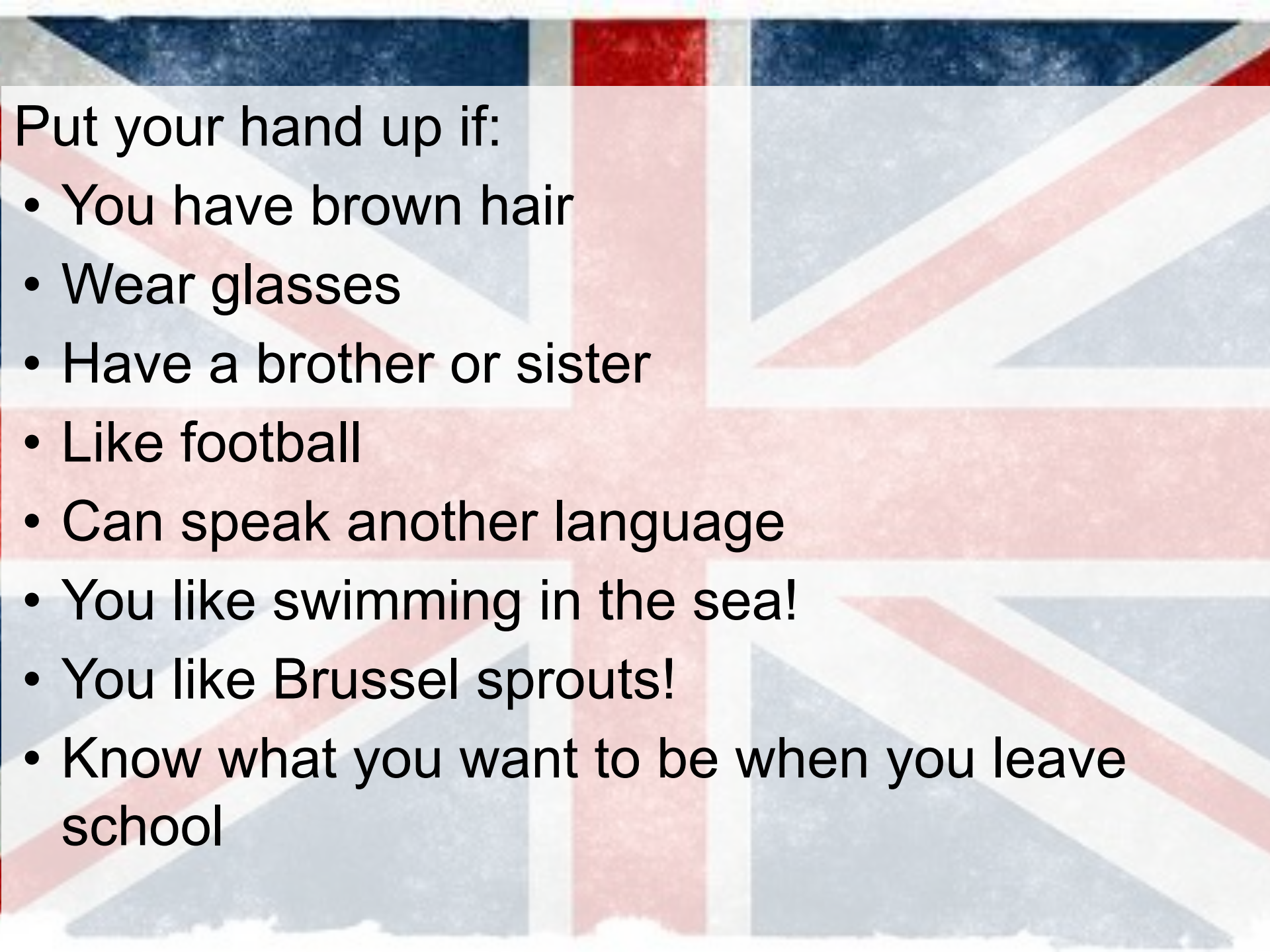




British Values



Put your hand up if:

- You have brown hair
- Wear glasses
- Have a brother or sister
- Like football
- Can speak another language
- You like swimming in the sea!
- You like Brussel sprouts!
- Know what you want to be when you leave school



All these things
help make up
your identity

So what else makes up your personal identity?

