

Meden School Curriculum Planning							
Subject	PD	Year Group	11	Sequence No.	1	Topic	1

Retrieval	Core Knowledge and Student Thinking
What do teachers need <b>retrieve</b> from students before they start teaching <b>new content</b> ?	What <b>specific ambitious knowledge</b> do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning? What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to <b>development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them</b> and ‘do something about them!’
<p>What is fertility?</p> <p>What things can affect fertility?</p> <p><b>Do now: Name as many routes to parenthood as you can from last lesson.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Fertility and routes to parenthood - How does the law impact on relationships?</u></b> Fertility decreases with age. Female fertility gradually declines after 35 years old. After menopause (when menstruation stops) they are no longer able to conceive. While male and female fertility both decline with age, the decline in female fertility happens earlier in life and the decline is more rapid than male fertility. Females have an increased chance of conceiving naturally before they reach their mid-30s. While male fertility does decrease with age, this decline is not to the same extent as female fertility. Lifestyle; finances; career; family; religion or culture; other life goals; the time it takes to conceive a baby.</p> <p><b><u>What affects the healthy development of a pregnancy?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age</li> <li>• STIs</li> <li>• Smoking</li> <li>• Alcohol</li> <li>• Anabolic steroids</li> <li>• Other drugs or medicines</li> <li>• Weight</li> <li>• Environmental factors</li> <li>• Stress</li> </ul>

<p>What is pregnancy?</p> <p>What role do the NHS play in births?</p> <p>Why are the NHS important?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Decide not to have a child</b></li> <li>2. <b>Natural conception</b> – a male and female achieving pregnancy through vaginal sex.</li> <li>3. <b>Intrauterine insemination (IUI)</b> – also known as artificial insemination, this involves inserting sperm into the uterus via a thin plastic tube passed through the cervix. Sperm is collected and the fastest moving sperm are selected.</li> <li>4. <b>In vitro fertilisation (IVF)</b> – fertility medication is taken to encourage the ovaries to produce more eggs than usual. Eggs are then removed from the ovaries and fertilised with sperm in a laboratory. A fertilised egg (embryo) is then returned to the uterus to grow and develop.</li> <li>5. <b>Co-parenting</b> – when two or more people decide to conceive and parent children together. A co-parent will not have sole custody of the child, and there are many details to be worked out, such as what role each parent will take, how financial costs will be split, and the degree of involvement each will have with raising the child.</li> <li>6. <b>Adoption</b> – the legal process by which a child who cannot be brought up within their birth family becomes a full, permanent and legal member of their new family. Adopters become the child's legal parents with the same rights and responsibilities as if the child was born to them.</li> <li>7. <b>Fostering</b> – providing a child with a home while they are unable to live with their own family. Many children in foster care will return home or go to live with family members. A fostered child remains the legal responsibility of the council and/or their birth parents and foster carers receive support from a social worker.</li> <li>8. <b>Surrogacy</b> – when a woman carries a pregnancy for a couple who cannot maintain a pregnancy themselves. In some cases, the eggs of the mother or a donor are used, while in other cases the surrogate's egg is fertilised with the sperm of the father. The baby does not legally become the couple's until a parental order has been issued after the child's birth. Until this order is issued the surrogate has the right to keep the baby.</li> <li>9. <b>Egg freezing</b> – similar to the process of IVF, this involves collecting a female's eggs, freezing them and using them at a later date.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Why is pregnancy a significant lie choice?</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Pregnancy Facts</u></b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pregnant women must eat a balanced and healthful diet.</li> <li>2. Pregnant women tire more easily, and often need to take frequent naps during the day.</li> <li>3. Moderate exercise is an essential part of a healthy pregnancy.</li> <li>4. Many pregnant women experience morning sickness, or nausea and vomiting, and a diminished appetite.</li> <li>5. It is crucial for pregnant women to visit their obstetrician regularly throughout their pregnancy to ensure adequate prenatal care. These doctor visits and tests can be very expensive and time-consuming, and are not always covered by health insurance.</li> <li>6. Even healthy pregnancies can include other physical discomforts such as constipation, mood swings, anxiety, swelling, and so on.</li> <li>7. Pregnancy can cause a woman to have to limit or avoid certain activities such as participating in certain sports, consuming alcohol or drugs, smoking, lifting heavy objects, and so on.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
---	--

