



Trinity
Academy
Bradford

Curriculum for Life

'Preparing us for life beyond Trinity'

		
Healthy Relationships	Health and Wellbeing	Living in the Wider World

Year 9, Term 6 -
What systems are in place to keep
society fair and just?

Name: _____







C4L Teacher(s): _____

Classroom: _____



Curriculum for Life: Year 9 - Big Picture



<p>Term 1: What is gang culture?</p>  <p>Gang culture and knife crime is on the increase both locally in Halifax and nationally. This unit will focus on the study of gang culture and its prominence in society. You will consider the risks associated with joining a gang and the dangers of carrying a knife. It is important that you develop an understanding of how to keep yourself safe. This unit will also look at drug classification and the consequences of carrying, dealing, and taking drugs.</p>	<p>Term 2: How do I maintain positive healthy relationships?</p>  <p>All family relationships are different. This unit will consider the characteristics of a family and recognises the diverse family types which exist. Unfortunately, not all relationships are positive or successful and this can lead to break-ups, separation, or divorce. We will consider the implications of conflict within a family, including domestic violence and abuse. This unit will ensure you know how to manage conflict in the home and where to seek support.</p>	<p>Term 3: How do I keep myself safe in an intimate relationship?</p>  <p>Intimate relationships are complex. This unit will ensure that you have the knowledge to protect yourself if/when you choose to become sexually active. We will consider the law surrounding consent, the risks of an intimate relationship and how to reduce those risks. We will also delve into the importance of self-esteem and delaying sexual activity. You will be introduced to options available should pregnancy occur.</p>
<p>Term 4: What are my options for the future?</p>  <p>Year 9 students will have the opportunity to choose another option subject to study in Years 10 and 11. This unit will help prepare you for making decisions about your future and explore the different options available. This will include apprenticeships, college, sixth form and university. In Year 9 students will visit a university to take part in a higher education experience day. We will also consider how the student loan system makes university affordable for all.</p>	<p>Term 5: How does a democratic society work?</p>  <p>It is important that we understand the inner workings of our society and how we can participate in the political process. This unit will consider the importance of democracy, the role of Parliament and the monarchy. We will also consider what part our criminal justice system plays in protecting our rights and liberties. You will reflect on how your actions can have a wider impact on society and the community in which you live.</p>	<p>Term 6: What systems are in place to keep society fair and just?</p>  <p>It is important that we understand how our criminal justice system works. You will explore the very beginning of how a law is created, to how it is implemented in society and how people who break laws are treated. You will extend your knowledge of being a UK citizen to how this plays a role in the CJS. You will finish this unit by looking closely at youth offending and how young people are treated by the CJS in comparison to adults.</p>

Term 5 - Knowledge Organiser

<p>What systems are in place to keep society fair and just?</p>	<p>Keywords</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New laws go through a series of checks and many different bodies before they are passed. This ensures that no mistakes are made and that they treat all people fairly. • Law enforcement makes sure that laws are followed by all, ensuring we live in a safe and ordered society. • Civil law means that people can gain justice for crimes committed against them. This meant that things that affect peoples everyday life can be resolved. • British Values mean we have the freedom to express our opinions and campaign for changes to the law. This ability means problems that can be overlooked by people in power can have the right attention shone on them and changes can be made. This is part of living in a democratic society. • The Criminal Justice System means young people who have committed a crime are supported in correcting their behaviour and can go onto live normal lives, learning from their mistakes. • The Criminal Age of Responsibility is 10 but many places such as Scotland want to raise this. 	<p>Executive</p>	<p>Having the power to put plans into effect. In the UK the monarch gives this power to the Prime Minister.</p>
	<p>Judiciary</p>	<p>The system of courts of law. E.g. judges, courts, magistrates.</p>
	<p>Legislative</p>	<p>A group that has the power to make laws. In the UK this is parliament.</p>
	<p>Age of Criminal Responsibility</p>	<p>This is the minimum age that a person can be to be punished or prosecuted for a crime they commit.</p>
	<p>Green Paper</p>	<p>An idea for a law put forward by parliament.</p>
	<p>Criminal Law</p>	<p>When someone breaks the law. These are often crimes against society.</p>
<p>Civil Law</p>	<p>A dispute between two people. Often one person feels like they have had damaged caused to them.</p>	

Title: How are laws made?

Connect – Knowledge Recall

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Task: Complete the mind map below for why laws are important.

Why are
laws
important?

