Year 9 - Worldviews - What is our social responsibility?

Key Words	
Deterrence	Aim of punishment; the threat of punishment to put a person off committing crime.
Death Penalty	Capital punishment; the execution of a criminal for a crime they have committed.
Discrimination	To treat someone differently based on prejudice.
Human rights	The rights a person should be entitled to simply because they are a human being.
Social Justice	When society treats people fairly whether they are poor or wealthy and to protect their human rights.
Just war	Set of rules for fighting a war in a way believed to be justified and acceptable to God.
Nuclear weapons	A weapon of mass destruction which causes widespread damage and loss of life.
Pacifism	Belief that all violence is wrong.
Positive discrimination	Favouring a person or group to correct past discrimination.
Poverty	A lack of basic essentials for living.
Prejudice	Prejudging someone based on a characteristic they have, eg their sexuality or ethnicity.
Reformation	Aim of punishment; helping the criminal change their behaviour for the better.
Retribution	Aim of punishment; getting the criminal back for their crimes.
Sanctity of Life	Belief life is special because it's created by God.

1. What is social Justice and Human Rights?

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION of Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) started in 1948 after WWII. The UK has the Human Rights Act which was written in 1998 but in action from 2000.
There are 30 articles of Human rights such as:
1) **All Humans** are born **free** and **equal.**
2) **Everyone** is entitled to the rights in this declaration **without discrimination.**
11) **Everyone** has the right to be presumed **innocent until proven guilty.**
18) **Everyone** has the **freedom** of **Religious belief, conscience** and **thoughts.**

2. What is prejudice and discrimination?

Different types of discrimination: racism, sexism, ageism, islamophobia, homophobia, based on disability.
Teachings: all religions and Humanism teach the 'Golden Rule': To treat others the way you would want to be treated. **Examples:** Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu & Trevor Huddleston in South Africa against apartheid. Norway—an invitation to tea.

3. Can poverty ever be solved?

Types of poverty: *Absolute* - living on less than $1.90 a day. *Relative* - unable to afford most things in the country you live in.
Causes of poverty: Unemployment, low pay, lack of education, homelessness, social class.
Responses: Stewardship—we have a responsibility to look after others. Christian charities such as **CAFOD**, **Tear Fund** and **Christian Aid** send resources like food an medicine to those in greatest need.

4. Is it ever acceptable to break a law?

Reasons **not** to break a law:	Reasons **to** break a law:	Religious believers may say that it is o to break unjust laws in the name of social justice and God. E.g. Qur'an - 'fight oppression'.
~ Safety and protecting others. ~ Keep a peaceful society. ~ Respect authority. ~ Agree with the law.	~ For safety - e.g. false papers to leave a dangerous country. ~ Fight against a government that is mistreating its people. ~ Stealing food to be able to eat.	Others believe that it is never acceptable to break laws. We should listen to our conscience.

5. Should we use the death penalty?

☑**Christian -** "Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed" (Genesis 9:6)
☑**Secular -** Society can be free of its most dangerous people.
☒**Christian** - Christians believe life in the Sanctity of Life the idea that only God has the right to take life.
☒**Secular -** There have been many occasions of innocent people wrongfully killed.

6. Is war ever acceptable?

Just War
-Declared lawfully
-Last resort
-Right intention
-Chance of success
-Just cause
-Reasonable force.

Reasons for war: greed, retaliation, self-defence
☑**Christian -** St Paul taught: "Therefore, it is necessary to submit to the authorities, not only because of possible punishment but also as a matter of conscience." Romans 13:5
☒**Christian -** Jesus taught: "Blessed are the peacemakers for they will be called the children of God." Matthew 5.9
Quakers - are a pacifist group of Christians against all war & violence.

