Theory / Explanation

ID9.2A – Who am I?	ID9.2B – Humankind: All Equal; All Different
Identity is what makes you you. It includes your name, culture, language, gender, personality, beliefs, and more. Identity is fluid — it can change over time as we grow and explore who we are.	Even though everyone is different, we all deserve equal respect and rights. Media sometimes shows biased stories that don't treat people fairly. We need to think critically about what we see.

ID9.2C – Challenging Prejudice and Discrimination

Society often has systems that benefit some and harm others — even without realizing it. These ideas are called unquestioned norms (e.g., men should lead, rich = better). Our job is to challenge unfair structures and treat others with empathy, awareness, and an open mind.

Real-Life Study Cases

☐ Case Study 1: Malala Yousafzai's Fight for Education	☐ Case Study 2: George Floyd and the Black Lives Matter Movement
Malala is a Pakistani girl who spoke out for girls' right to education when the Taliban banned girls from going to school. She was attacked, but survived and became the youngest person to win the Nobel Peace Prize.	George Floyd, a Black man in the U.S., died after a police officer knelt on his neck during an arrest. His death sparked protests worldwide against racism and police brutality, leading to the rise of #BlackLivesMatter.

☐ Case Study 3: Greta Thunberg and Youth Activism

Greta, a teen from Sweden with autism, started protesting climate inaction. Many criticized her, but she used her voice to inspire millions of youth to fight for the planet.

Vocabulary List

Idendity	Who someone is (name, background, beliefs, etc.)
Diversity	The fact that people are different in many ways
Perspective	A person's point of view
Positionality	How your identity affects how you see the world
Projection	Putting your feelings or beliefs onto others
Discrimination	Treating someone unfairly because of their identity
Autism	A brain condition that affects how people interact and communicate
Society	A group of people living together in a community
Prejudice	A negative opinion formed without knowing the person
Empathy	The ability to understand how others feel
Structure	The way something is built or organized (like rules in school)
System	A group of connected parts (e.g. laws, institutions)
Judgement	An opinion or decision, sometimes unfair or too fast
Non-Judgemental	Not quickly judging others; open to understanding
Open-Minded	Willing to consider different ideas and views
Stereotype	A fixed and oversimplified image of a group (often untrue)
Awareness	Knowing and understanding what's happening
Acceptance	Willingness to include and respect differences

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Published 14th July, 2025.
Last updated 14th July, 2025.

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