

Year 9- Discrimination-Homophobia



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

Cross Curricular Links:
History, Blues in Music, RE

Homosexual- People who are attracted to the same sex. It can apply to both men and women.

Heterosexual- People who are attracted to the opposite sex. Commonly known as “straight”.

Lesbian- A woman who is sexually attracted to other women.

Bisexual-People who are attracted to people of both sexes.

Sexual orientation-Describes who we are attracted to. Sometimes referred to as “sexuality”.

Transgender- Someone who feels the sex they were born into does not match how they feel inside.

Homophobia- A fear, hatred or dislike of people who are attracted to the same sex. Normally expressed through prejudice or discrimination towards gay people.

LGBT-Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender.

Coming out-The process of a lesbian, gay or bisexual person telling others their sexuality. Can be an ongoing process.

The Stonewall Riots

In the 1950's and 1960's in America and the UK homosexuality was illegal; homosexuals were imprisoned and fined.

The Stonewall Inn was owned by the Mafia, and was a place where gay people could meet without too much fear of prosecution. However, the Mafia often threatened them and charged a lot of money for drinks.

The Stonewall riot started on June 28th 1969 when the police raided the Inn, but those inside resisted arrest. The riots lasted several days and this was the beginning of the modern gay liberation movement.

The Gay Liberation Front were the first group to publicly advocate for equal gay rights and they organised the first Pride parade. .

People should not be shown respect or given rights because of their sexual orientation, colour of their skin, gender, job or even because of what they've accomplished in life, but just because of the fact that they are **human beings**.

Year 9-Religious Discrimination and Catholic Social Teaching



The word '**sacred**' means holy. Every single human being is created in the **image of God** – this doesn't mean we look like God (*how do we know what God looks like!?*), but we should **reflect** characteristics which God has, such as **love** for **everyone**.

Therefore, even if people are **different** to us, we should still treat them with **dignity** and **respect**. We should try to treat them, how **God** would treat them – with **love**.

Religious discrimination- treating a person or group differently because of the particular beliefs which they hold about a religion.

Anti-semitism-hostility to, or prejudice towards Jewish people

Islamophobia- Dislike or prejudice against Islam or Muslims

CATHOLIC SOCIAL TEACHING

The Church's social teaching shows us how to build a just society and live lives of holiness in the 21st century.

Each person is SACRED,
made in God's image, equal in dignity.

Each person is SOCIAL,
called to participate in family and community.

All people have RIGHTS and RESPONSIBILITIES.
The right to life and its necessities, the responsibility to respect the rights of others and work for the common good.

We care for people who are POOR and vulnerable,
before all else.

Workers have rights. WORK has dignity.
We are partners with God in creation.

SOLIDARITY is our call.
We are our brothers' and sisters' keepers.

We care for CREATION.
We live in interdependence with all God has made.

ACN-Aid to the church in Need. The charity was founded on Christmas Day in 1947.

There are 5000 project requests it supports annually. The charity works in 145 countries.

It helps with the construction of church buildings, reports on religious freedom, offers support to religious communities, trains priests, provides transportation, distributes bibles and supports radio stations.



A bystander-Someone who witnesses (sees or hears) something bad happening.

A passive bystander- someone who chooses, for whatever reason, to ignore the bad thing or do nothing about it.

A positive bystander- someone who does something to try and improve the situation. Other names you might hear for this are being an "active bystander" or an "ally"

How to be a positive bystander

- You can be a positive bystander by yourself or as part of a group. Acting as part of a group is often called "**collective action**"
- People can act as positive bystanders through body language, action or words.
- It doesn't have to involve challenging the person/people in the moment, it might be something done afterwards.
- What people do will vary according to the situation, what is possible and what is safe.

Why be a positive bystander?

- It makes communities and society a better place
- Whenever one person stands up and says "wait a minute this is wrong" it helps others to do the same
- Research says that when a bully is challenged, they are less likely to behave that way again.
- Supporting someone in a difficult situation can improve their mental health.
- It can help people to live up to their core values (what they believe is important in life.)

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/>

"In the end we will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends"

Martin Luther King