

Meden School Curriculum Planning							
Subject	PD	Year Group	8	Sequence No.	4	Topic	Homophobia and rights and responsibilities

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 discrimination?</p> <p>What is prejudice?</p> <p>What are LGBTQ+ rights?</p> <p>What is equality?</p>	<p><u>Why is it important to challenge homophobia?</u></p> <p>What does it mean?</p> <p>Homophobia means dislike of or prejudice against gay people.</p> <p>Prejudice is having an opinion on something/someone that is not based on reason or experience.</p> <div data-bbox="640 823 1469 1297" data-label="Complex-Block"> <p>The infographic is divided into three vertical sections. The left section is light blue and contains the Meden School logo and three numbered questions: 1. What is your initial reaction to the statistics you can see on screen? 2. Why do you think that homosexuality is illegal in 78 countries? 3. Why is it unfair that homosexuality is illegal? Below the questions is a small icon of an open book and the text 'Can you write your answers in full sentences in your PD books please!'. The middle section is orange and features the word 'HOMOSEXUALITY' at the top. Below it, it says 'LEGAL IN 113 COUNTRIES', 'ACCEPTED BY 93% OF SPANIARDS', and 'GAY PARTNERSHIPS RECOGNISED IN 36 COUNTRIES'. The right section is dark blue and says 'ILLEGAL IN 78 COUNTRIES', 'DISAPPROVED OF BY 98% OF NIGERIANS', and 'GAY PEOPLE ARE EXECUTED IN 5 COUNTRIES'. At the bottom right of this section, it says 'SOURCES: The Economist, Pew Research Centre'. At the very bottom of the infographic, there is a dark blue bar with the words 'ASPIRATION', 'EXCELLENCE', and 'ACHIEVE' separated by small icons.</p> </div>

How has religion played a role in the topic of LGBTQ+?

1. Good that homosexuality is legal in 113 countries given the history of persecution of homosexuals throughout history. But there is still a massive amount of work to be done given that it is still illegal to be gay in 78 countries around the world. The fact that gay people are executed in five countries is shocking and needs to be changed through campaigning and protest.
2. Homosexuality is illegal in 78 countries due to socio-cultural factors, for example religious beliefs and policies. Some countries ban homosexuality due to cultural practices and beliefs.
3. It's unfair as it is not a choice to be gay and to persecute someone for being themselves is terrible.

What should the punishment be for being homophobic? Talk to your partners! (think about British law and our values.)

- Homophobic comments or attacks (in person and online) are charged under the law as a hate crime.
- Anyone can be the victim of a homophobic or transphobic hate incident.
- When someone is charged with a homophobic or transphobic hate crime, the judge can impose a tougher sentence on the offender under the Criminal Justice Act 2003.



**VATICAN PROTESTS AGAINST 'UNPRECEDENTED' ITALIAN BILL ON HOMOPHOBIA – BBC NEWS HEADLINE JUNE 22, 2021.**

The Vatican has protested to Italy over a bill on homophobia currently passing through parliament.

The Zan bill would punish discrimination and incitement to violence against the LGBT community, as well as women and people with disabilities.

The Vatican argues the bill would curb religious freedoms secured in a treaty.

Under current Roman Catholic doctrine, gay relationships are referred to as "deviant behaviour".

Advocates of the bill say it has safeguards to ensure religious freedoms.

The Zan bill, named after LGBT activist and politician Alessandro Zan, was passed by the lower house of parliament in November, and now needs to pass the Senate.

It would add legal protections for women and people who are LGBT or disabled. Those found guilty of hate crimes or discrimination against these groups could face up to four years in prison.

**What are the Vatican's objections?**

The Vatican informally delivered a letter to Italy's ambassador on 17 June, protesting against the proposed law.

Vatican spokesman Matteo Bruni told AFP news agency the bill was "an unprecedented act in the history of relations" between Italy and the Vatican.

The Vatican believes it would violate the Lateran Treaty, signed by the two in 1929, which recognised Vatican City as an independent state.

According to Il Corriere newspaper, the Church has objected to Catholic schools not being exempted from a proposed national day against homophobia and transphobia, to be held on 17 May.

Read through this text as a class.

Consider whether you think this would be acceptable in Britain today.

ASPIRATION EXCELLENCE ACHIEVE

What does it feel like to be discriminated against?

Why is the UK law important?



ALL OF THESE HEADLINES WERE PUBLISHED WITHIN THE LAST YEAR. HOW DO THEY MAKE YOU FEEL? TALK TO YOUR PARTNER.

**Homophobia is the most common form of abuse aimed at footballers online, new PFA report shows**  
Almost a third of abuse directed at players last season was found to be homophobic, while 23% was racist - with half of posts sent from UK

**Gay couple attacked in Birmingham hate crime: 'Four of them came out of the car and hit me with glass bottles'**  
Husbands Rob and Patrick and their female friend were attacked in the early hours of Sunday morning in Birmingham's gay village

**Teenager's homosexuality described as an illness at Spanish hospital** COMING  
By Katherine and Ben • Updated 08/10/2021

**Homophobic hate crimes reach 'alarming' 10-year high in London**



ASPIRATION EXCELLENCE ACHIEVE

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-wales-60324137>

Experiences of LGBTQ+ pupils in schools in Wales.

