

# Year 8: Justice: Knowledge Organiser

**Discrimination (action)** - Acting on a prejudice. **Putting a prejudice into action.**

**Prejudice (thought)** - Thinking that certain people/cultures are better than others. (Pre-judge)

**Inequality** - When people **don't have the same rights** and opportunities.

**Equality** - The idea that **everyone should have the same** rights and opportunities

**Racism** - Prejudice or discrimination against people **based on their race.**

**Justice** - **The act of bringing about what is right and fair – Fairness**

**Injustice** - Lack of fairness. **An unjust act.**

## Christian Beliefs on Justice: Agape and the Good Samaritan

Christians are also taught to promote justice and fairness.

One Key teaching Jesus gives about Equality is in the story of the Good Samaritan. Jesus is asked the Question **'Who is my Neighbour'** In response he tells the story of the Good Samaritan. The story teaches that you all should be given help because traditionally Jews and Samaritans had been enemies. The story was really radical – Jesus was telling them to help anyone in need because everyone was equally valuable – even their enemies should be helped!

This is the concept of **Agape love** – to give and love others without expecting anything in return. Agape love is self-giving and not selfish. It is the kind of love Jesus is talking about when he tells them to **'Love one another as I have loved you'**.

## Muslim Beliefs on Justice: Zakat

The word *zakat* means 'purification' or 'cleansing'. Giving *zakat* purifies both a Muslim's wealth itself, as well as their spirit. Muslims are taught that once they have brought the things that are essential e.g. food, clothing and shelter, then they should give 2.5% of any surplus income.

Zakat is calculated on your surplus Income. If you don't have enough for your family you wouldn't pay it. If you have a lot of extra money then you would give 2.5% of what you have after you have taken basic needs.

The Hadith (Saying of the Prophet Muhammad Teaches)

**'He who eats and drinks while his brother goes hungry, is not one of us'. Hadith**

## Sikh Beliefs on Justice: Sewa and Langar Kitchens

**TAN:** Physical Service -*Using the body*

**MAN:** Mental Service -*Using the mind*

**DHAN:** Material Service -*Giving up something*

**Sewa** = Selfless service – Helping someone without wanting anything back.

**Langar Kitchens** – Sikh kitchen that give out free food to anyone who needs/wants it.

## The Transatlantic Slave Trade

Ships left Europe carrying items like guns, cloth, alcohol and metal. These ships landed on the west coast of Africa and exchanged these goods with tribal lords. In return, the African tribal lords gave the European people African slaves. These ships loaded up with slaves and sailed to America and the West Indies. Here the slaves were forced to work on sugar, cotton, tobacco and/or cocoa plantations. The Americans then sold these products in Britain and Europe where they were very popular.

## Slavery and the Abolitionists

**Abolitionist** – Someone who worked to end slavery.



**Olaudah Equiano** was a former enslaved African, seaman and merchant who wrote a book depicting the horrors of slavery and lobbied Parliament for its abolition.



**William Wilberforce** was an English politician who became the voice of the abolition movement in Parliament.



**Toussaint L'Ouverture** was the leader of history's largest slave revolt. Throughout the period, there were revolts on plantations but his was the most serious and led to a major change on a French colony in the West Indies. In 1791 the slaves' rebelled and French and British forces tried to put the revolt down but were defeated and L'Ouverture led the slaves to freedom.



**Mary Prince** was born into slavery in Bermuda and was transported to Britain to work as a servant. She was the first Black woman to publish her experiences as a slave and played a huge role in the push towards the Emancipation Act of 1833, which abolished slavery in most parts of the British Empire.

### How was European slavery different?

The European slaver traders were all Christians. Jesus taught that slavery was wrong and that no human should ever be treated as property. Because of this slavery in Europe was illegal. There was so much money to be made in the slave trade though and the Europeans needed a reason to enslave Africans. So they argued that Africans were "sub-human" and were born to be slaves. The knock on effect of this was that this racism continued long after slavery had ended in the United States

**Harriet Tubman** – Freed slaves from plantations in the USA. She risked returning time after time even though she was already free herself.

**The End of Slavery in the USA** - President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on **January 1, 1863**. This meant that all slaves were free in the USA. This led to a civil war in America between the North and the South (the south had most of the slave plantations). When the war ended, so did slavery in America, but this did not mean that life was now easy or equal for black Americans. They went on to face segregation and discrimination long after the war had ended.

**Jim Crowe Laws** – Laws in the USA enforced after slavery to **segregate** (separate in society) black people and white people. This included different schools, hospitals, cinemas and transport.

**Rosa Park and the Montgomery Bus Boycott** - Rosa Parks' Bus Boycott in Montgomery Alabama sparked one of the most important movements in history; the Civil Rights Movement. Rosa had proven that if the African American communities resisted segregation peacefully that they could win and bring an end to unjust laws. Rosa inspired key figures of the movement such as Martin Luther King and Ella Baker. After years of peaceful protest and struggle the civil rights movement achieved it's core goal; to end segregation in the USA. In 1964, 8 years after Rosa's protest, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the civil rights act which officially ended segregation in the USA. Of course, this did not mean racism ended. To this day the black communities of America face injustice and Equality.

### **Stephen Lawrence**

The murder of Stephen Lawrence was one of the most famous cases in British legal history. After the 5 people who murdered Stephen were found innocent an investigation was carried out that found many cases of institutional racism (Racism that is part of a system) within the metropolitan police (London city police).