

GCSE Religious Studies

Philosophy & Ethics: Human Rights



Name:



Key Concepts in Philosophy and Ethics: Human Rights

Censorship: When the government or an authority denies people or their right free speech. Jesus said that we should obey Caesar, meaning that we must follow the of the land.

Discrimination: Treating people differently because of their religion, sexuality, race, gender, etc. Christians believe that we should 'treat others as we would like to be treated', meaning that we should treat all

Extremism: Holding political or religious views. Recently, extreme views have led to terrorist actions, however Jesus taught that 'those who take up the sword, die by the, ' and therefore discouraged such actions.

Human Rights: The things all humans should expect to have or be able to do. For example, every person has the right to religious freedom and freedom of

Personal Conviction: A strong opinion or belief based on personal opinion or For example, Martin Luther Jnr believed that all human beings were equal.

Prejudice: Pre-judging someone without any evidence. Jesus told the parable of the Good to show how we shouldn't judge others, but instead we must love our neighbours.

Relative and Absolute Poverty: Relative poverty is defined by the a person is in. For example, not having a television in British society might be considered relative poverty – it is poverty in relation to the rest of the country. However, absolute poverty is when there is severe deprivation of basic needs (e.g.) and human rights. Currently, approximately 1.2billion people are living in absolute poverty.

Social Justice: When there is a fair distribution of, opportunities and privileges within society. For example, Jesus said that the way to get to the Kingdom of God was to give all you own to and to follow him.

Word Box

King
charity
expression
information
food
Samaritan
sword
equally
experiences
law
aggressive
country
wealth

1. Human Rights and Social Justice

a. Human dignity

Human Dignity

Human dignity is an individual's sense of self-worth or self-respect.

Christian teachings about human dignity:

Genesis 1: 26-27: "*Let us make mankind in our image, in our likeness... male and female he created them.*"

All people should be treated with dignity - we were **all made equal**, individual and unique. The Bible says that we are all '**created in the image of God**,' and therefore no one should be treated unfairly or have their human dignity taken away.

God is the creator of all and everyone is 'one in Christ'. Christians believe that God gave His only son, Jesus, so that we all could find salvation (freedom from sin). God did not offer salvation only for those who were rich or those who were Jewish, for example. Therefore, each and every person deserves to be treated with respect as they are equally important to God and His plan for the world and His creation.

Jesus showed in his teachings and actions that all people have dignity. Jesus said that '*a servant is not greater than his master*,' meaning that rank or social status does not put a person higher in God's opinion, just because they are a 'master'. Jesus said, '*masters, treat your servants justly and fairly, knowing that you also have a master in heaven.*'

Jesus mixed with tax collectors like Zacchaeus, who lied, cheated and stole money. Zacchaeus was an outcast of his society but still Jesus dined with him and showed him the error of his ways through treating him with dignity and respect – something Zacchaeus wasn't used to giving or receiving.

Jesus also showed the importance of caring for all through parables, such as the Parable of the Good Samaritan, which shows us to love our neighbours, regardless of who they are.

Christian charities, such as the Campaign for Racial Justice (CARJ) encourage racial justice and support refugees (someone who leaves their country because of war or being threatened) and asylum seekers (someone who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking protection in another country).



CARJ are a Roman Catholic organisation. They were set up in 1984 to support people to achieve a more fair and just society. They treat everyone with respect and human dignity by raising community awareness of the issues faced by minority ethnic groups.

CARJ raise community awareness by holding event such as 'Racial Justice Sunday' that has the tag line, 'being in an inclusive church... is not an exclusive club'.

It is a duty to treat others well according to the teachings in sacred texts, e.g. the Bible. The Golden Rule states that we should *'treat others the way we would like to be treated'*, meaning that if we ourselves would like to be treated with dignity and respect, then we should treat others that way too.

Christians believe that has human beings we all have a soul – an inner spirit that has a direct link with God. If God is in all of us then when we respect others and treating them well, we are really respecting God.

Questions:

1. What is human dignity?
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2. What does Genesis 1: 26-27 say about the human race?
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3. Why do Christians believe that God sacrificed His son, Jesus?
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4. Jesus said, 'a servant is not greater than his master'. What does this mean?
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5. Explain Jesus' dealings with Zacchaeus.
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6. What does the Parable of the Good Samaritan teach us?
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7. Complete this diagram about CARJ:
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b. Human rights

Human rights are the things that every human should expect to be able to have or do. For example, every human has a right to food, water, shelter, etc.

Christian teachings about human rights:

“There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female; for you are all one in Jesus Christ”. Galatians 3:28

“A new commandment I give unto you, that you loved one another – even as I have loved you, so you also love one another”. John 13:34



Christian practices to promote human rights:

Christianist teaches that everyone should have the **opportunity to enjoy the wealth that God's world has to offer**. Humans were created equally and in God's image.

