



Year 8 - Citizenship - Rotation 2 - Human Rights

Taxation	Money that we pay Government which is used to benefit society eg taxes pay for the NHS, Fire service etc...
Equality Act	The law that protects and bans discrimination in a range of characteristics age, disability, religious beliefs etc... in public life.
Discrimination	Discrimination means treating some people often less favourably from others.
Human rights	Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death. In the UK they are protected in law.
Conflict	Conflict is serious disagreement and argument about something important. If two people or groups are in conflict, they have had a serious disagreement or argument and have not yet reached agreement.
Attitudes	An opinion towards something. This may be positive or negative. We have the right to express our view.
Campaigning	Working in an organised and active way towards a particular goal, typically a political or social one.

Taxation

Taxation is compulsory and it is added to items that we purchase and is also taken from employee's wages by government. Taxation is used to fund government expenditure eg to pay for schools and social services, pensions and transport amongst other things.

Equality Act

The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act, making the law easier to understand and strengthening protection in some situations.

Discrimination

Discrimination is to treat a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their race, gender, sexuality, etc...

Human Rights

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more.

Conflict

Human rights violations are often a result of serious conflict (disagreement and an abuse of power). Political tension that precedes armed conflict can lead to human right abuses within a state. Violent conflict is often accompanied by widespread violations and abuses of human rights. Conflict resolution by negotiation and compromise can help reduce the tension if all parties are responsive.

Key skills



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Equality and Human Rights Commission

Equality for all

We will use a range of suitable website to gather information, case studies and advice from.



Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch investigates and reports on abuses happening in all corners of the world.

Taking it Further :

Amnesty International <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/>

Liberty Human Rights <https://www.libertyhumanrights.org.uk/your-rights/the-human-rights-act/>

Citizens Advice <https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/law-and-courts/civil-rights/human-rights/what-are-human-rights/>

Childline <https://www.childline.org.uk/info-advice/bullying-abuse-safety/your-rights/your-rights/>

Learning Checklist

- I understand the term taxation and know why we pay tax
- I know the importance of equality and law to tackle discrimination
- I understand why the Equality Act is important
- I know that Human Rights belong to everyone and are important to live and grow
- I realise that our rights might be limited and restricted at times
- I understand that our attitudes can be affected by external factors
- I can appreciate the benefits of equality in society
- I can identify campaign methods