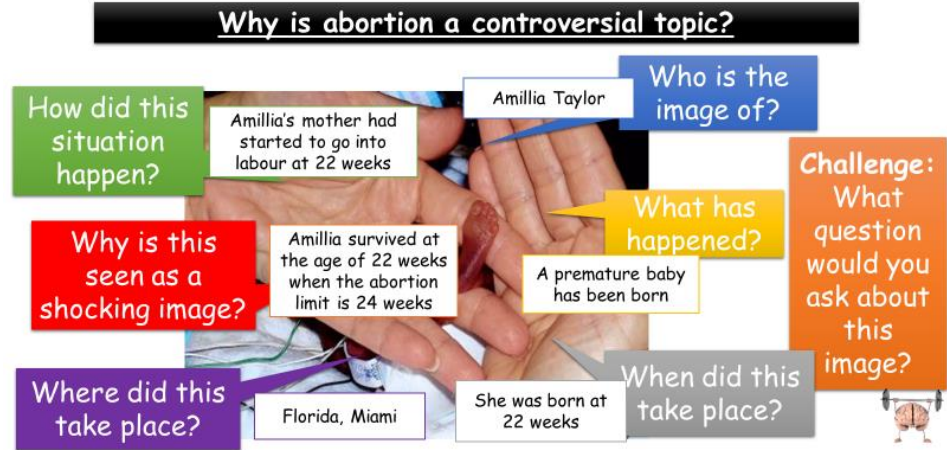
What is abortion?

Why is abortion seen as a controversial subject? Think back to last lesson.

What is the law around abortion?

Some of the changes brought about by being pregnant are physical changes to the woman’s body. Furthermore, there are other changes related to mental wellbeing and providing for a child. There could be changes within already established family relationships.

**What is abortion and why is it seen as a controversial topic?**



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdHG\\_VzE2nE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GdHG_VzE2nE)

This video highlights the changes in abortion laws that have happened throughout the UK. It also considers the laws in Northern Ireland and America as well, where changes to abortion laws are being made by Republican politicians to restrict access to abortions.

What is abortion and what is the law?  
 An abortion is the medical process of ending a pregnancy so it doesn't result in the birth of a baby. It's also sometimes known as a termination.  
 The pregnancy is ended either by taking medications or having a minor surgical procedure. One in three women will have an abortion in their lifetime.

Why is the law important?

The law: Abortions can be carried out after 24 weeks in certain circumstances – for example, if the mother's life is at risk or the child would be born with a severe disability.

Sanctity of life: the theory that life is holy and given by God, therefore only God can take it away.

Quality of life: the general wellbeing of a person, in relation to their health and happiness; also, the theory that the value of life depends upon how good or how satisfying it is

abortion: the removal of a foetus from the womb to end a pregnancy before the child is born, usually before the foetus is 24 weeks old

**What are peoples views on abortion?**

**Read through Preeti and Callum's arguments.**  
**Answer the questions underneath each person:**

1. Do they agree or disagree with abortion?
2. For each person, write which point you think is their strongest argument.
3. Next to the point, explain why you think this is a strong argument.

**Challenge: Explain who's view you agree with the most and why.**

How does abortion link to women's rights?

Many see abortion rights as being intrinsically linked to women's rights. This is because abortion rights give women control over their own bodies and allows them to make decisions without being duly pressured by other parties. Restricting abortions can also cause physical and mental health issues as well if the pregnancy doesn't go to plan.

**What is the legality of abortion in the UK?**

Miscarriage - A pregnancy ends before birth by natural means.

Abortion - Deliberately ending a pregnancy before birth – usually by medical means.

Both of these can be extremely traumatic, both mentally and physically.

