

Meden School Curriculum Planning					
Subject	PD	Year Group	8	Sequence No.	1
				Topic	1

Retrieval	Core Knowledge and Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning? What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
	<p>What is sexuality and sexual orientation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexuality is about your sexual feelings, thoughts, attractions and behaviours towards other people. <div style="background-color: #f4a460; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>5 things to remember about your sexuality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sexuality isn't a choice. It takes different people different amounts of time to understand their sexuality. 'Coming out' is different for everyone, but it can get easier as you start to tell more people. There are lots of different types of sexuality. Sexuality can change over time - this is OK. </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher led discussion on understanding of sexuality and emphasis on LGBTQ+ issues such as coming out and the fact that there are lots of different types of sexuality. And that sexuality can change over time and this is absolutely fine and normal.

What genders do you know? Write a list in your book.

Discussion task – WHAT IS THE LINK?
 Links to knowledge learnt in the lesson about discrimination.
 The link is that the three are all ways that LGBTQ+ people are subjected to discrimination.

Key terms	Definitions
Lesbian	a gender identity or gender expression that differs from the sex that they were assigned at birth.
Gay	A woman or female-identified person who experiences sexual, romantic, or emotional attraction to people of the same or a similar gender.
Bisexual	An umbrella term that describes individuals who aren't exclusively heterosexual. This term once had negative and derogatory connotations.
Transgender	A sexual orientation that describes those who experience sexual, romantic, or emotional attractions to people of more than one gender.
Queer	A term that describes individuals who experience sexual, romantic, or emotional attraction to people of the same or a similar gender. The fields of medicine and psychology previously referred to this sexual orientation as homosexual. Homosexual is now viewed as an outdated and offensive term

- What is sexual orientation? A video to explain the different types of sexual orientations.

What is gender identity and why is it important?

- Asexual (lack of sexual attraction), gay/lesbian (attention to your own gender), straight (attraction to a gender different from your own), bisexual (attraction to two or more genders), pansexual (attraction to all genders), queer (umbrella term reclaimed by some LGBTQ+ people. Only

these people can use this term as many find it offensive).

- **Gender and identity** - Gender and sex are different things. Sex refers to anatomy while gender refers to behaviour and feelings. Your gender identity is your own view of your gender and what label you choose to use. Gender expression is how you convey this, e.g. through clothing.
- **Discrimination** - Some people think asexual people are broken or weird. Bisexual people get stigmatized as greedy or liars. Gay is still used as an insulting term. Transgender and non-binary people live in a strictly male/female world, e.g. the issue of male/female toilets or job applications which ask for your gender but only have two options. People with identities that are not widely represented in the media are often told they don't exist or they are simply using a label for attention. These issues can lead to very serious consequences. It is now widely documented that LGBTQ+ people are more likely to suffer mental health problems, as well as being more likely to self harm or attempt suicide.
- **Discrimination leads to** - A quarter of the UK's homeless youth are LGBT. About 70% of these were forced out by their families. 96% of gay pupils hear homophobic language in school. A survey by PACE (LGBT mental health

Recap of what female genital mutilation is from year 7.

charity) concluded that 48% of trans people under 26 had attempted suicide, compared with 6% of all 16-24 year olds.

- **What can we do? Learn:** be a good ally and listen to LGBTQ+ people when they say something is wrong. Learn from your mistakes. **Respect:** don't judge someone, whatever label they use. Don't use offensive language, even if you think it's a joke (no to banter). **Educate:** talk to parents and friends. If someone says something offensive, call them out!

FGM – what is it, why is it so serious and what can we all do to help?

- Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is the act of cutting some or all of a female person's external genitals, for reasons which are not medical. It is also sometimes referred to as female circumcision.
- Video – women with first hand experience of FGM. She speaks of her family and the pressure she faced due to cultural issues from East Africa. She explains how she was brainwashed by her family to agree to the procedure of FGM. The procedure is traumatic and this is why the girls don't have the procedure properly explained to them before they go.
- Prosecuting FGM – policing cuts, lack of awareness of what FGM is, families involved, pressure on the victim, language and cultural barriers, not a government priority, often happens abroad so expensive to investigate.
- **Breast ironing** - Another traditional but barbaric cultural practice which many people may not have heard of before is breast ironing. This practice again targets women and has a long history of scarring young girls for life as well as causing immense pain during application. It's hard to believe still this happens today. Many of you may be able to see the similarities in reasoning for both FGM and breast ironing – we will discuss these shortly.

Democracy – how would you do it?

<u>Key terms</u>	<u>Definitions</u>
<u>Democracy</u>	<u>A democracy is a way of governing by the whole population, typically through electing politicians by voting for them.</u>
<u>Constitution</u>	<u>A set of written rules for a country to follow.</u>
<u>Direct democracy</u>	<u>Every decision is voted on by the people.</u>

Do now task – recap of what FGM stands for in the criminal exploitation lesson.

<u>Head of state</u>	<u>Someone who is elected to be the leader of a country (eg a President).</u>
<u>Politician</u>	<u>A person elected by the people to represent them in Parliament.</u>
<u>Parliament</u>	<u>Where a countries laws are discussed and changed.</u>

- A democracy is a way of governing by the whole population, typically through electing politicians by voting for them.
- Who won the most votes in the last election? [The Conservative Party](#)
- Who is the leader of our country? [Boris Johnson](#)
- Who is the leader of the opposition party? [Keir Starmer](#)
- True or false?
 - Some countries will fine you if you don't vote. (True – Australia for one, but there are many!)
 - In the UK, general elections are always held on a Thursday. (True – this was because in the past Thursday's were the most typical early finish day from work)
 - You are allowed to take your pet with you to vote. (True)
 - You can't join a political party until you turn 18. (False – people over the age of 15 can be full members of a political party)
 - You can register to vote at age 16. (True – though you can't actually vote until 18.)
 - I know the name of my local MP. (Ben Bradley!)
 - The government decides how much council tax we pay in our area. (False – it's the local council, that is the local government, who decides this.)
 - Politics doesn't affect my life just yet. (It does – government and politics decides your education!).