

**Living in the wider community.**  
**Year 10/11 Cycle B Term 5- PHSE: Challenging extremism and radicalization**

PHSE Golden Concepts

Respect

Safety

Communication

Health

Relationships

**Key Vocabulary**

Extremism –	Holding extreme political or religious views that may lead to harmful actions or hate.
Propaganda –	Biased or misleading information used to promote a viewpoint or cause.
Ideology –	A system of ideas and beliefs that influence how someone sees the world.
Grooming –	When someone builds trust with a person to exploit or manipulate them, often used in radicalisation.
Terrorism –	The use of violence or threat to intimidate or coerce, usually for political purposes.
Radicalisation –	The process by which someone adopts extreme views and may be encouraged to support or carry out harmful actions.
Misinformation –	False or inaccurate information spread without harmful intent.

**What I will know by the end of the unit:**

**What is radicalisation and extremism and how can I get help safely.**

Radicalisation can happen online, in communities, or through peer groups.

People of any background, faith, or ethnicity can be radicalised.

Vulnerable individuals may be targeted because of anger, isolation, low self-esteem, or identity struggles.

Challenging extremism doesn't mean criticising beliefs—it's about rejecting hatred, violence, and intolerance.

Prevent is the government strategy aimed at stopping people becoming involved in terrorism.

Critical Thinking: Spotting Extremist Content

Is the information fact-checked or emotionally charged?

Does the source encourage violence or hate?

Are conspiracy theories being promoted?

Is it trying to make you feel angry or fearful without evidence?

How to Respond Safely

Report concerns: Talk to a trusted adult, teacher, or safeguarding lead.

Use critical thinking: Question what you see or hear, especially online.

Protect others: Support friends who may be at risk by speaking up.

Know your rights: You have the right to express opinions—without fear or hate.

**Living in the wider community.**  
**Year 10/11 Cycle B Term 5- PHSE: British values, human rights and community cohesion**

PHSE Golden Concepts

Respect

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**Key Vocabulary**

British Values –	Core values that underpin life in the UK: democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect, and tolerance.
Democracy –	A system where everyone has a say, usually through voting and free speech.
Individual Liberty –	The freedom to make choices about your life and beliefs.
Tolerance –	Accepting that other people have different beliefs, lifestyles or cultures.
Mutual Respect –	Treating others with dignity, even if they are different from you.
Rule of Law –	Everyone must follow the law and is equal under it.
Human Rights –	The basic rights and freedoms all people are entitled to, regardless of nationality or background.

**What I will know by the end of the unit:**  
**How to promote British values and community cohesion.**

**What Are Human Rights?**  
 Set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948).  
 Protect things like:  
 The right to life, freedom, and safety  
 The right to education  
 Freedom of expression  
 The right to be treated fairly and without discrimination

**How British Values and Human Rights Link to Community Cohesion**  
 Promote understanding and respect across cultures and religions.  
 Help tackle discrimination, prejudice, and extremism.  
 Support an inclusive, fair society where people feel safe and valued.  
 Encourage active citizenship and social responsibility.

**How Students Can Promote Cohesion and Equality**  
 Respect and celebrate diversity.  
 Speak out against injustice and prejudice.  
 Get involved in community projects or volunteering.  
 Be open-minded and learn about other cultures and beliefs.  
 Report hate or bullying behaviour when you see it.

 **Challenges to Community Cohesion**

Challenge	Example
Discrimination	Racism, sexism, homophobia, religious intolerance
Inequality	Unequal access to education, jobs or justice
Stereotyping	Making unfair generalisations about a group
Hate Crime	Violence or abuse targeted at someone because of who they are