

1: Key words	2: Human Rights	3: SoWAs promoting justice & human rights
<p><b>Justice</b>– fair treatment and fair punishment</p> <p><b>Just</b>-based on or behaving according to what is morally right and fair.</p> <p><b>Injustice</b>– being unjust/ unfair</p> <p><b>Violation</b>– a breach / breaks the law</p> <p><b>Prejudice</b>– judging people by the way they look (attitude)</p> <p><b>Discrimination</b>-treating people different e.g. sexism, racism</p> <p><b>Agape</b>– Christian selfless love</p> <p><b>Sanctity of Life</b>- the belief that all human life is special and God-given</p> <p><b>Equality</b>- the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities</p> <p><b>Human Rights</b>-a right which is believed to belong to every person</p> <p><b>Democracy</b>– Where the people choose their government</p> <p><b>Parliament</b>-the group of (usually) elected politicians or other people who make the laws for their country:</p>	<p>Every person is entitled to “<b>human rights</b>”.</p> <p>They are “rights” because they are things you are allowed to be, to do or to have. These rights are there for your <b>protection</b> against people who might want to harm or hurt you. They are also there to help us get along with each other and live in <b>peace</b>. When human rights are not well known by people, when they are not protected, abuses such as discrimination, intolerance, injustice, oppression and slavery can arise. They were created because of atrocities—cruel act (The Holocaust) and enormous loss of life during World War II, the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights was signed in 1948 to provide a common understanding of what everyone’s rights are. It forms the basis for a <b>world built on freedom, justice and peace</b>. Examples of our rights include:</p> <p><b>Right to life    Freedom from discrimination    Right to equality</b>  <b>Right to participate in government and free elections</b>  <b>Right to asylum    Freedom from slavery &amp; torture</b>  <b>Freedom of belief &amp; religion</b></p>	<p>The Parable of the Good Samaritan– “<b>Love your neighbour as you love yourself.</b>”</p> <p>Golden Rule– “<b>Treat others like you want to be treated.</b>”</p> <p>The Bible teaches justice because “<b>God is just.</b>”</p> <p>Stewardship- “<b>Rule over the birds of the sky, the fish of the sea...</b>”</p> <p>Sanctity of Life- “<b>So God created humans in his image.</b>”</p> <p>The Parable of the Sheep and Goats -”<b>Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me.</b>”</p>
4: Parliament & Laws	5: Islam & Justice	6: Human Rights & conflict with religious beliefs
<p><b>Laws</b> are made by the politicians we elect democratically – we may not agree with the law but there are democratic opportunities to change it. <b>The United Kingdom is a democracy.</b> In the UK there are too many people to all discuss all the decisions about how the country is run. Therefore <b>representatives</b> are elected to make decisions. Representatives include Members of <b>Parliament</b> (MPs), Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs) and local councillors. The UK Parliament has three parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-<b>The Crown, i.e. the Queen</b> - Head of State, approves laws</li> <li>-<b>The House of Lords</b> - Check proposed laws, make amendments</li> <li>-<b>The House of Commons</b> - Debate proposals and make law</li> </ul> <p>The Prime Minister (PM) is the head of the UK Government. usually the leader of the largest party in a government or the leader of the party who wins an election.</p>	<p>Muslims believe in the <b>sanctity of life</b> and therefore they do not think anybody has the right to disrespect human life.</p> <p>Justice is an important teaching in Islam. The Qur'an teaches Muslims to: “<b>Stand out firmly for justice...</b>” &amp; “<b>Allah commands justice</b>”. Islamic law sets out how Muslims should behave in order to live the life that Allah intends them to live, in harmony with others and their environment. If a person breaks a law it is seen as going against the principles and rulings set by the Qur'an. Most Muslims believe that if a person commits a crime they should be punished by law, but they will also have to answer to Allah on the Day of Judgement.</p> <p>One of the Five Pillars of Islam is zakah, which requires all Muslims to give away a percentage of their wealth to help the poor, to ensure a level of justice and equality.</p>	<p>Most Christians &amp; Muslims will try to do all they can to promote human rights. Martin Luther King was motivated by his Christian beliefs to work for social change in the USA. He said “<b>Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.</b>” and “<b>On the parable of the Good Samaritan: 'I imagine that the first question the priest and Levite asked was: 'If I stop to help this man, what will happen to me?' But by the very nature of his concern, the good Samaritan reversed the question: 'If I do not stop to help this man, what will happen to him?'</b>”</p> <p>Religious people value the right to religious expression . This refers to the different ways that people choose to express their religion to others. However, some do not agree with all human rights as it may cause conflict with their religious beliefs. For example there might also be problems for the Catholic Church if a Catholic woman who wanted to be a priest used human rights laws against the Catholic Church . Some Christians &amp; Muslims might be against the right to form civil partnerships/ homosexual marriage because they believe that homosexuality is against God’s will.</p>