

## PSHE Spring Term Year Three - British Values

| Key vocabulary   | Interesting Facts   |
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| <p><b>Democracy:</b> A system of government where decisions are made by the people through voting.</p> <p><b>Rule of Law:</b> The principle that everyone is subject to the law, and laws should be fair and properly enforced.</p> <p><b>Individual Liberty:</b> The freedom to think, speak, and act as you wish, as long as it doesn't harm others or break the law.</p> <p><b>Mutual Respect:</b> Showing consideration for others, regardless of their differences.</p> <p><b>Tolerance:</b> Accepting and respecting others, even if they have different beliefs, cultures, or backgrounds.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— The UK is a constitutional monarchy, which means that the monarch's powers are limited by laws and the constitution.</li> <li>— The concept of individual freedoms and rights, such as freedom of speech and religion, developed in the UK over centuries.</li> <li>— The UK has a long history of democratic institutions, including the Magna Carta and Parliament.</li> <li>— The House of Commons is the lower chamber of the UK Parliament, where Members of Parliament (MPs) discuss and make laws.</li> <li>— The Queen's Speech is an annual event where the monarch presents the government's plans for the next year in Parliament.</li> </ul>   |
| Timeline of Important Events   | Endpoints   |
| <p>Magna Carta (1215): Established the principle that everyone, including the king, was subject to the law.</p> <p>The English Civil War (1642-1651): Fought between supporters of the monarchy and supporters of Parliament, leading to the temporary abolition of the monarchy and the execution of King Charles I.</p> <p>The Glorious Revolution (1688): Overthrow of King James II and ascension of William III and Mary II, resulting in the constitutional monarchy.</p> <p>Universal Suffrage (1928): The right to vote was extended to all men and women over the age of 21 in the UK.</p> <p>The Human Rights Act (1998): Incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law, protecting individual rights and freedoms.</p> | <p>The meaning of key vocabulary terms such as democracy, rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect, and tolerance.</p> <p>The importance of democracy, including understanding voting and decision-making processes.</p> <p>The significance of the rule of law, and how laws protect and guide society.</p> <p>The concept of individual liberty and its limitations within a democratic society.</p> <p>The importance of mutual respect and tolerance in building positive relationships with others.</p> <p>The key events and historical milestones that have shaped British values.</p> <p>The main institutions that ensure British values are upheld, including the monarchy, parliament, and the legal system.</p> <p>The rights and responsibilities of citizens within society.</p> <p>How to contribute positively to their local community and the wider society.</p> <p>The need to make informed choices and respect the choices of others, promoting equality and diversity.</p> |