Task: Watch the video and complete the boxes below on the stages of making a law.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

The role of Parliament in this process is _____

Advantages of Britain's Law Process

Disadvantages of Britain's law Process

Title: Who enforces the law?

Who
enforces
the law?

Add answers you missed in purple pen.

Judges: Judges work in both criminal and civil courts. They are known as the judiciary. Senior judges are the most powerful as they can decide on how to interpret the law.

Picture:

Magistrates: Magistrates are ordinary people who work in all sorts of fields and have no previous connection to the law profession. They can listen and make rational judgements

Picture:

Jury: A jury is made up of 12 adults who sit in the crown court and decide if a person is innocent or guilty. They are chosen at random, usually the electoral role.

Picture:

Police: The police do not make the laws, they enforce them. Their job is to protect the public, arrest lawbreakers and bring them before court.

Picture:

CPS: The CPS (Crown Prosecution Service) advises the police on cases for possible prosecution. They also decide on what charge should be given to someone accused of a crime.

Picture:

Solicitor: All solicitors must pass law exams because they give legal advice to those who go to court.

Picture:

Barristers: The Barristers are the only lawyers who are qualified to speak in all types of courts. They present the defence or prosecution cases to court.

Picture:

Probation Service: If an offender is given community service, they will work with a local probation office. They write reports for the court about offenders and help them back into the community.

Picture:

Parliament: Parliament review laws (think back to last lesson), usually every 3-5 years. This makes sure the laws are effective for the purpose they were intended for.

Picture:

Title: What is the difference between Criminal and Civil Law?

Keywords



Criminal Law:

Civil Law:

Are these actions civil or criminal?

1. Ron drives his car at 50mph in a 30mph zone.

2. Sam takes an old lady's handbag and runs off with the contents.

3. Mary and Paul want to get divorced. Paul takes out half of the money in their joint bank account without telling Mary.

4. Jack steals sweets from a shop.

5. Bob the fix-it man has not fixed Tom's washing machine properly and now it has flooded the kitchen.

6. Amit tackles Frank during a football game, with the intention of hurting Frank. Frank is so badly injured, that he has to retire from playing football.

7. Rema buys a TV from a store, and when she gets home it turns out the TV is broken.

8. Lucy plays her music at a loud volume for a period of 4 hours, ignoring previous warnings from the council. Sarah enters Lucy's house without permission and destroys Lucy's new laptop.

9. Rachel, a registered tattooist, gives Peter a split tongue to resemble a serpent.

Key Term

Definition



Crown Court

Magistrates Court

Supreme Court

Court of Appeal

High Court of Justice

County Courts

Title: How can citizens change the law?


Examples	Describe the background of this law – why was it proposed?	What impact did it have?
Example 1: Harvey's Law	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <hr/><hr/><hr/>• <hr/><hr/><hr/>
Example 2: Marcus Rashford Free School Meals	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <hr/><hr/><hr/>• <hr/><hr/><hr/>
Example 3: Period Poverty	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <hr/><hr/><hr/>• <hr/><hr/><hr/>

What would you campaign for? What qualities would you need as an activist?

Title: How is the Criminal Justice System (CJS) applied to young people?

Connect: Match the individual to their definition.

A. Police Officer		1. Hears less serious cases and youth courts.
B. Solicitor		2. A panel of community volunteers who help the young person make up for their crimes.
C. Youth Offending Team		3. Gives legal advice and representation.
D. Judge		4. Hears more serious cases and may sit in youth courts.
E. Magistrate		5. Keeps the peace, upholds the law and makes arrests.
F. Youth Offender Panel		6. Supervises 10–18-year-olds who have been sentenced by a court.

Video 1	Answers 
1. What was Adam arrested for?	
2. What happened when Adam arrived at the police station?	
3. What do the police begin to do once Adam is in custody?	
Video 2	
1. What people were present at the Youth Court?	
2. What did the judge decide to do?	
Video 3	
1. What were the Youth Offending Team doing?	
2. Why were they doing this?	
Video 4	
1. What was Adam's final punishment? Was Adam's final punishment supportive? Explain your answer.	

Title: Should the age of criminal responsibility be changed?

Task: Complete the mind map below during your think, pair, share task.

How do people choose what is right or wrong?

Task: Complete the mind map below during your think, pair, share task.

Why do we have laws?

Key Term: _____
What is a crime? _____

Task: Should the age of criminal responsibility be kept at 10 years old? Complete the table below.

Yes	No
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
9	9

Extra Space

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