

Year 8 RE & Citizenship – Prejudice & Discrimination

Game Changer: 'I can interpret and evaluate a range of ideas and assess how they have impacted the world around me.'

This unit aims to support you in developing your understanding of The Equality Act 2010 and its impact on society. I will be able to think critically about religious views towards prejudice and discrimination.

Prejudice	preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience
Discrimination	unfair treatment of people and groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, age or sexual orientation.
Racism	when a person is treated worse, excluded, disadvantaged, harassed, bullied, humiliated or degraded because of their race or ethnicity.
Homophobia	a hatred of or prejudice against gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender people.
Equality	a situation in which. are all treated fairly and have the same opportunities

The Equality Act (2010)

The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act, making the law easier to understand.

It means that discrimination or unfair treatment on the basis of certain personal characteristics, such as age, is now against the law in almost all cases.

Protected Characteristics

Under the Equality Act, there are nine protected characteristics:

- age.
- disability.
- gender reassignment.
- marriage and civil partnership.
- pregnancy and maternity.
- race.
- religion or belief.
- sex.

The Golden Rule

The golden rule is a philosophy for leading one's life that suggests that other people should be treated fairly and with respect. Essentially, people act for the good of others, because they would like to be treated in the same way.

This golden rule can be seen as a teaching in all major religions, all believe that people should treat each other in the same way that they would want to be treated. The wording might differ but the idea remains the same.

You could use this teaching to show why religious believers would be against any form of discrimination.

Extremism

The holding political or religious views that most people see as unacceptable. Extremism is defined by the UK government as: vocal or active opposition to fundamental British values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of different faiths and beliefs.

Find out more:

BBC
Bitesize:



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Contextualise

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GAME
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