

Keywords and important definitions

prejudice – to prejudge without evidence

discrimination – actions to exclude to treat badly due to a protected characteristic

UNDHR – the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/what-are-human-rights>

suffragette – Someone who militantly campaigned for women's right to vote

legislation – written down laws of a nation

denomination – a subgroup of a religion with slightly different practices or teachings (e.g. Anglican/Baptist)

Eucharist – the church service that represents the sharing of wine and bread, like Jesus did at the Last Supper <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SigoALSS1R8>

bishop – a senior priest in the Christian church

Libby Lane – the first female bishop in the Church of England – appointed as Bishop of Chester in 2014

conservative – someone who prefers the traditional ways and is reluctant to change (e.g. Father John Caster)

'All one in Christ Jesus' – a quote from the Bible in St Paul's Letter to the Galatians suggesting that God sees everyone as the same (all one) and therefore, equal

hijab – a headscarf traditionally worn by Muslim women. It is not specifically a symbol of oppression. In many religions, people choose to cover their heads when outside the home

Qur'an – the Islamic holy book. The holy book of Muslims
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nw6mibx-cec>

segregation – to be separated (e.g. man and women separated in the place of worship for prayer)

polygamy – the practice of having more than one spouse (e.g. more than one husband or wife)

controversial – there is disagreement about the topic/issue

protected characteristic – a characteristic by which it is illegal to be discriminated against in the UK

homosexuality – having intimate relationships with someone of the same biological sex

heterosexuality – having intimate relationships with someone of the opposite biological sex

LGBTQ+ – lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (questioning)

Religion, Justice and Equality Knowledge Organiser

Year 8, Term 1 & 2

Protected Characteristics: these are the grounds by which people cannot be discriminated against. If they are (in the UK), they are being treated illegally.



Watch this video to find out more about the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (scan the QR code)



Gender Equality Timeline Answers

	1918	The Suffragettes, who campaigned for women to have the vote, succeed in getting votes for all women over 30. A decade later, women over 21 could vote.
	1919	The first female MP (Nancy Astor) is elected to parliament.
	1967	The contraceptive pill becomes available. This gives women more control over their fertility.
	1970	The Equal Pay Act says women should not be paid less than men for doing the same job.
	1975	The Sex Discrimination Act made it illegal to discriminate against women at work.
	1979	Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister of Britain.

Complete the Seneca revision to prepare more fully for your assessment:

<https://app.senecalearning.com/classroom/course/0a55d96-1560-4bad-998d-2b5ce793a5e9/assignments>

There is contradiction in the Bible (two points of view) about whether **Christianity** should or should not have **gender equality**

There is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither slave nor free, nor is there male and female, for you are all one in Christ Jesus.

(Saint Paul's letter to the Galatians 3: 28)

Many women were there, watching from a distance. They had followed Jesus from Galilee to care for his needs. Among them were Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James and Joseph, and the mother of Zebedee's sons.

(Matthew 27: 55)

Veiling: A veil is an article of clothing or hanging cloth that is intended to cover some part of the head or face, or an object of some significance. Veiling has a long history in European, Asian, and African societies. The practice has been prominent in different forms in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.

While gender equality can be controversial in Islam, the wearing of the hijab is **not necessarily** a symbol of oppression

What is **homophobia**? Watch this video clip to find out more
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/av/36531375>

What is the 'Pride Flag'?
What do the colours mean?



Headgear worn by Muslim women

BURQA - Full veil traditionally worn by Pashtuns in Afghanistan - Covers the head and the body and has a grill which hides the eyes - Enforced by the Taliban fighting US forces in Afghanistan	NIQAB - A veil that entirely covers a person, including the mouth and the nose - It has a small opening for the eyes - It's use is widespread through the influence of Wahabi Islam, especially in urban environments	HIJAB - A Hijab is a headscarf, not a veil. - Hides the hair, ears and neck - Only the oval shape of the face is visible - Widespread use in the Muslim world. Championed by the Muslim Brotherhood	CHADOR - Traditional garment worn by women in Iran and Afghanistan - Full cloak that covers the body and the hair, open at the front - Not obligatory in Islamic countries, unlike the veil.

Homosexuality is a controversial topic in Christianity.

In the Church of England, there has been a divide in recent years over homosexuality.

Some members of this church feel homosexuality is acceptable; 'So God created human beings in his own image. In the image of God He created them (Genesis 1:27) and that Christian's should treat ALL people respectfully and with compassion; 'You shall love your neighbour as yourself' (Mark 12:13)

Others, however, are uncomfortable with Church of England ministers being openly gay and suggest that homosexual relationships is not what God has intended; 'As for you, be fruitful in number and multiply on each and increase upon it (Genesis 9:7)