

Year: 10
Term: 1a
Topic: Rights and Responsibilities

Key Human Rights in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights 1948 **W5:**

We Are All Born Free & Equal.

We are all born free. We all have our own thoughts and ideas. We should all be treated in the same way.

Don't Discriminate.

These rights belong to everybody, whatever our differences.

The Right to Life.

We all have the right to life, and to live in freedom and safety.

No Slavery.

Nobody has any right to make us a slave. We cannot make anyone our slave.

No Torture.

Nobody has any right to hurt us or to torture us.

You Have Rights No Matter Where You Go.

I am a person just like you!

Core Text:

Citizenship Studies OCR GCSE 9-1;
Steve Johnson & Graeme Roffe;
Hodder Education

Key Words:

Moral Rights W1	Rights to be treated well by others e.g. right to given a good standard of education.	W1 Rights of representation	Everyone has the right to legal representation in criminal procedures including court.
Legal Rights	Rights of access to basic requirements e.g. right to education.	Liberty / Freedom	Right not to be detained and deprived of liberty, unless it is within the law and the correct legal procedures.
Moral Responsibilities / Duties	Expectation that you will perform certain actions e.g. completing homework.	Equality	People should be treated fairly and without discrimination.
Legal Responsibilities / Duties	Expectation that you will perform certain acts under the law e.g. attend school.	Political Rights	Protects individuals' freedom from infringement by governments. Ensures one's ability to participate in the civil and political life of the society.
Human Right	Fundamental rights that apply to all human beings e.g. right to a religion.	Rule of Law	Everyone has to obey the law, even wealthy and privileged people such as kings and queens.
Magna Carta	Formed in 1215 by King John, it established the rule of law and other important human rights issues such as right to a fair trial.	Criminal Responsibility	People are held accountable for going against the law of a country at a particular age.
UNDHR	The most widely recognised set of human rights agreed by the United Nations (International Organisation).	Trade Union	An organisation of workers who join together to achieve common aims such as better pay and conditions.
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights is a set of rights that European countries will observe.	Employer' Association	An organisation that employers can join for advice and support.
HRA	Human Rights 1998 secures the rights of UK citizens.	Pressure Group	A group of people who share similar views on an issue and who advocate their case to elected representatives.

Key Dates W2:

622 CE - Constitution of Medina.
1215 – Magna Carta.
1791 – United States Bill of Rights.
1836 – Defendants have the right to legal representation in British courts.
1948 – The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.
1950 - European Convention on Human Rights.
1961 – Amnesty International was founded.
1990 – United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
1998 – Human Rights Act.
2009 - Criminal responsibility was increased to 12 in Scotland in 2009.
2010 – Equalities Act.

Key Facts W4:

Everyone has the right to be treated fairly under the law of their country but they must also observe their responsibility to treat others fairly – this is a reciprocal agreement e.g. right to be treated fairly by the police but you must also treat them fairly.

Criminal age of responsibility is 10 in Britain. In other countries the age of criminal responsibility varies from 7-18 years old.

Article 40 covers children's rights in relation to juvenile justice.

The UN is made up of 193 member states. The members meet and agree on international matters, including humanitarian aid.

The nature of human rights will vary in differing countries. For instance, MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries) will have more complex laws governing rights and responsibilities of their citizens.

The Council of Europe created the ECHR, which is the policy-making body of the European Union. The rights of the ECHR include: Article 2 – Right to Life / Article 6 – Right to a Fair Trial / Article 10 – Freedom of Expression.

The Human Rights Act 1998 incorporates the ECHR into British law.

Week 1 HL:

Use the Week 1 key terms and create a table listing up to 10 words description of the key term and one or two key examples in addition to those listed in the description

E.g.:

Key term	Description (up to 10 words)	Examples
Moral Rights	Right to be treated well by others	Right for people to be polite and courteous towards you.
Legal Rights	Legal access to basic rights	Right to a fair trial if charged with a criminal offence
Moral Responsibility		

Week 2 HL:

Create a timeline for the key dates listed in the Week 2 box overleaf. For each event on your timeline give a brief explanation of why this event is important. You will need to use Google to look up the meaning of some of these events.

Week 6 HL:

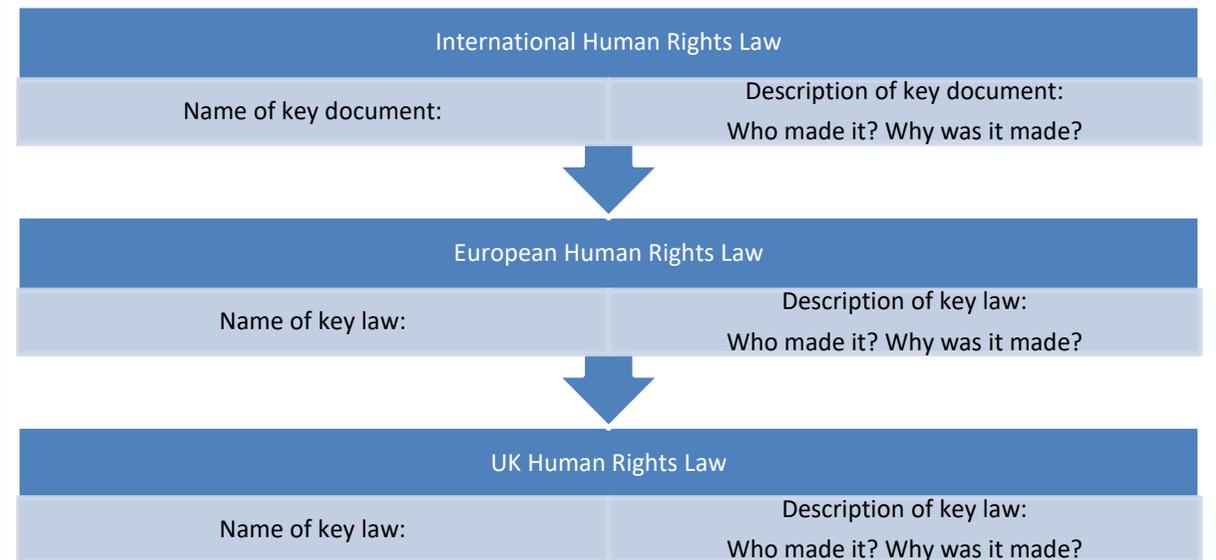
Create a revision mind map ready for quiz number 2. This should cover a full page and include elements from every week overleaf. It can also incorporate any elements you researched on Google

Week 3 and 7 HL:

Please complete the quiz on Google classroom under the Rights and Responsibilities topic, which is named Rights and Responsibilities Quiz 1 (week 3) and Rights and Responsibilities Quiz 2 (week 7)

Week 4 HL:

Create a flow chart showing the tickle-down effect of human rights and explaining the significance of each using the outline below as your template. You may need to do some research on Google to find all of the facts:



Week 5 HL:

Use Week 5 and Week 4 human rights (there are 8 human rights mentioned) to prioritise the most important to least important human right. You also need to justify why you have chosen one right as the most important and one as the least important

1. Most important human right:
2. ...
- 3...
8. Least important human right: