

Phase: 5/6	Subject: RE	Focus: Justice and Freedom	Term: Autumn
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What I should already know?

The words justice and freedom.
 To explain what you understand freedom/justice to mean.
 To know that not everybody experiences freedom all the time.
 Some important figures from different non-violent freedom movements such as Martin Luther King Jr.

Vocabulary

Freedom	The power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants
Justice	The principle that people receive that which they deserve
Religion	A particular system of faith and worship
Religious	Relating to or believing in a religion
Judeo-Christian	A term used to group Judaism and Christianity together due to their shared Biblical history i.e. The Old Testament/Torah and the fact that Christianity has its roots in Judaism
Fairness	Impartial and just treatment or behaviour without favouritism or discrimination
Reasonable	Having sound judgement; fair and sensible
Concept	An abstract idea
Human Rights	A right which is believed to belong to every person
United Nations	An intergovernmental organization that aims to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations
UN Charter of the Rights of Children	A legally-binding international agreement setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of every child
Non-violent protest	The act of expressing political disapproval through a statement or action without the use of violence

By the end of the unit I should be able to ...

- Explain the different religious concepts of freedom and justice, and give examples;
- State the role of religious beliefs and how they have influenced the human rights and nonviolent protest movements;

Knowledge

Key Religious Stories—The story of Moses

Who is Moses?
 Moses is an important prophet in Judaism, he is credited with writing the first 5 books of the Torah (the Jewish holy book/scriptures which is shared by Judaism and Christianity). The story of Moses' life is found in the book of Exodus in the Bible. Moses was born in Egypt, he was a Hebrew which meant he was Jewish but as a child he was brought up by the Egyptian royal family. Moses was the leader of the Hebrews and he led them out of slavery in Egypt to freedom in the 'Promised Land'. Moses is an important figure in both Judeo-Christian traditions.



Key Religious Stories—The Adulterous Woman

This story comes from the Christian New Testament in the Bible. It features Jesus and some Jewish religious leaders as well as the woman caught in adultery.
Who is Jesus?
 Jesus of Nazareth is the central figure and founder of Christianity. He is believed by Christians to be the Son of God. Stories about his life and ministry (work) are found in the New Testament. In these stories he often shows a particular concern for the welfare of vulnerable people, such as in the story of the Adulterous Woman.
 At the time of Jesus' life Israel was a patriarchal society, this means that men were in charge and made the laws. Women did not have equal status to men and they were considered to be the property of men. A woman first belonged to her father and then to her husband if she got married. If a woman was caught cheating on her husband this was a criminal offense and the punishment was death. Jesus was a radical thinker for his time as he challenged this traditional treatment and view of women.



Key Religious Stories—King Solomon

Who is King Solomon?
 Solomon was a Jewish king found in the Old Testament. He was the son of King David and ruled over the United Kingdom of Israel. He built the first Temple of Jerusalem and is respected in Judaism and Christianity for his wisdom.



Important Organisations—The United Nations or UN

The traumatic events of the Second World War brought home that human rights are not always universally respected. The extermination of almost 17 million people during the Holocaust, including 6 million Jews, horrified the entire world. After the war, governments worldwide made a concerted effort to foster international peace and prevent conflict. This resulted in the establishment of the United Nations in June 1945.



Important Documents—The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

On 10 December 1948, the General Assembly of the United Nations announced the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) - A list of 30 rights and freedoms that belong to all of us. Seven decades on and the rights they included continue to form the basis for all international human rights law.



Important Documents—UN Charter of the Rights of Children

In 1989 world leaders came together and made a historic commitment to the world's children. They made a promise to every child to protect and fulfil their rights, by adopting an international legal framework - the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Contained in this treaty is a profound idea: that children are not just objects who belong to their parents and for whom decisions are made, or adults in training. Rather, they are human beings and individuals with their own rights.



<u>Question 1:</u> What does the word freedom mean?
<u>Start of unit</u>
<u>End of Unit</u>
<u>Don't know</u>



<u>Question 5</u> Write an example of someone being treated unfairly.
<u>Start of Unit</u>
<u>End of Unit</u>
<u>Don't know</u>

<u>Question 2:</u> Can you write a definition for the word Justice?
<u>Start of unit</u>
<u>End of Unit</u>
<u>Don't know</u>

<u>Question 6:</u> How do religious beliefs influence ideas about human rights today?
<u>Start of unit</u>
<u>End of Unit</u>
<u>Don't know</u>

<u>Question 3:</u> Can you give an example of someone who hasn't got freedom?
<u>Start of unit</u>
<u>End of Unit</u>
<u>Don't know</u>

<u>What I would like to find out?</u>

<u>Question 4:</u> Can you think of a famous person who was inspired by their religious beliefs to campaign for the freedom of a group of oppressed people?
<u>Start of Unit</u>
<u>End of Unit</u>
<u>Don't know</u>

<u>Answers to my questions...</u>