<p>Why is it important that abortion is seen as a choice?</p> <p>How have views towards abortion changed?</p>	<p>Before 1967 in the UK...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abortion was illegal unless the mother's life was at risk.</li> <li>• It still happened though!</li> </ul> <p><b>What problems could this potentially cause for women?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Richer women paid private clinics for illegal terminations.</li> <li>• Others had 'back-street' abortions carried out illegally by untrained people.</li> <li>• MANY SUFFERED SERIOUS ILL-HEALTH SOME DIED</li> </ul> <p>In 1967 abortion was legalised in England, Scotland and Wales. This was largely to prevent harm from illegal abortions. Abortion is NOT available on demand - it can't be carried out for just any or no reason. Abortion is only allowed under certain circumstances set out by law. What do you think these circumstances could be?</p> <p>The 4 conditions for legal abortion Abortion is allowed by law if one of the following conditions is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If there is a risk to the woman's life;</li> <li>• If there is a risk to the woman's physical or mental health;</li> <li>• If having another child could cause risk to the physical or mental health of existing children;</li> <li>• If there is a risk of serious mental or physical disability.</li> </ul> <p>Time limits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Originally 28 weeks.</li> <li>• It was thought a foetus could not survive before that stage of pregnancy.</li> </ul> <p><b>However, this changed in 1990.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abortion allowed up to 24 weeks of pregnancy.</li> <li>• Around 80% take place around or before 10 weeks.</li> <li>• By then premature babies had survived at 25 weeks.</li> </ul>
---	---

L3 recap – Do now: what impacts the development of a pregnancy

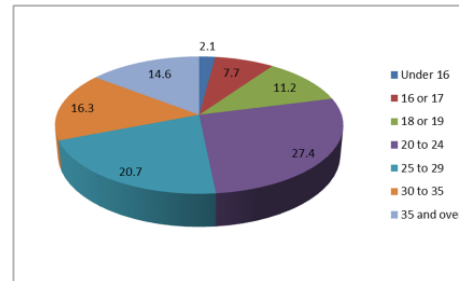


### THIS CHART SHOWS THE PERCENTAGE OF ABORTIONS IN ENGLAND & WALES (2012) BY AGE GROUP OF WOMEN INVOLVED

What age groups is most likely to have abortions?

Is this surprising or not?

Why do you think this age group has the higher percentage of abortions in it?



ASPIRATION EXCELLENCE ACHIEVE

You may have noticed that the facts and figures given have represented England and Wales and sometimes Scotland. Northern Ireland had different rules, find out what they were by watching the video.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=41fw6gFLLsc>

This video highlights the differences between abortion law in Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK. Abortion laws are more restrictive in Northern Ireland, which often forces young women to travel to the mainland UK in order to receive an abortion.

#### Why is it important to understand the dangers of extremism and radicalisation?

- Extremism - refers to the vocal or active opposition to the norms of society and common shared values. These include British values such as democracy, the rule of law, mutual respect and tolerance of other faiths and beliefs.

What are British values?

Why are British values important?

Violent extremism - acts of violence that are justified by, or associated with, an extreme religious, social or political ideology.

Radicalisation - the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism.

Who can you go to if you are worried about yourself or a friend? At Meden? Outside of school?

How can we tell someone might be involved in an extremist group?

- Becoming increasingly argumentative
- Refusing to listen to different points of view
- Becoming abusive to children who are different
- Embracing conspiracy theories
- Feeling persecuted
- Changing friends and appearance
- Distancing themselves from old friends
- No longer doing things they used to enjoy
- Converting to a new religion
- Being secretive and reluctant to discuss their whereabouts

Discuss What someone might do online if involved in extremism? (online behaviours).

**Some ideas I came up with...**

- Changing online identity
- Having more than one online identity
- Spending a lot of time online or on the phone
- Accessing extremist online content
- Joining or trying to join an extremist organization

Video:

Extremists – A back street brawl between two young men with extreme and opposing views – men who would never take the time to talk, to listen, to understand each other. And yet... a conversation begins. This provocative film reveals some challenging truths about prejudice, extremism and radicalisation, and shows that the best way to understand these problems is to talk.

--	--



--	--

<p><b>DO NOW – what are the time limits for an abortion (up to how many weeks can you have an abortion)?</b></p>	
--	--