

Year 8- Discrimination- Subject specific vocabulary



Prejudice-to “pre-judge” someone or something

A preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or fact

Discrimination-Unfair or prejudiced treatment of someone

Stereotype-a generalised view of a group of people that is not necessarily true. E.g. all young people are..., all old people are...

Diversity- differences or variety

Antagonism- Active hostility or opposition. When someone antagonises someone they are trying to provoke them to get a reaction

Racism-prejudice, discrimination or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group

Black Lives Matter-BLM- An organisation that seeks to raise awareness of racism, discrimination and racial inequality

Defunding-To prevent an organisation from receiving funds, or re-arranging the funds that it receives

Oppression- Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment

Activist- A person who campaigns to bring about political or social change

Stop and search- the policing practice of stopping a person in order to search them for illegal items

Systemic racism- Systems and structures in society that have procedures or processes that disadvantage a certain race or races

Sexism- prejudice, stereotyping or discrimination typically against women on the basis of their sex.

Misogyny-Hatred of, contempt for, or prejudice against women or girls.

Misandry- Dislike of , or contempt for, or ingrained prejudice against men.

Unhelpful phrases that need to be challenged

Saying someone does something “Like a girl”-This reinforces the prejudicial view that girls are weaker than boys.

“Man-up” or “Take it like a man” These phrases draw on the idea that men and boys should suppress their emotions and not show vulnerability or perceived weakness. To not show your emotions is a unhealthy thing to do.

Cross Curricular Links:
History, Blues in Music, RE

Year 8-Discrimination-Subject specific language

Disablist-A way of speaking about, behaving towards or treating someone which discriminates against them because they have a disability.

Autism-Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) –are lifelong conditions that affect the way a person communicates with and relates to the world around them. As autism is on a spectrum, the way in which each individual is affected will differ from person to person. People with autism may be extremely high functioning or may have no speech at all.

Equality- To ensure all people have equal opportunities, are treated fairly and receive the same basic rights.

Hate crime- A crime that is motivated by discrimination. If a crime is deemed a hate crime in a trial, it will carry a more severe sentence.

Inclusion- To be included or accepted without discrimination within a group or society.

Learning disability- A learning disability usually develops before or at birth, and can affect an individual in different ways and with different levels of severity. A learning disability is a reduced intellectual ability and difficulty with everyday tasks-for example household tasks, socialising or managing money-which affects someone for their whole life.

Neuro-diverse-Neurodiversity recognises that people's brains work and function differently, and that this affects the way people behave. This challenges the idea that there is one "normal" way of thinking and behaving.

Neuro-typical-People who function in a similar way to most of their peers

HCPT-Hosanna House and Children's Pilgrimage Trust is a charity offering pilgrimages to Lourdes for disabled and disadvantaged children.

Homophobia

dislike or prejudice against gay people



Peer pressure

influence from people the same age as you sometimes in a negative way to encourage you to do something you don't want to, or wouldn't normally choose to do.

It can make you feel pressured, scared, nervous, hopeless, guilty or that there is no way out.

Close friends or popular groups of people could put pressure on you.

It comes from a desire to fit in.

It can come from the media, friends and family.

It does not relieve teens from responsibility

Unhelpful phrases that should be challenged

Using the word gay as an insult e.g. "That's so gay"

Ways to deal with peer pressure and be assertive

Use the parrot technique-say exactly the same thing 3 times and they will get the message.

"No thank you, no thank you, no thank you!"



Ways to tackle discrimination

- Support your friends who say that they have experienced racism or bullying
- Actively listen to their experiences
- Tell a teacher or trusted adult immediately when you witness bullying and racism
- Challenge discriminatory comments when it is safe to do so. Say "that's not ok" and call it out
- Don't be a passive bystander

Where to get support in College

- Speak to your form tutor, Head of Year, pastoral team or other trusted adult.
- School nurse-drop in to the well-being room every Wednesday lunchtime or ask to speak to her via your form tutor
 - **Disclosure email:** needtotalk@sta.cc
 - **Anti-bullying email;** antibullying@sta.cc
 - **Reporting racism:** BSF@sta.cc
 - **Protected Sexual Orientation:** LGBT@sta.cc

Other sources of support

- Childline: 0800 1111 www.childline.org.uk
- <https://anti-bullyingalliance.org.uk/>