LITHERLAND HIGH SCHOOL

LIVO CATCH-UP 10

Year 8 – Equality in Religion

You have missed some lessons. Don't worry – this will give you the essential knowledge you need to join back in.



1 WHAT IS EQUALITY?

Equality means treating everyone fairly and giving people the same rights, respect and opportunities, regardless of their religion, background or differences.



2 PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION

Prejudice is having a negative opinion about someone without really knowing them, often based on a stereotype.

Discrimination is treating someone unfairly because of who they are, e.g. because of their religion, race, gender, age or disability.

3 THE GOLDEN RULE

The Golden Rule is a teaching found in many religions. It reminds people to treat others with kindness, respect and fairness.



"Treat others as you would like to be treated."

4 WHAT CAUSES PREJUDICE?

Prejudiced views are not always based on facts. They can develop for different reasons, including:

- **the media** (how people or groups are shown)
- **stereotypes** (simplified and often unfair ideas)
- **upbringing** (influence from family and the community)
- **limited or biased information** (not having the full facts).



5 WHAT IS RACISM?

Racism is prejudice or discrimination against someone because of their race or ethnicity.



Examples include:

- being treated unfairly (e.g. in education, work or housing)
- using racist language or "jokes"
- making negative assumptions about a person because of their skin colour, culture or background.

6 RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES TO RACISM

Many religions teach that all people are of equal value and should be treated with respect, regardless of their race or ethnicity.

Christianity – all people are created equal by God (Genesis 1:27).

Islam – all people are sisters and brothers in humanity (Qur'an 49:13).

Sikhism – everyone is equal and should be treated with respect and fairness.

7 ANTISEMITISM

Antisemitism is prejudice or discrimination against Jewish people, because of their religion, culture or ethnic background.

Examples include:

- negative stereotypes about Jewish people
- hateful language or abuse
- damaging or targeting Jewish property (e.g. synagogues).



8 THE HOLOCAUST

- The Holocaust was the persecution and murder of around six million Jews by the Nazis during World War Two (1939–1945).
- Many other groups were also targeted, including Roma people, disabled people, LGBTQ+ people and political opponents.



9 KEY VOCABULARY

Equality	treating everyone fairly and with the same rights
Prejudice	a negative opinion about someone without knowing them
Discrimination	unfair treatment because of who someone is
Stereotype	a simplified and often unfair idea about a group of people
Racism	prejudice or discrimination based on race or ethnicity
Antisemitism	prejudice or discrimination against Jewish people
The Holocaust	the persecution and murder of six million Jews by the Nazis
Golden rule	a religious teaching to treat others as you would like to be treated

10 YOUR CATCH-UP 10

Answer these without looking back.

1. What does equality mean?
2. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?
3. What is the Golden Rule and what does it teach?
4. Give two reasons why prejudiced views can develop.
5. What is racism? Give one example.
6. Give one religious teaching that shows a belief in equality.
7. What is antisemitism?
8. What was the Holocaust and who was mainly targeted?
9. Give one other group that was also targeted in the Holocaust.
10. Why is it important to challenge prejudice and discrimination?

FINAL CHECK

I now know:

- ☐ what equality, prejudice and discrimination mean
- ☐ what the Golden Rule teaches
- ☐ reasons why prejudiced views can develop
- ☐ what racism is and an example of it
- ☐ religious attitudes to racism
- ☐ what antisemitism is
- ☐ what the Holocaust was and who it affected
- ☐ why it is important to challenge prejudice and discrimination



NOW I'M READY TO REJOIN THE LESSON!