

# TOPIC 2: Families

## LI: How do Families Differ Globally?

### Starter

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. What key term is used to suggest there are lots of different family types in the UK? |  |
| 2. Name three social classes.   |  |
| 3. Give three names for the most common family type.                                    |  |
| 4. What word is used to show that religion is decreasing?                               |  |
| 5. What word is used to describe couples who live together without getting married?     |  |

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1. What key term is used to suggest there are lots of different family types in the UK?	Family Diversity
2. Name three social classes.	Lower, Working, Middle, Upper.
3. Give three names for the most common family type.	Nuclear, Cereal Packet, Conventional, Traditional, Stereotypical
4. What word is used to show that religion is decreasing?	Secularisation
5. What word is used to describe couples who live together without getting married?	Cohabiting

# Learning Intentions

4/5 (All) – Identify a worldwide alternative to a family.

6/7 (Most) – Describe a worldwide alternative to a family.

8/9 (Some) – Explain the advantages and disadvantages of these worldwide alternatives to a family.

Low

High

What is your initial confidence towards the LIs?

# Families – Are they the same everywhere?

Within the UK, we look at a nuclear family and think of it as 'normal'. Yet, around the world, there are some very different options or laws for families.

Read through the three different family styles from across the world and make key notes to help your understanding of each alternative:

- Communes
- Kibbutz
- One-child policy

# Communes

- Very popular in the 60s & 70s. Some still exist today in the USA.
- A commune is a group of people who share living accommodation, possessions, wealth and property.
- Adults tend to have their own room; children share rooms.  
Usually made up of people with similar political or environmental principles.
- Decisions are made as a group and everything is equal – even men and women. All money earned goes into the commune and is split equally for the greater good of the group.

# Kibbutzim

- A kibbutz was first set up by Jewish settlers and now over 2% of Israel live in a kibbutz.
- Members live communally and value equality and cooperation.
- Each family has its own apartment, but meals are eaten in a dining hall with everyone else.
- All children born in the same year are raised and educated together.
- All members take it in turns having responsibilities and doing jobs.



ewish kibbutz, with a central  
building in the middle.



# One-child policy in China

- Government policies on families can differ massively from one country to the next
- In China, between 1979 and 2016, couples who lived in a city were, by law, only allowed to have one child.
- If a couple had a second child, they could be fined, demoted or fired from work.
- Many other countries thought this was very unfair.
- Now, families must still apply to have a child or they could be punished into forced abortion.
- Couples can now request to have two children.

## Research Task

Why did the policy come into place?

Why do you think the policy needed to change?



# Advertising a Global Family Alternative

Choose one of the family differences:

- Communes
- Kibbutz
- One-child policy

Create a poster advertising this family type. Consider:

- The benefits of this family style
- Who may want you to have this family type (one-child policy will have come from the government and be very strict!)

## Other global family differences?

You have read about the three key different family styles around the world... But there are many different styles of living in the world.

From African tribes, to gypsies.

Find one unusual alternative to family life and make notes on what makes it so different to typical UK family life.

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### Consolidation

What is one positive/negative to each of the global alternatives?

- Communes
- Kibbutz
- One-child policy