

# PSHCE Knowledge Organiser - Y8 Spring 1



## Section 1 - Citizenship Part 2

**Citizenship:** The status of being a recognized member of a particular country or nation, entailing both rights and responsibilities. It involves actively participating in the community, upholding laws, and contributing positively to society.

**Immigrant:** A person who moves to a foreign country to live there permanently. Immigrants are individuals who choose to leave their country of origin and settle in a different nation.

**Naturalized:** The process by which a foreign citizen becomes a citizen of another country through legal procedures established by that country. Naturalization grants the same rights and duties as someone born in that country.

**Dual National:** An individual who holds citizenship in two different countries simultaneously, allowing them to enjoy rights and responsibilities in both nations.

**Radicalised:** The process by which an individual adopts extreme beliefs or ideologies, often deviating significantly from mainstream thoughts or societal norms. This can lead to radical actions or views that may contradict the values of the wider community.

**Extremists:** People holding extreme views or ideologies, often advocating for radical changes or actions. Extremists may resort to violent or unlawful means to promote their beliefs, disregarding the rights and safety of others.



## Section 2 - Employment Rights

**Terms of Employment:** The conditions and specifics outlined in a contract of employment, including details about job roles, working hours, pay, benefits, and other important agreements between an employer and employee.

**Dismissal:** The termination of an employee's contract by their employer, usually due to reasons such as misconduct, poor performance, or breach of company policies. Dismissal can also occur through redundancy or other lawful reasons as outlined in employment law.

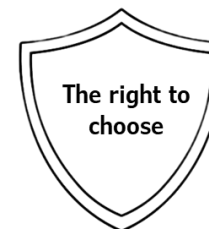
**Redundancy:** When an employer dismisses an employee because their role is no longer necessary or the employer needs to reduce the workforce. It's often due to business closure, restructuring, or the employer needing fewer workers in a particular role.

**Wages:** The payment employees receive for their work, usually calculated on an hourly, daily, or monthly basis. Wages may include bonuses, overtime pay, or other additional earnings.

**Notice Period:** The duration of time an employer or employee must give to end the employment contract legally. It varies depending on the terms of employment and can be different for employers and employees.



## Section 3—Consumer Rights



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## Section 4 - Fair Trade & Conscious Consumerism

**Fair Trade:** A social movement and system that aims to help producers in developing countries achieve better trading conditions. It advocates for fair prices, decent working conditions, sustainability, and empowerment for farmers and workers in marginalized regions.

**Poverty:** A condition where individuals or communities lack resources, income, or access to basic necessities such as food, shelter, education, and healthcare, making their standard of living significantly low.

**Conscious:** Being aware of one's actions, choices, and the impact they have on others or the environment. Being conscious involves making deliberate decisions that consider ethical, moral, or social implications.

**Ethical:** Acting in accordance with principles of what is considered morally right or just. In the context of Fair Trade, it involves making choices that prioritize fairness, justice, and respect for people's rights and well-being, especially in business and trade practices.

## Section 5 - Fast Fashion & Ethical Consumerism

Who's	Who
Growers/producers	The people who grow or extract the raw materials.
Manufacturers	The people who bring together and process the raw materials to make the products.
Retailers	The people who make products in factories or buy them from factories.
Consumers	You and the people who purchase goods
Governments	The people who make the rules about how and which things can be bought and sold, and set the rules on factory conditions in the countries of their jurisdiction

