



Lesson Overview

Key Vocabulary

Lesson One	<b>British Values - Democracy:</b> To know how democracy began and understand what democracy is. To be able to identify other types of leadership.
Lesson Two	<b>Democracy and Voting:</b> To know who can vote in an election and to understand how a party is elected. To consider the advantages and disadvantages of different election processes.
Lesson Three	<b>Government and Parliament</b> To know difference between government and parliament and to understand how parliament is structures. To be able to explain what happens in the House of Commons.
Lesson Four	<b>Freedom of Faith in the UK</b> To know some of the issues raised by living in multi-faith societies and to understand the advantages and disadvantages of inter-faith marriage and inter-faith societies.
Lesson Five	<b>Religious Beliefs and Practice</b> To know beliefs and practices from major religious groups and to understand what non religious humanists believe .To be able to explain how these groups demonstrate similar values.
Lesson Six	<b>Services available from Swale Borough Council</b> To know what services are provided by your local council and to understand reasons people might access those services. To be able to explain how to access the housing and benefits department of your local council.

Word	<b>Democracy</b> – leaders are elected by the people <b>Anarchy</b> – disorder because the authority is not rejected. <b>Communism</b> – a social system where all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs <b>Monarchy</b> – a form of government with a monarch (King/Queen) at the head.
Word	<b>Election</b> – a formal and organised choice by vote of a person for a political post of other position. <b>Representation</b> – the idea that the government serves or represents the people. <b>Referendum</b> – a general vote on a single political question.
Word	<b>Parliament</b> – a legislative body of government <b>House of Commons</b> – 650 MPs elected by the people who vote <b>House of Lords</b> – independent from the house of commons. The Lords shares the task of making and shaping laws and challenging the work of the government <b>Constituency</b> – an area of the UK, an electoral division. Each constituency elects its own MP.
Word	<b>Multi-faith</b> – involving a variety of religions <b>Pluralist</b> – a diverse society involving different ideas or people <b>Exclusivism</b> – the policy of excluding a person or group from a place, group or privilege. <b>Conversion.</b> - changing from one faith to another.
Word	<b>Jihad</b> – literally means a struggle <b>Shabbat</b> – Jewish day of rest <b>Karma</b> – the spiritual principle of cause and effect <b>A Humanist</b> – supports the right of every person to be treated with dignity and respect
Word	<b>Council Tax</b> – Money that every household pays to the council to fund services <b>Housing benefits</b> – a monetary payment that can help with housing costs. EG rent.

**Question: What are the advantages of living in a democracy?**

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**Reflection Task:** would you prefer to live in a democratic multi-faith society or a communist run country? Give reasons for your answers.