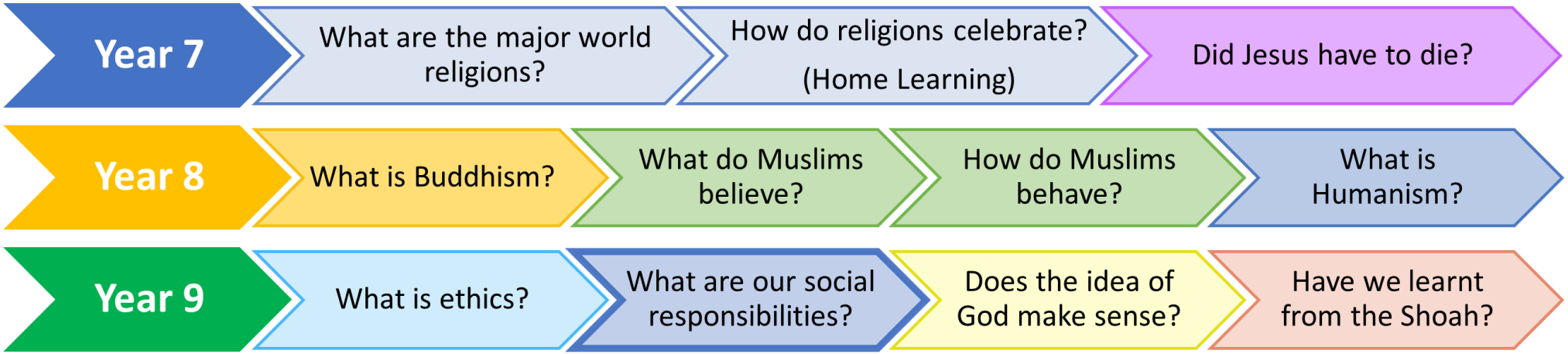
7. Has medicine gone too far?

Many believe in the 'Sanctity of Life'.
- Some believe that medicine has gone too far and that we are going against the decisions of God.
- Others accept medical advances as part of Gods plan, God wants us use medicine to help others.
- Often there is difficulty in deciding who should have an organ transplant.

Year 9– Worldviews—What are our social responsibilities?

AIM: This unit of work is to get you thinking about what responsibility we have to our society. We look at our Human Rights and what social justice is before deciding what responsibilities we have to others, if any.

You will compare these beliefs to those you have already studied: You will be applying learning from previous units applying beliefs about what some believe to be ethically right and wrong from the **'What is ethics unit?'** as well as revisiting **Christian, Muslim, Buddhist** and **Humanist** ideas that you have previously looked at.



This knowledge organiser gives you the basic information for this unit. There are different ways that you can use your knowledge organiser - **you should not just copy from the knowledge organiser.**

Below are a range of activities you could do, you do not need to do them all. Select the things that you think will help you remember the information. Don't worry if one doesn't work, try a different way until you find an activity that works for you. Some activities are harder than others, chose one that challenges you, if you find one too hard try a different one.

- Use the 'Look, cover, write and check' strategy.
  - **Look:** Look at and read a section for a few minutes.
  - **Cover:** Cover that section/put away the sheet.
  - **Write:** Write anything you can remember from what you just read.
  - **Check:** Check what you have written then correct/add in anything missing.
  - **Repeat:** Repeat this with each section until you can remember it all.
- Write a basic recall quizzing questions. Leave it overnight and try to answer them the next day.
- Write yourself or a partner some quiz questions. Quiz each other or swop your questions to see if you can answer each other's questions.
- Write a letter/blog/article to someone explaining a key idea or concept.
- Get your parents/carers to test you.
- Create mind maps or flashcards.
- Create fact files for each key area.
- Summarise each section in your own words.
- Get sticky with your learning: write out key points from the KO as you read over it on post-it notes.
- Write your own challenging questions using the command words below then, write an answer for these questions.
  - **explain** (say why/how something is done)
  - **compare** (what do two or more things have in common/ different),
  - **evaluate** (weigh up positives and negatives, arguments for and against).
- Draw images and annotate/label them with extra information.
- Put the key words from your KO into new sentences.
- Give yourself spelling tests or keyword definition tests.
- Think about the big picture – why is knowing specific information important to you/other people/society/companies/science/technology?
- Think about the big picture – are there any links in the content on your KO to anything that you have watched on TV, read about or heard in the news?