- Groups or clubs that you belong to.
- What your interests or talents are - Film, Drama, Art, Sport, Science, Maths, Reading....
- What things are important to you.
- What your hopes are for the future.
- The people that are important to you.
- Your religion or beliefs.
- The languages that you speak.
- Which country you are from.

What you value makes up part of who you are.
What is a personal value?

A **personal value** is a set of principles/rules or ideas that drive and/or guide your behaviour.

Your **personal values** helps to make up who **you** are

Integrity

Compassion

Pride

Respect

Kindness

Fairness

Caring

Trust

Tolerance

Patience



We all live in Britain.

**What are the common values
that we think are important in
our society?**

What are the shared **values of
people who live in Britain?**

Fundamental British Values

- Democracy
- The rule of law
- Individual liberty and mutual respect
- Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs

Why do we need to know this?

- **Because we want a fair society**
- **To keep our community safe from harm (including preventing extremism and radicalisation)**

What is 'Extremism'?

“...Vocal or active opposition to fundamental British Values, including democracy, rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs; and calls for the death of our armed forces, whether in this country or overseas...”

What is 'Radicalisation'?

“...is a process by which an individual or group comes to adopt increasingly **extreme** political, social, or religious ideals (views) and aspirations (intentions) that reject or undermine the status quo (norm) or reject and/or undermine contemporary (modern) ideas and expressions of freedom of choice (equality)....”



Not all extremism is about Islam

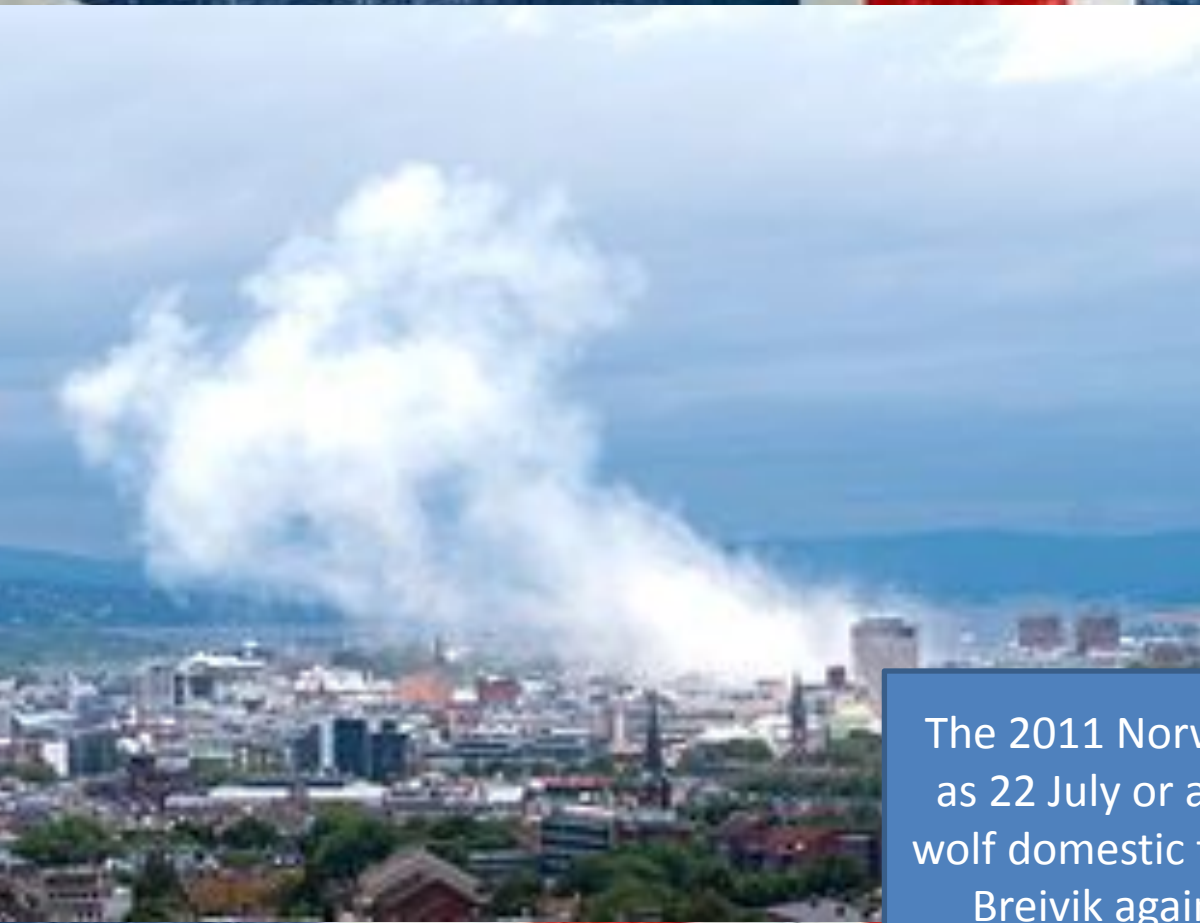
Members of 'Islamist' extremist groups such as Islamic State and Boko Haram account for 0.03% of all Muslims worldwide.



The **Ku Klux Klan**, commonly called the **KKK** or the **Klan**, is an American white supremacist hate group whose primary targets are African Americans, as well as Jews, immigrants, leftists, homosexuals, and, until recently, Catholics.

Neo-Nazism consists of post-World War II militant, social or political movements seeking to revive and implement the ideology of Nazism. Neo-Nazis seek to employ their ideology to promote hatred and attack minorities, or in some cases to create a fascist state (one lead by a dictator)





The 2011 Norway attacks, referred to in Norway as 22 July or as 22/7, were two sequential lone wolf domestic terrorist attacks by Anders Behring Breivik against the government, the civilian population, and a Workers' Youth League summer camp, in which 77 people were killed.

July 2011, Norway



On the afternoon of 22 May 2013, a British Army soldier, Fusilier Lee Rigby, was attacked and killed by Michael Adebolajo and Michael Adebowale near the Royal Artillery Barracks in Woolwich, southeast London. They told passers-by that they had killed a soldier to avenge the killing of Muslims by the British armed forces.

May 2013, London

Michael Adebolajo

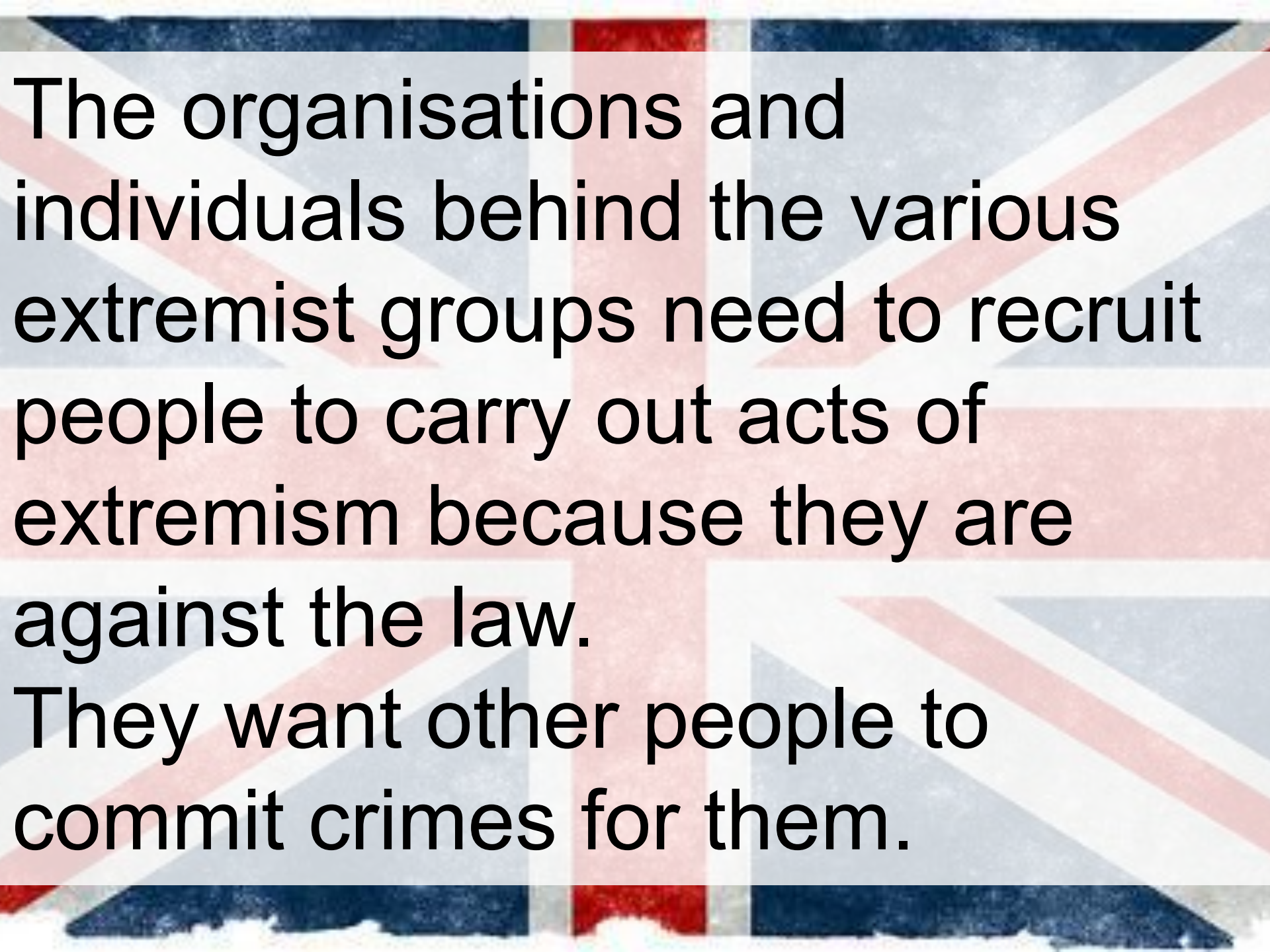
He came from a Christian family in Romford on the border of London and Essex.

