

Fundamental British Values?

What are they?

Why are they important?

How do we promote them
at The Axholme Academy?

What are Fundamental British Values?

Democracy

The rule of law

Individual liberty

Mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs

Where and how do we teach Fundamental British Values at The Axholme Academy?

- Through our own academy vision and mission, Aspire and Achieve and our expectations
- Complementary Studies – citizenship, SRE
- SMSC – Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural Education
- Through many subjects e.g. RE, PE, English
- Through our great range of trips, visits, events, charity work

Democracy – here and abroad

- Parliament, political parties, MPs and what they do
- How a political campaign works
- Should I bother voting? Our influence?
- How different electoral systems work
- Local government – parish and unitary, county councils
- Other forms of government – communist, dictatorships, monarchy, federalist
- Student Voice – having your say

Individual liberty

- Personal freedom
- Freedom of the press
- Democracy
- That private citizens should have the freedom to act as they wish provided their actions do not harm others
- Ability to express yourself – views, attitudes, dress
- Combatting discrimination of all kinds

Mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs

- Knowledge of different faiths
- Freedom
- What is it to be British?
- Multicultural Britain – a richly diverse society
- Respect for your own and other cultures
- Challenges – racism, islamophobia

The Rule of Law

- Why do we need laws and rules?
- Understanding right and wrong and respect for the law both criminal and civil
- How living under the rule of law protects us and keeps us safe
- Legal system in England – how the law is made and applied here through the courts and parliament

The Rule of Law

- People may hold different views on what is right and wrong but all people living in England are subject to its laws
- Living under the rule of law **protects** individual citizens and is essential for their well being and safety
- The rule of English civil and criminal law overrides religious law

Criminal and Civil Law

- Civil - acceptable conduct e.g. contracts, negligence, family matters, employment
- Criminal - an offence against society as a whole
- CIVIL LAW – County Court and High Court, case heard by a single judge
- burden of proving that, **more probably than not**, the other party (the defendant) committed a civil wrong.

- Success = damages (££) awarded or a court order preventing someone from doing something
- CRIMINAL LAW – police investigation. Potential interview and arrest and charge. A report of the case is then sent to the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)

- If CPS believes case has a reasonable prospect of success and in the public interest it will start criminal proceedings against the suspect, now the defendant in case. In court, the CPS **bears the burden of proving, beyond reasonable doubt**, that the defendant committed the crime
- **Magistrates' Courts** - Minor offences, e.g. theft, minor assault, handling stolen goods are heard by three magistrates. No legal qualifications but advised by a Clerk, who is a qualified lawyer. Magistrates do not state reasons for their decisions

- **Crown Court** - Very serious offences, e.g. murder, manslaughter, robbery and rape. A jury of 12 people chosen at random from the local population will decide, without giving reasons, whether the defendant is guilty of the offence. Usually a jury's decision will be unanimous, but the judge may decide that an 11:1 or 10:2 majority is sufficient. The jury is advised about the law by the judge, whose role also includes imposing a sentence if the defendant is found guilty
- Sentences available for criminal offences include fines (payment of a sum of money to the state), imprisonment and community punishments such as unpaid supervised work