



Year 7 Personal Development Knowledge Organiser (HT5)



Summer Term 1

Understanding British Values,
all of our Rights & Responsibilities, and recognising
Extremism & Radicalisation

Themes

*Staying Safe;
Extremism &
Radicalisation;
British Values;
Future choices, Jobs & Careers;
An introduction to money*



By the end of this half term, I should know:

- How to assess how risky different everyday activities are
- How to describe how important it is to 'stop and think' before taking a risk
- What makes a risk worth taking and what makes it too risky
- How people can be targeted and radicalised online
- What an echo chamber is, and how to avoid getting caught in one
- How to recognise (and report) fake news and extreme material
- The functions and uses of money, the importance and practice of budgeting, and managing financial risk.
- My aspirations, how to achieve goals and understanding the emotions that go with this

Remember... if you are worried about someone and gambling, or you are not sure whether a game is encouraging you to gamble, talk to someone you know and trust - at home or school - or through Childline - at www.childline.org.uk or telephone: 0800 1111

Suggested extra-curricular learning opportunities:

- *Discuss different types of discrimination with people at home*
- *Compare experiences on social media*
- *Read different types of newspaper / news websites*
- *Visit the **International Slavery Museum** at the Albert Dock*

Useful Websites:

www.begambleaware.org/

nationalcareers.service.gov.uk/

www.childnet.com/

Exit strategies for risky situations

1. Quickly assess the situation and say no...
2. Give an alternative option...
3. Provide a reason to leave the situation...
4. Use humour...
5. Ask for advice...

What are our fundamental British Values?

- Democracy
- Tolerance
- Mutual Respect
- Rule of Law
- Individual Liberty

Some people may get **mixed messages** on topics and issues, for example, hearing one thing at home then being told something different in school. This can cause conflict. Other people can be targeted, online or in person, and **groomed or manipulated** into believing something that isn't necessarily true. If unchecked, this can lead to **extreme** views and beliefs and potentially **dangerous** behaviours. This can be avoided by carefully looking at sources of information and avoiding **echo chambers** (see below) and **clickbait** to limit the risk of accessing **sensitive or harmful content**.

Example question for assessment this half term: What is an **echo chamber**, and how can I avoid getting caught in one?

Do you ever hear a friend or family member speak on a topic with the belief that "everyone" thinks the same way? Do you often find yourself on a social media feed that is completely tailored to you and your beliefs, scrolling along without the immediate realisation?

A social media **echo chamber** is when you get a biased, tailored media experience that eliminates opposing viewpoints and differing voices. Algorithms ensure we only see media that fits our preferences, we have found ourselves in a comfortable, self-confirming feed.

Adding in a few media sources with differing opinions will allow you to at least understand what people are saying outside of your echo chamber. Next, the most important aspect is reading each thing you see with a critical eye. *Make sure that each thing you accept as truth is truly fact.* Lastly, attempt to search out reliable new sources that are known for trying their best to filter out false narratives.

This response is clear and detailed, explaining the term and offering guidance.

Key Terms to remember:

Risk: *the possibility of taking an action when we cannot always predict what will happen and when there is the potential of losing something of value. Most things people do carry some risk, but some activities are much riskier than others.*

Gambling: *a risk where money (or something else of value) is swapped in the hope of winning something better (e.g. more money). Participants have no idea if they will win or lose.*

Prejudice: *making judgements about people without knowing anything about them.*

Discrimination: *the actions of treating people differently based on prejudices*

Stereotype: *a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing*

Intolerance: *the inability to accept others' ideas or beliefs*

Fake News: *false or misleading information presented as news*

Extremism: *vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values*

Radicalisation: *the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in terrorist groups*