He had plenty of white friends...His parents would take him to church every Sunday and he was taught by his mother how to pray.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-25424290>



Now serving a life sentence with a minimum term of 45 years in Frankland Prison.



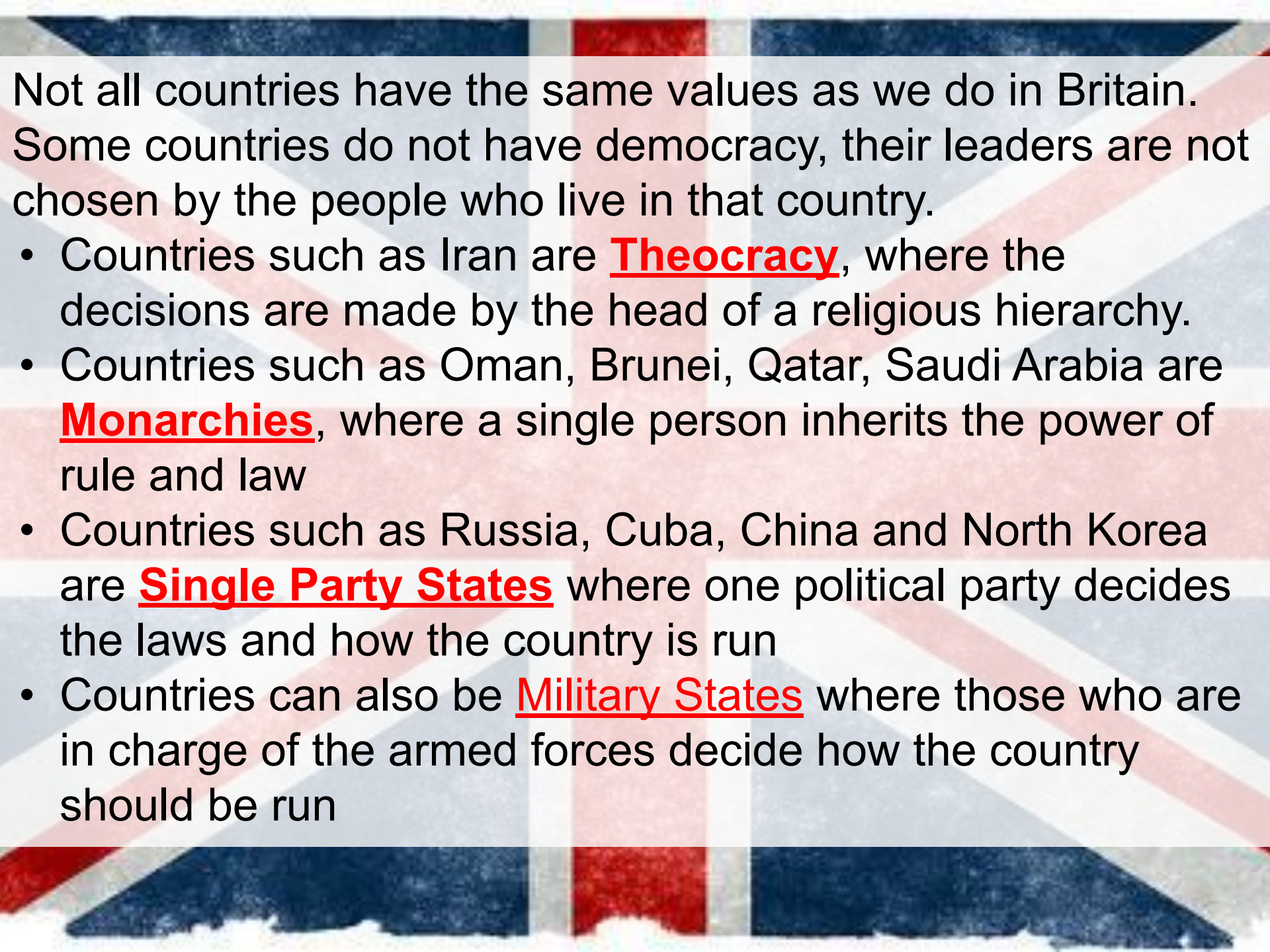
The organisations and individuals behind the various extremist groups need to recruit people to carry out acts of extremism because they are against the law.

They want other people to commit crimes for them.

Democracy

Being able to influence the decision making process through the democratic process

- This means being able to vote for a Government in elections that are free and fair.
- Anyone can be an MP as long as they;
 - Are over 18
 - Are British / Irish / Member of the Commonwealth or Republic of Ireland or Cyprus or Malta
 - You can find 10 people in the constituency to support you
 - Pay a deposit of £500
 - Are **not** a Policeman, Judge, Bishop or Lord
 - Are **not** currently bankrupt
 - Have **not** committed a criminal offence where you were in jail for more than a year



Not all countries have the same values as we do in Britain. Some countries do not have democracy, their leaders are not chosen by the people who live in that country.

- Countries such as Iran are **Theocracy**, where the decisions are made by the head of a religious hierarchy.
- Countries such as Oman, Brunei, Qatar, Saudi Arabia are **Monarchies**, where a single person inherits the power of rule and law
- Countries such as Russia, Cuba, China and North Korea are **Single Party States** where one political party decides the laws and how the country is run
- Countries can also be **Military States** where those who are in charge of the armed forces decide how the country should be run

The Rule of Law

Knowing that living under the rule of law protects the individual
We have laws in place to protect the rights and freedom of all citizens.

In Britain we have a police force who make sure people do not do the wrong thing and break the law – this means that we are safe.

Individual Liberty and Mutual Respect

In Britain, as long as we do not break the law, we can live as we choose to and have our own opinions about things.

We value people's rights to express their own opinions and feelings. To 'live and let live'.

We do have laws such as Libel and Slander though to protect people when things are written or said that are not true.



Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs

- Accepting that other people have their own faiths, beliefs, opinions, and that this is tolerated and must not be the cause of discriminatory behaviour
- Everyone should be treated the same regardless of sex, race, religion or sexual orientation



British Values' are:

- Democracy
- The rule of law
- Individual liberty and mutual respect
- Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs

So how do I keep British values?

- Most of the values we think of as British are common to most areas around the world. The only difference is we make more of an effort to do it every day.
 - Use your vote, there are areas in the world where it makes no difference; it does here
 - Feel safe that there are laws that protect you; there are other areas of the world where the opposite is true
 - Be happy that 800 years ago, The Magna Carta was signed that prevented justice being bought, break the law and you will be punished no matter who you are or how rich you are
 - Believe what you want
 - Accept people can say what they like in a free society
 - However, if it is offensive and threatens any of the values above, make a stand against it
- **Simply put, do your civic duty, treat others like you want to be treated, and stand up for those that are pushed around**