

Key Learning Objectives:
By the end of this unit I will:

- Be able to show an understanding of the influence of religion on individuals, communities and societies
- Be able to support my responses using appropriate knowledge and understanding of key sources of wisdom
- Be able to show an understanding of different perspectives

How will my LEARNING be assessed?

- Regular recap quizzes
- GCSE style questions

How can parents support my LEARNING?

- Ask me to explain what I have learned and what I need to do to work well in lessons
- Discuss topical issues relating to religion today
- Encourage me to review my RE work regularly
- Remind me of the relevance of RE skills in work and life in general

Key Facts to LEARN:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was written in 1948 by the United Nations, three years after the end of World War Two.

M.K. Gandhi's personal convictions:

- everyone has a role in society, and it's important that that role is fulfilled
- everyone has a soul, and all our souls are joined together, and with Brahman, the ultimate reality or divine spirit, or God.
- everyone is of equal value and should be treated well.

Gandhi campaigned for rights non-violently.

Martin Luther King's personal convictions:

- every person should have equal opportunities regardless of their race, religion or gender
- every person is equal because all people are made in God's image

King campaigned for rights and against segregation laws non-violently.

The UK's Human Rights Act came into effect in 2000. It combines previous laws covering human rights and gives new rules about human rights.

Links/Extension opportunities:

truetube.co.uk – pupils and parents can register as a guest and access a variety of resources including tours of places for worship and interview with religious believers.

<http://padlet.com/jpomfret/re> (password 'wearde') - this is aimed at GCSE pupils, but will really help all pupils with their subject knowledge and give them an insight into what they could explore further up the school.

Key Terminology:

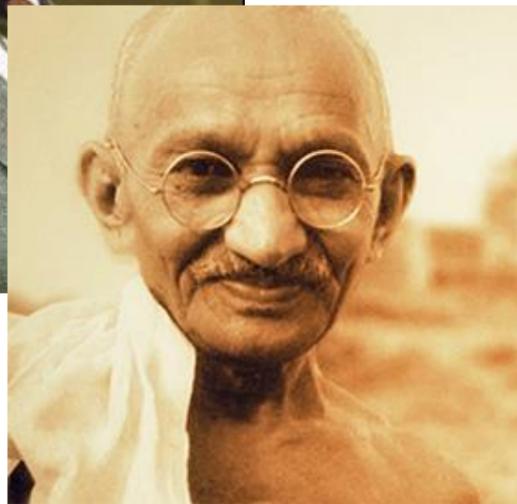
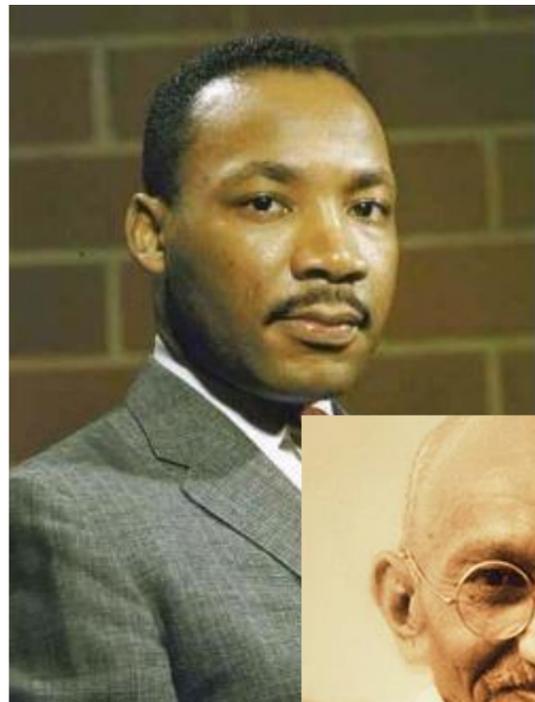
segregation	When different groups (of people) are kept apart	responsibility	An action or duty someone is expected to carry out
satyagraha	"soul force" or "truth force"	forgiveness	To stop blaming or being angry with someone for something that person has done, or not punish them for something
agape	Selfless love for others	sin	An act that goes against God or the state of the world because of Adam and Eve's (or humanity's) original sin
ahimsa	Non-harming or non-violence		
rights	Things someone is entitled to do or have without being challenged		

Area	Content
Human Rights	What do we mean by "human rights"? The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and what it means. How do we help everyone get their rights?
Why do people protest?	How do people get what they want? Which are the best and worst ways to get what you want? What could a Christian approach be?
Civil Rights in the USA	What did the law mean in some parts of the USA in the last century? What did Martin Luther King do and why?
The life of Gandhi	What did the law mean in South Africa and India in the last century? What is the caste system? What did M.K. Gandhi do and why?

Key people/ groups	
The United Nations	A collection of representatives from most of the countries of the world, that tries to resolve issues between countries and help countries tackle challenges.
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.	A Christian who campaigned peacefully for human rights in the USA. He based his actions on Christian ideas of humankind as God's family.
M.K. Gandhi	A Hindu who campaigned peacefully for the rights of Indians in South Africa, the rights of Dalits in India and the independence of India from the British empire. He based much of his actions on Hindu ideas of non-violence and a universal "soul".
Dalits/ Untouchables	A group in Indian society who were discriminated against and treated as "outcastes".
Jesus of Nazareth	Jesus challenged the leaders of his community by associating with people thought to be "low" and "unclean". One of his messages was that everyone is of equal value and should be treated well regardless of their background.

Vocabulary
faith
atman
Brahman
boycott
apartheid
equality
peace
believe
belief
righteous
right
wrong
sin
Hindu
Christian
conviction
justice
just
unjust
discrimination
prejudice

Contexts
In the mid-20 th Century, some states in the USA had laws which kept people of different races apart (segregation) and discriminated against non-white people.
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was a result of governments wanting to ensure that the abuses people suffered during World War Two never happened again.
Gandhi's view of how society should work came from his upbringing in India; everyone had a place, and some people had a "higher" position than others. So, when he first worked in South Africa, he supported apartheid (segregation).
Today, Indians' views are split over Gandhi. Many love him because of the work he did for civil rights and India's independence. Others dislike him because they feel he tried to stop Dalits having their own voice heard and failed to keep India as one country when the British left.
The UK's government approved the European Convention on Human Rights (the European version of the UDHR) in 1951. It passed the Human Rights Act in 1998, one of the last places in Europe to pass such a law.



1. We are all born free with equal rights	2. We have a right to be free from discrimination	3. We have a right to live in freedom and safety	4. We have a right to be free from slavery	5. We have a right to be free from torture or degrading treatment	6. We have a right to be treated fairly by the law
7. We have a right to equal protection under the law	8. We have a right to seek justice when our rights are	9. We have a right to be free from unfair imprisonment or exile	10. We have a right to fair public hearings	11. We have a right to be considered innocent until proven guilty	12. We have a right to privacy & freedom from attacks against our reputation
13. We have a right to free	14. We have a right to protection in other countries from persecution	15. We have a right to belong to a country	16. We have a right to get married	17. We have a right to own things	18. We have a right to our own thoughts and religion
19. We have a right to think and say what we want	20. We have a right to gather peacefully	21. We have a right to take part in government and elections	22. We have a right to a social safety net	23. We have a right to work and join trade unions	24. We have a right to rest and play
25. We have a right to health, food, clothing, and housing	26. We have a right to education	27. We have a right to enjoy the arts and sciences	28. We have a right to enjoy a free and fair	29. We have a responsibility to our COMMUNITY	30. No one can take away our human rights