism

What makes a group 'extremist'?

- Having strong beliefs that most people think are “**unreasonable and unacceptable**”.
- *Note: extremist groups do not all share the same beliefs or aims; what they have in common is that their beliefs are beyond what most people think are acceptable.*
Examples might include:
 - ❖ Racist or sexist views
 - ❖ Views about acceptable levels of violence

Extremism

Criminal activities carried out by extremist groups

- Killing
- Threatening people
- Damaging property
- Stealing or selling drugs
- Pirate DVDs

Radicalisation

What is radicalisation?

“The process which is adopted by an individual or a group to actively engage with others (and recruit others) to adopt extreme political, social and religious ideals and aims”.

Radicalisation

Situations in which you might be at risk might include:

- *Getting involved with new groups with strong views about politics or other issues*
- *Talking to people you don't know online about politics or other issues*
- *New friendships with people with strong views*

Ways in which individuals may become radicalised and methods adopted e.g.

- *Propaganda*
- *Befriending*
- *Targeting*

Radicalisation

Warning signs that you might be being radicalized might include:

- Being asked to do something you think might be illegal
- Being encouraged to drop old friends or to spend less time with your family
- Someone persuading you to believe things you think might be untrue or that your views or those of your family/friends are wrong
- Being asked to give money to a group whose views you think may be dangerous
- Doing things you don't want to do because you are afraid to say no
- Being asked to change the way you behave or dress to fit in with a new group
- Being asked to go on marches, handout leaflets or to go meetings where people talk about taking/call for illegal action.

Radicalisation

Ways to keep safe from radicalisation online:

- Don't post personal information
- Think before posting pictures
- Have high privacy settings
- Don't give out passwords
- Don't befriend people you don't know
- Don't meet up with people you have met online
- Respect other people's views
- Know your faith
- Critically think why someone might ask you to become involved in violence, bloodshed or murder
- If something online makes you feel uncomfortable, leave the website

Radicalisation

Keeping safe with mobile phones:

- Don't give your phone number out to someone you don't know
- Don't send pictures to people you don't know
- Don't reply to messages from people you don't know
- Don't reply to nasty messages
- Let withheld callers or unknown numbers go to voicemail
- Block numbers if necessary
- Tell someone if you are worried
- Keep messages and show them to a trusted person, noting the time and date

Radicalisation

Keeping safe in the community

- Know how to keep yourself safe when you are out and about
- Know where safe places are in the community – a safe place helps vulnerable people if they feel scared or at risk while they are out and about in the community and need support right away
- <https://www.safeplaces.org.uk/>

Radicalisation

If you have concerns about radicalisation:

- Seek support - talk to family, teachers, religious leaders if you feel you or another person is at risk of being radicalised
- If you become aware of possible or actual extremist activity – report to the police, report it anonymously online. *Immediate action may be required to prevent an atrocity*
- Even if it turns out there was nothing to be concerned about, it is best to tell someone rather than keeping quiet about something that is worrying you.

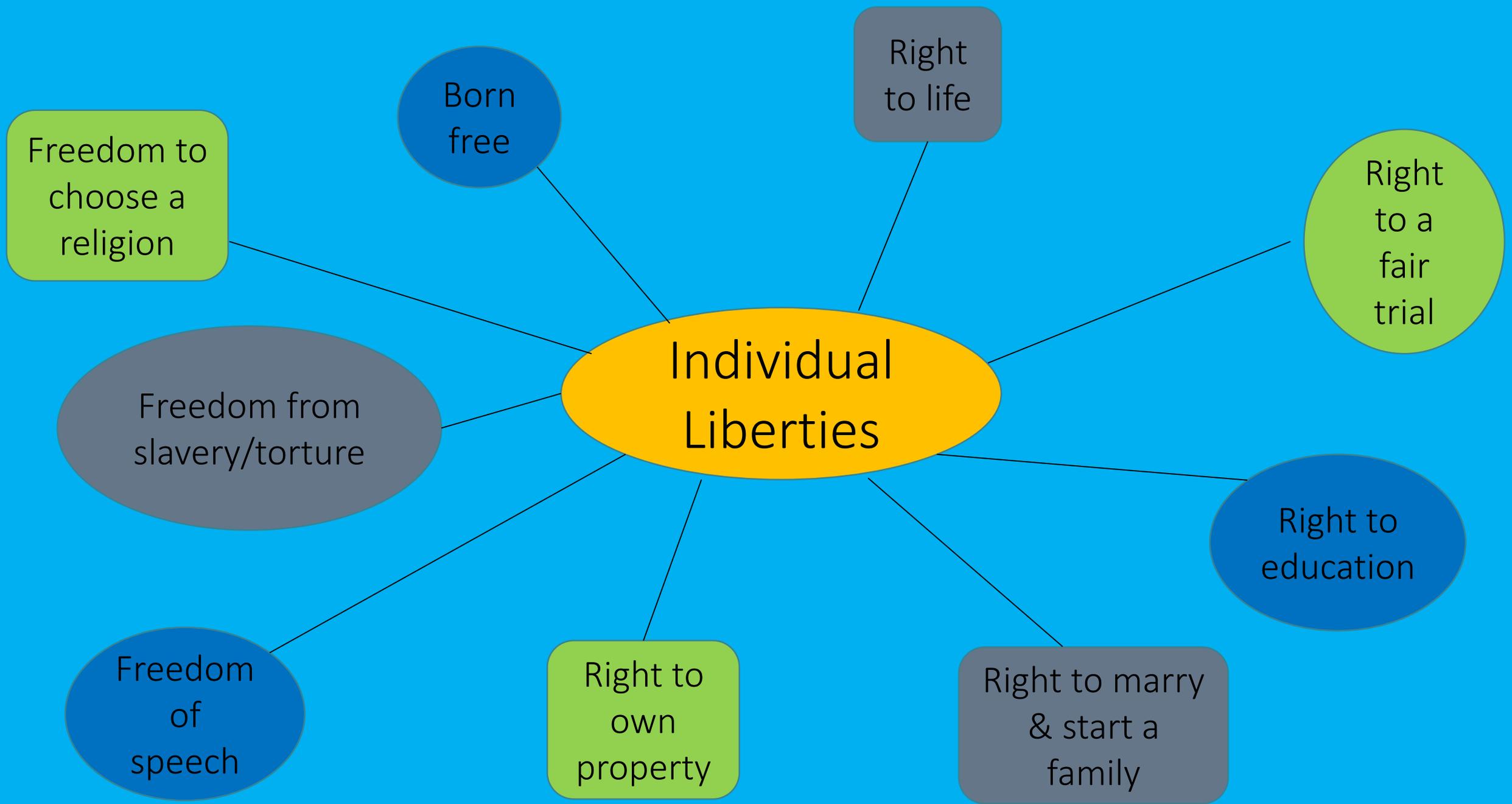
Useful Links

- Tackling radicalisation within the family: Families Against Stress and Trauma www.familiesmatter.org.uk
- Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>
- To report extremist content to social media providers: www.seeitreportit.org
- To report suspected online terrorist content: www.gov.uk/report-terrorism

Assessment Method

Assessment will be through a **40 minute** online multiple-choice examination.

Once the permitted time has been reached the assessment will end.



Individual Liberties

Born free

Right to life

Right to a fair trial

Right to education

Right to marry & start a family

Right to own property

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Freedom from slavery/torture

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