

## Multiculturalism – Knowledge organiser

<b>Identity</b>	Who or what someone or something is e.g. Muslim, female, mother, teacher.	Identity is not static; it changes all the time. There are many different factors that impact on someone's identity, people's identity will change at different points in their life. Some people will have multiple identity, this means they feel divided across different factors e.g. if you were born in France but lived in Germany you may feel both French and German.												
<b>UK religion</b>	Christianity is the most common religion, followed by Islam. Atheism is also common. We are a multi-faith country.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2011 % of population</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Christianity</td> <td>59%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Islam</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other religions</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Atheism</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2011 % of population	%	Christianity	59%	Islam	5%	Other religions	5%	Atheism	20%	Although Christianity is the most common religion, it still only accounts for just over half of the UK population; the percentage of Christians has gone down over the past 10 years. All other religious groups are rising in number, although still only account for a small percentage of the population. The percentage of Atheists is rising dramatically. As we become more multi-cultural, it is natural that we will become more religiously diverse. The number of atheists may be rising due to Human Rights and freedom of choice.	
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<b>UK population</b>	The number of people living in the UK. We have a growing population and an aging population.	<p>Growing population – the number of people living here is going up. This is because many people migrate here from other countries and because people are living longer due to better healthcare.</p> <p>Aging population – people are living longer, this means that there are more elderly people alive now. This can put pressure on the government due to healthcare and pensions.</p>												
<b>Diversity</b>	Diversity means differences. A diverse community is made up of people with a range of identities.	<p>The UK is very diverse because we have a strong migration history. We are also a country that respects and tolerates other religions and cultures. We also have many universities, which attract a diverse range of people from all over the world.</p> <p>Immigration – This has made our communities more diverse because as people move here from other countries, they bring aspects of their culture here too.</p> <p>Integration – this is when people from different backgrounds mix well together and communicate with each other.</p> <p>Segregation – this is when people only mix with others that are like them.</p>												
<b>Equality</b>	Treating everybody the same. Making sure that everyone has the same opportunities in life.	The Equality Act 2010 makes it illegal to discriminate against people due to their age, sex, sexuality, disability, family status, gender identity, race, religion or marriage. Discrimination happens because of prejudice. It can lead to persecution.		Hitler thought Jews were bad (prejudice) he banned them from social areas (discrimination) he then tortured and murdered them (persecution)										
<b>Community cohesion</b>	Creating a community where there is a sense of belonging for all communities, everyone is valued.	When people's identities clash, this can cause tension. Communities are more likely to be cohesive if people feel respected, safe and happy. Community groups and buildings can help to promote community cohesion by bringing people with different identities together. Segregation can cause more tension. Cohesive communities encourage integration.												