



KEY VOCABULARY

Human Rights

Human rights are the **basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person** in the world. They include the right to life, freedom from slavery, and the right to work and education.

Discrimination

Unfair treatment of someone or a group of people usually based on a person's gender, religion, nationality, ethnicity, race, or other personal traits

Race

A group of people who **share some of the same distinctive traits**, such as skin colour

Ethnicity

The word ethnicity is derived from *ethnos*, a Greek word meaning "nation." An ethnic group usually **shares common culture, background, religion, language**

Equality

Equality is about **ensuring everybody has an equal opportunity**, and is not treated differently or discriminated against because of their characteristics.

Feminism

The belief that **men and women should be treated equally** and have the same rights and opportunities

Treaty

An agreement

Convention

An agreement



KEY LEGISLATION

Slavery Abolition Act 1833

Abolished slavery throughout most of the British Empire

Race Relations Act 1968

A second law relating to race that made it illegal to refuse housing, employment, or public services to a person on the grounds of race/ethnicity

Equal Pay Act 1970

Gave women the right to equal pay as men

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

An international convention to protect human rights and political freedoms in Europe

UN adopted the Convention of the Rights of the Child 1989

An international human rights treaty that grants all children (aged 17 and under) a comprehensive set of rights. It came into force in UK 1992



UNITED NATIONS

An organisation set up in 1945 to promote international cooperation and prevent and end wars. The UN also attempts to improve social conditions, promote economic development, public health, environmental conservation, and human rights