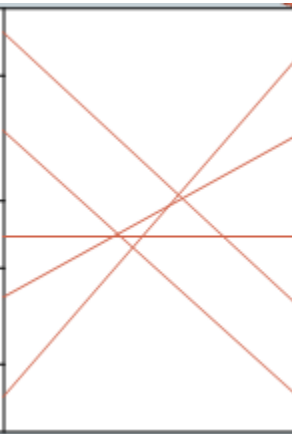


PSHE
Year 8
Spring 1: **British Values**

Key vocabulary:
Stereotype – Widely held oversimplified idea about a particular person
Diversity – Great variety
Value – Something held with importance
Immigrant– Living in another country
Refugee – A person that has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution etc
Democracy – A system of government where the population get a say in what happens

- Britain, down to its deepest roots, has always been a diverse nation.
- Our diversity is a result of invasion, expansion, empire and Commonwealth, and being a safe haven for people fleeing danger.
- For over 2000 years people have arrived in Britain, contributing their own cultural influence.
- Much of our diversity comes from the British Empire, which at its height governed over one quarter of the world's population – that's 458 million people!
- After the British Empire collapsed, people from the Commonwealth migrated to Britain, and countries such as the Caribbean and India were invited to help strengthen our workforce.

Democracy		Accepting there are people with different views and beliefs
Individual Liberty		Being respectful of other people's values and beliefs and treating them in high regard irrelevant of these
Rule of Law		Being accountable to laws that are fairly applied and enforced.
Mutual Respect		Equality of rights and privileges by having a say in who is elected to run government.
Tolerance		Free to exercise your rights including human rights.

Victory Values

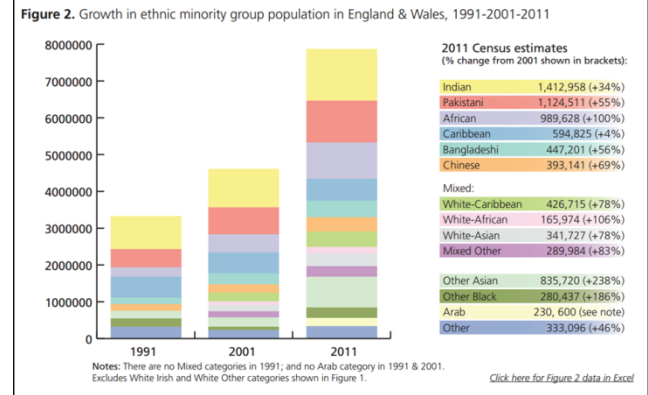


Positives about diversity

- New food
- New traditions
- New music styles
- More people to work and pay into the tax system
- Greater learning opportunities

Negatives about diversity

- More fighting
- Loss of tradition





The English Legal System

The English Legal system is divided into two branches: Civil and Criminal.

Criminal courts deal with offences against the criminal law. These include serious crimes such as murder, robbery and fraud but also minor offences such as speeding and dropping litter.

Civil courts resolve disputes between individual citizens under civil law. These include disputes over payment of money (eg bad debts), provision of services (eg consumer complaints) and family matters (eg divorce and adoption).

Criminal courts

Magistrates and Magistrates' Courts

Magistrates' courts are a key part of the criminal justice system and 95% of cases are completed there. Cases in the magistrates' courts are usually heard by a panel of three magistrates (Justices of the Peace) supported by a legally qualified Court Clerk. Magistrates are appointed by the Crown (retiring at the age of 70). They are not paid but may claim expenses and an allowance for loss of earnings. They come from all walks of life and do not usually have any legal qualifications.

Magistrates cannot normally order sentences of imprisonment that exceed 6 months (or 12 months for consecutive sentences), or fines exceeding £5000. In cases triable either way (in either the magistrates' court or the Crown Court) the offender may be committed by the magistrates to the Crown Court for sentencing if a more severe sentence is thought necessary.

Youth Court

0 to 17 year olds will have their case dealt with in the Youth Court. This is a specialised form of magistrates' court. A hearing in the Youth Court is similar to one in the magistrates' court though the procedure is adapted to take account of age of the defendant.

The Crown Court

The Crown Court deals with more serious criminal cases such as murder, rape or robbery, some of which are on appeal or referred from Magistrates' courts. Trials are heard by a Judge and a 12 person jury. Members of the public are selected for jury service or may have to go to court as witnesses.

Civil courts

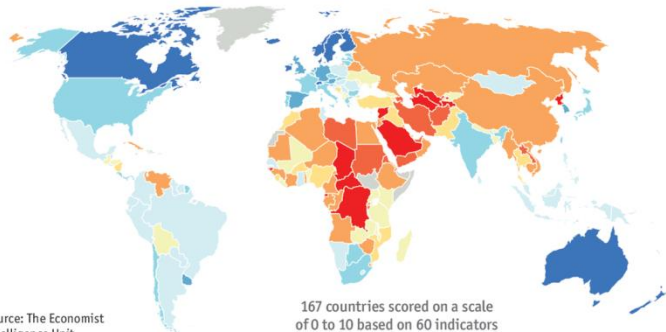
The County Court

The County Court, often referred to as the Small Claims Court deals with civil matters, such as: Claims for debt repayment, personal Injury and family issues such as divorce or adoption.

The High Court

More substantial civil claims (over around £25,000) are heard in the High Court.

■ Authoritarian regime
 ■ Hybrid regime
 ■ Flawed democracy
 ■ Full democracy



Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit

