

PCSHE – Year 7 Topic 3 – Diversity and Relationships

Definitions:	The Equality Act	Bullying	For further support:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stereotypes: thinking all people who belong to a certain group are the same and labelling them, for example all young people who wear hoodies are thugs. - Prejudice: judging someone without knowing them, on the basis of what they look like or what group they belong to, for example all black people are good dancers. - Equality: the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities - Protected Characteristics: Protected characteristics are specific aspects of a person's identity defined by the Equality Act 2010. The 'protection' relates to protection from discrimination. - Discrimination: The unfair treatment of someone because of their particular characteristics e.g. race, religion, gender etc. - Hate crime: Any crime can be prosecuted as a hate crime if the offender has either: demonstrated hostility based on race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity OR been motivated by hostility based on race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or transgender identity - Gender stereotypes: a generalised view of the characteristics or role that should be held by either gender. - Bullying: Bullying is the repeated and intentional behaviours which cause harm to another person, either physically, emotionally or psychologically. - Banter is the playful exchange of teasing remarks and jokes between friends where all are in on the jokes and enjoy the exchange. - Bystander: A person who doesn't actively engage in the bullying but watches and doesn't do anything to prevent it. - Bully: A person who engages in bullying type behaviour towards one or more people. 	<p>The Equality Act 2010 aims to prevent discrimination or ill treatment. This act was introduced in 2010 to replace all previous equality laws. The new law was intended to help make equality law easier to understand and simpler to use. It is illegal to discriminate against anyone based on nine protected characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age - Disability - Gender reassignment - Marriage and civil partnership - Pregnancy and maternity - Race: can refer to colour, nationality, ethnic or national origins - Religion or belief: can refer to religious or philosophical beliefs, including a lack of belief - Sex: refers to a person's gender - Sexual orientation <p>Importance of the Equality Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act makes it law that every private, public and voluntary organisation must not discriminate against their employees or the people that use their services because of their characteristics. • The Equalities Act has a huge impact on sentencing in courts. • It is used to make vulnerable groups feel safe. • It is used to help convince people to report crimes and know that the police must take them seriously. • The Equality Act 2010 allows Positive Action so that public bodies (such as schools) can provide additional benefits to some groups to help tackle disadvantage. 	<p>There is no legal definition of bullying. But it is usually defined as repeated behaviour which is intended to hurt someone either emotionally or physically and is often aimed at certain people because of their race, religion, gender or sexual orientation or any other aspect such as appearance or disability.</p> <p>Types of Bullying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical: The victim is physically and violently assaulted by the bully. This can include being beaten up, pushed and shoved or the physical taking of items from the victim. This sort of bullying is against the law and should be reported to the police. - Verbal: This can include name calling, snide comments and the spreading of rumours; it can also constitute harassment in some cases which is illegal and should be reported to the police. - Emotional: Psychological and emotional bullying is difficult to see but can include the ostracization of the victim from a particular group, tormenting and humiliating the victim. - Cyber: Cyberbullying is the use of electronic communication to bully a person, typically by sending messages of an intimidating or threatening nature but can also include setting up of malicious websites or posting personal and embarrassing images and videos without the person's permission. - Specific: This is the term used to describe bullying based on a specific aspect of the victim's identity such as homophobic, transphobic, Bi-phobic bullying but can also include racist bullying and bullying based on religion. All these types of bullying are illegal. <p>Dealing with Bullying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Remember that it is the victim that determines if they believe the behaviour is bullying not the bully. - Tell someone – don't keep it to yourself, find a trusted adult who you can talk to. - Don't retaliate, try and ignore them if you can. - Try not to react in front of the bully. - Stay with trusted friends who will support you. - If it is cyber bullying - Screenshot evidence of the bullying. Report the bullying to the website and block the user. 	<p>For further support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Your tutor - Mr Hayward - Parents or trusted family members - Another teachers or school staff. - Pastoral Team: Mrs Toulson Mrs Aston - Safeguarding Team: Mr Ogden, Mrs Jones, Mrs Loveridge - The Police - NSPCC Helpline 0800 5000 www.nspcc.org.uk - Childline: Helpline 0800 1111 https://www.childline.org.uk - National Bullying Helpline: https://www.nationalbullyinghelpline.co.uk - CEOPS - https://www.ceops.police.uk/safety-centre/