PSHCE Knowledge Organiser - Y10 Spring 2



Section 1—Green Consumerism

Ethically: Acting in a manner that is morally right or principled. It involves considering the impact of one's actions on others and on the environment, and making choices that align with values such as fairness, honesty, and respect for human rights.

Produce: Refers to items or goods that are manufactured, grown, or created, typically for sale or consumption. This can include a wide range of products, from food and clothing to electronics and household goods.

Sustainable: In the context of green consumerism, sustainable refers to practices that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This includes using resources responsibly, minimizing waste and pollution, and ensuring social and economic equity.

Consumer: A person who purchases goods or services for personal use or consumption. Consumers play a key role in driving demand for products and influencing market trends through their purchasing decisions.

Boycott: A voluntary refusal to purchase or engage with certain products, services, or companies as a form of protest or to advocate for change. Boycotts are often organized to address issues such as unethical business practices, environmental concerns, or social justice issues.

Section 2—Women's Rights

Misogyny	Discrimination, often in the workplace on the grounds of a person's sex
Male chauvinism	Often called sexism – pre-judgement of a person based on their gender
Gender Prejudice	A dislike, hatred or continuous prejudice against women
Sexual Discrimina- tion	A belief that males are naturally superior to females

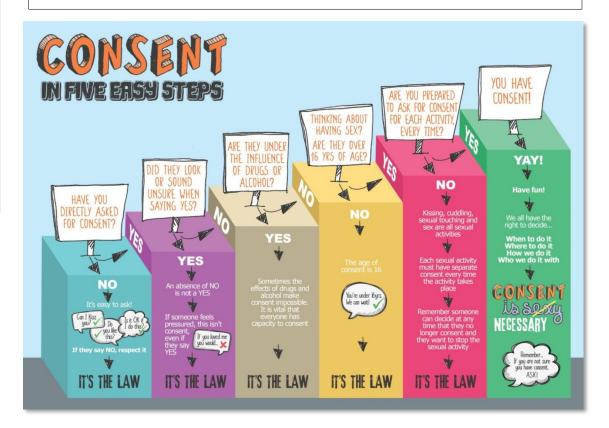
Section 3 - Rape, #MeToo & Everyone's Invited

Consent: permission for something to happen or agreement to do something

Rape: having sex with someone without their consent

Sexual assault: anything physical sexually leading up to sex without consent

Sexual harassment: harassment in a school, workplace, or other professional or social situation, involving the making of unwanted sexual advances or obscene remarks.



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Section 4—Human Rights

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF ted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948, the Universal Declarati states basic rights and fundamental freedoms to which all human beings are entitled. WE ALL ARE BORN FREE AND EOUAL. **EVERYONE IS ENTITLED TO THESE RIGHTS** NO MATTER YOUR RACE, RELIGION OR NATIONALITY EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO LIFE, FREEDOM AND SAFETY You have the right to You can travel wherever No one has the right to social security and hold you in slavery. are entitled to economic, social, You have the right to seek asylum No one has the right to and cultural help in another country if you are being from your government. persecuted in your own country Worker's right: You have the right to Everyone has the right to a Every adult has recognition everyehere the right to a job, as a person before the law. a fair wage and to We are all equal before the join a trade union. law and are entitled to All adults have the right to You have the equal protection of the law.1 marriage and to raise a family. right to leisure You have the right to seek and rest from You have the right to own legal help if your rights are Everyone has the ght to an adequate No one has the right to XX • • Everyone has the right to standard of living wrongly imprison you or belong to a religion. for themselves force you to leave your and their family. Freedom of expression: You have Everyone has the You have a right to the right to free thought and to right to education. a fair and public trial. Your intellectual Everyone has the right to Everyone is innocent property as artist until PROVEN quilty. gather as a peaceful assembly. or scientist should be protected. You have the right to help You have the right to choose and to take part in We are all entitled privacy. No one can nterfere with your governing your contry, to social order so ve can enjoy these reputation, family, directly or through

Section 5—Rules of War



Geneva Conventions: Agreements that set rules for how to treat people during a war.

International Humanitarian Law (IHL): Laws that control how wars are fought, aiming to protect civilians and those who aren't fighting.

War Crimes: Really bad things done during a war, like hurting civilians or using cruel tactics.

Crimes Against Humanity: Terrible acts done as part of a big attack on civilians, like mass murder or forced labor.

Combatant: Someone fighting in a war, usually a soldier.

Non-Combatant: Someone who isn't fighting in a war, like civilians or doctors.

Protected Persons: People who should be kept safe during a war, such as civilians or prisoners.

Prisoner of War (POW): A soldier who's been captured by the enemy.

Civilian Population: Regular people who aren't part of the military.

Neutrality: Not taking sides in a war and staying fair to everyone involved.

Red Cross/Red Crescent: Groups that help people affected by war and teach about war rules.

War Tribunal: A special court that judges people who did really bad things in a war.