

# PSHCE Knowledge Organiser - Y9 Spring 2



## Section 1 & 2 - Conspiracy Theories

**Conspiracy Theory:** A belief that a powerful person or group of people are secretly linked to a sinister situation or event. These beliefs are usually wrong.

**Consequence:** Consequence means what happens because of something else. In this lesson, we'll talk about the results or effects that conspiracy theories can have on people and society.

**Debunk:** Debunk means to show that something is not true. We'll learn how to prove that certain conspiracy theories are false by providing evidence or logical explanations.

**Misinformation:** Misinformation is false or wrong information that spreads around. It can confuse people and make them believe things that aren't true. We'll learn to be cautious about what we hear and check if it's accurate.

**Fact-checking:** Fact-checking is like double-checking to make sure something is true. We'll learn how to investigate claims or stories to find out if they're accurate or not. It helps us avoid being misled by false information, especially in conspiracy theories.



## Section 3 - Radical Groups

**Extremist group:** a group who believe very strict ideas about how they are superior to particular other groups of people in society.

**Radicalisation:** when a group starts to believe the radical ideas that these groups are telling them. They become "radicalised".

**Right-wing:** Right-wing means having conservative views that support traditional ideas and authority. Right-wing extremist groups usually have very strong opinions about things like where people come from and who belongs in a country.

**Critical Thinking:** Critical thinking means being smart about how you look at things. It's about asking questions, thinking about different sides of a story, and using facts and logic to make decisions. It helps you figure out what's true and what's not, especially when people try to persuade you to believe something extreme.

## Section 4 - Racism & Hate Crimes



**Xenophobia:** dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.

**Racism:** the idea that certain ethnicities are or behave differently and can be treated with prejudice.

**Extreme nationalism:** thinking your country and its people are the best, to the extent that you are prejudice towards people from other countries.

**Hate crime:** a crime against another person because they hate something about them. It could be because of their race, religion, disability, gender, or sexual orientation.

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## Section 5 - Preventing Radicalisation

**Extremism:** Holding very “out there” views, at the extreme end of religion or politics.

**Radicalisation:** when a person starts to believe the extreme ideas that religious or political groups are telling them, they become “radicalised”.

**Minority:** A minority is a group of people who are fewer in number compared to another group. It could be because of their race, religion, language, or other characteristics. Minorities might feel different or not as common as others around them.

**Vulnerable:** Vulnerable means being easily hurt or harmed, physically or emotionally. People who are vulnerable might need extra care or protection because they're more likely to be hurt or taken advantage of. It's important to look out for them and make sure they're safe.

## Section 6 - Terrorism



**Terrorism:** Terrorism is when people use violence or threats to scare or hurt others for political or social reasons. They want to spread fear and chaos to get what they want, often targeting innocent people. It's a very scary and dangerous act.

**Holy War:** A holy war is a conflict or fight that some people believe is commanded or blessed by their religion. They think they're fighting for a greater good or to protect their faith. But it can lead to a lot of violence and suffering because different groups might have different beliefs about what's right.