WHY IS IT NOT OK TO USE PHRASES LIKE...

'That's gay.'

'Stop being gay.'

- How might these phrases impact on people from the LGBTQ+ community?
- Is this homophobia? Explain to your partner your view.

Who can you go to for help or support at Meden? Outside of school?

ME DEN SCHOOL

Talk Task: Homophobia has been completely eradicated (gotten rid of) from society.

SHAPE

SUPPORT HUMANITY ANTI-BULLYING PEACE EDUCATION

Daisy  
I disagree as some people are still uneducated on homophobia.

Tom  
I agree because things are much better than what they were.

Lacey  
I disagree because there is still a lot we can do to improve.

Roger  
I disagree as the LGBTQ+ community is still targeted.

ASPIRATION EXCELLENCE ACHIEVE

#### WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO CHALLENGE HOMOPHOBIA?

It is important to challenge homophobia because some countries still ban homosexuality, which needs to be challenged as people should not be persecuted for being themselves. Furthermore, in some countries gay people are executed for being homosexual, capital punishment is only used in certain countries and there are campaigns across the world to ban this. Hate crimes, abuse and violence also need to be challenged so that homophobia doesn't become normalised.

#### Why is LGBTQ+ history month important?

Courage has a couple of meanings

- the ability to do something that frightens you; bravery.
- strength in the face of pain or grief.

Why do you think we are discussing courage as part of LGBTQ+ history month?

- Bullying
- Verbal and physical attacks
- Standing up for yourself
- Strength and bravery
- Minority community (a small community within a bigger community)

- Prejudice (this means judging someone for who they are)
- LGBTQ+ community

**Model answer**

Throughout history, members of the LGBTQ+ community have faced verbal and physical attacks from bullies. LGBTQ+ history month is a reminder that we need to support this minority community by helping it stand up for itself in a positive way. Members of the LGBTQ+ community have faced prejudice throughout our shared history, but are slowly educating people to become accepting of their community.

### Catherine Duleep Singh

Catherine Hilda Duleep Singh was born on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1871. She had 2 sisters, 3 brothers and 2 half-sisters. Her father was Maharaja Duleep Singh, former ruler of Punjab, India.



The family lived in Elvedon Hall, which was very extravagantly decorated. When Catherine's father went to India for an extended visit, Catherine and her sisters moved to Hampton Court Palace. They had been invited to live there by Queen Victoria, who was their godmother.

Catherine was a strong supporter of women's right to vote. This was known as the suffragist movement. She was a member of the Fawcett Women's Suffrage Group, as well as the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS).

After a trip to India, Catherine went to live in Germany. She lived in there with her partner, Lina Schäfer. As the Nazi Party gained power, life was increasingly difficult for people in Germany. LGBT people and people of colour faced a huge deal of discrimination, so life will have been hard for Catherine. Despite this, Catherine and Lina lived in Germany until Lina's death in 1937.

Jewish people were also targeted by the Nazi Party. Catherine and Lina helped several Jewish families to escape Germany. This is something Catherine continued to do after Lina's death.

When she died in 1942, Catherine had been living in Buckinghamshire. In 1997, Catherine and Lina's Swiss bank account and deposit box were discovered. There was a rumour that the deposit box may have contained rare and valuable jewels, however it actually contained a relatively small amount of money.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dMUQ1jDJ9Xk>

As part of the timeline, which date do you think is the most significant and why?

**Rights and responsibilities online.**

<p>What are rights and responsibilities?</p> <p>How can you keep yourself safe online?</p>	<p>What do they mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online Rights – Online rights are those human rights and legal rights that allow individuals to access, use, create, and publish digital media or to access and use computers, other electronic devices, and telecommunications networks.</li> <li>• Online responsibilities - Being a responsible digital citizen means having the online social skills to take part in online community life in an ethical and respectful way. ... thinking about how your online activities affect yourself, other people you know, and the wider online community.</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HxySrSbSY7o">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HxySrSbSY7o</a></p> <p>Keeping passwords safe, not talking to people you don't know online, not being involved in online bullying.</p> <p>Create a list of online rights and responsibilities with your partner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To protect my privacy, feel safe and enjoy the internet.</li> <li>• To preserve the right to control my personal data online.</li> <li>• Not to be harassed/bullied on the internet.</li> <li>• To easily report anything that worries/upsets/disturbs me on the internet to the competent internet providers.</li> <li>• To learn how to stay safe on the internet.</li> <li>• To be able to find quality online content and not to be confronted with unpleasant or hurtful things on the internet.</li> <li>• To be able to play and talk with my friends on the internet.</li> <li>• To help my friends stay safe on the internet.</li> <li>• To be able to tell someone I trust if something has worried me on the internet.</li> <li>• To be able to create my own content on the internet.</li> </ul>
--	--



Talk Task: the internet is completely bad for young people today.



**Daisy**  
I disagree as the internet can be great for allowing me to talk with friends.



**Tom**  
I agree because it means that young people spend less time outside and communicating in person.



**Lacey**  
I disagree because the internet is great for homework.



**Roger**  
I disagree as we can stay safe online and use it for good.