



## Historical Discrimination

Holocaust 1941—1945	<b>Six million</b> Jewish men, women and children were killed in ghettos, mass-shootings, concentration camps and extermination camps.
South African Apartheid 1948—1991	<b>Apartheid</b> officially became a way of life in <b>South Africa</b> in 1948, when the Afrikaner National Party came into power after heavily promoting the separation of different races. All South Africans over the age of 16 were required to carry racial identification cards. The South African authorities killed hundreds of black students who were peacefully protesting the apartheid in 1976.
Cambodian Genocide 1975 - 1979	Under the leadership of Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge seized power in April 1975. Around <b>2 million</b> people were killed. You could be shot for knowing a foreign language, wearing glasses, laughing or crying. One Khmer Rouge slogan was ' <i>To spare you is no profit, to destroy you is no loss.</i> '

## Laws in the UK

Sex Discrimination Act 1975	<b>This law</b> protected men and women from <b>discrimination</b> on the grounds of <b>sex</b> or marital status. It focused on employment, training, education and harassment.
Race Relations 1976	The <b>Race Relations Act 1976</b> makes fresh provision with respect to discrimination on <b>racial</b> grounds and <b>relations</b> between people of different <b>racial</b> groups.
Disability Discrimination Act 1995	This law ensures employers and service providers to make reasonable adjustments for people with <b>disabilities</b> to help them to overcome barriers they may face in gaining and remaining in employment . E.G Ramps for wheelchairs
Equality Act 2010	This law combined all the laws above together—Legally protecting people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.

## Key Terms

Justice	being fair, treating people fairly
Injustice	being unfair, treating people unfairly
Human Rights	a right which is believed to belong to every person.
United Nations	The <b>United Nations</b> (UN) is an international organization formed in 1945 to increase political and economic cooperation among its member countries
Prejudice	Prejudging someone
Stereotype	a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing
Discrimination	Treating someone differently based on their gender, race, ethnicity, religion etc..
Genocide	the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.
Holocaust	The Holocaust was the attempt by the Nazis and their collaborators to murder all the Jews in Europe.
Segregation	the action or state of setting someone or something apart from others.
Equality	Treating people the same
Gender Equality	Treating people equally regardless of their gender
Sexism	Treating people e differently based on their gender
Racism	Treating people e differently based on their race

## Human Rights

**What are Human Rights?**

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person in the world, from birth until death. They apply regardless of **where you are from, what you believe or how you choose to live your life.**

They can never be taken away, although they can sometimes be restricted – for example if a person breaks the law, or in the interests of national security. These basic rights are based on shared values like **dignity, fairness, equality, respect** and **independence.**

**Why do we have Human Rights?**

Human rights are relevant to all of us, not just those who face repression or mistreatment.

- They protect you in many areas of your day-to-day life, including:
- your right to have and express your own opinions
  - your right to an education
  - your right to a private and family life
  - your right not to be mistreated or wrongly punished by the state

### Examples of the Human Right Articles

<b>Article 1</b>	Right to Equality
<b>Article 2</b>	Freedom from Discrimination
<b>Article 3</b>	Right to Life, Liberty, Personal Security
<b>Article 4</b>	Freedom from Slavery
<b>Article 5</b>	Right to adequate standard of living
<b>Article 6</b>	Right to Marriage and Family
<b>Article 7</b>	Freedom of Belief and Religion
<b>Article 8</b>	Right to Free Movement in and out of the Country
<b>Article 9</b>	Freedom of Opinion
<b>Article 10</b>	Right to Education