Today, Christians are still working to combat human rights abuses and to promote the welfare of all people. As they preach the Gospel around the world, they are digging wells, planting crops, giving clothes, dispensing medicine, and providing education for the destitute.

Questions:

1. What are human rights?

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2. State one Christian teaching about human rights.

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3. What does Christianity believe that everyone should be able to enjoy?

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4. What do Christians preach?

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5. What else do Christians do to fight against human rights abuses around the world?

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c. Agape in action (Christian Aid / MLK)

Agape, or '**unconditional love**' is central to Christian belief. It is the highest form of love, where charitable actions are done for their own sake and for the love of the person affected, not for personal or selfish reasons. **Agape originates from God** and extends to love of our fellow human beings.

Christian Aid:

Whenever you helped one of the least important ... you did it for me (Jesus). (Matthew 25:40)

Christians believe that caring for others and sharing with others – in other words 'loving' them – is not just something they should do, but a command of Jesus himself. Jesus taught that all people have human dignity and should be treated with justice



He also said that only loving the people who love you in return is not difficult; loving someone who is your enemy, or who dislikes you, or someone who is a complete stranger, is another matter. So Christians try to put this into practice in their day – to – day lives, and also support organisations that do it globally.



Who? What is Christian Aid? It is a charity organisation working in partnership with local organisations in over 60 countries in the developing world.

Why? Which religion does it belong to? Christianity. In fact, it is supported by more than 40 different Christian denominations in the U.K.

What? What are the main aims of this organisation?

- To expose the scandal of poverty.
- To contribute to stopping poverty.
- To be inspired by the Gospel of good news to the poor (Christian teaching), which promises a good life for all and hope.

How? How does Christian Aid work for justice?

- To improve lives of people in poor countries.
- To support the poorest groups of people, whatever their religion or culture.
- To campaign for fair trade and greater equality.

How? How does the work demonstrate the teachings of the religion? Christian Aid believes in a God who loves the world and all who are in it and that they should be following the example of Jesus and speaking out against injustice.

Case Study:

In Senegal, Christian Aid works with local groups of Farmers by

- Farming and environment: including planting new trees, animal fattening, producing animal feeds.
- Training including literacy classes (for women), management classes (budgets etc), and a theatre group to communicate ideas visually / dramatically to help the illiterate.
- Village water: well digging (two per year) and irrigation systems.
- Savings and credits: giving access to money through loans at low interest to allow trading and development.

Martin Luther King Jnr:

"An eye for an eye leaves everyone blind." – MLK

"Forgiveness is not an occasional act, it is a constant attitude." – MLK

Martin Luther King organised **non-violent protests** to make sure that he was heard in a peaceful and non-violent way.

Martin Luther King organised the **Montgomery Bus Boycott**, where black people refused to use buses for 382 days causing the bus companies to lose

thousands of pounds. The Supreme Court took notice of this and changed the law so black people no longer had to give up their seat on the bus for white people. He achieved what he wanted, but in a **peaceful manner**.

Martin Luther King believed in equal **human rights** for all – he knew that the way Black people were being treated was wrong and that all people are entitled to the same Human Rights regardless of the colour of their skin.

Martin Luther King worked closely with an organisation called the **Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR)** to solve the problems of racial discrimination in a peaceful way. Together they tried to reconcile the problems started by race in America. Even when King's house was bombed, his family assaulted and he was put in prison, his only request was for **reconciliation**.

Martin Luther King worked hard throughout his life **for justice and equality** for Black people. He knew that the way he and Black people through the world were being treated in an unjust (unfair) way and worked hard to make sure this changed. He campaigned his whole life so that Black people were treated exactly the same as white people. In his famous 'I have a dream' speech Martin Luther King said this:

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character."



Martin Luther King was assassinated in 1968 by James Earl Ray, because Ray did not believe in equal rights. However, the words of Martin Luther King ring on: "*Darkness cannot drive out darkness; only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate; only love can do that.*"

Questions:

1. What is agape?

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2. Where does agape originate from?

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3. What did Jesus command people to do?

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4. Who are Christian Aid and what are their main aims?

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5. How do Christian Aid work for justice?

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6. How does Christian Aid demonstrate Christianity?

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7. What did Martin Luther King organise?

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8. What did MLK believe in?

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9. What was MLK's only request for?

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10. What did MLK work hard throughout his life for?

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11. What did MLK's dream envisage?

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12. According to MLK, what can drive out darkness?

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d. Conflict between the law and personal conviction

Jesus said, "*Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and give to God what belongs to God.*" Jesus meant that we must obey the authority or the law **and** we must obey God. However, only our physical bodies are restricted by the law. Our hearts, our souls, belong to God.

Examples of when the law conflicts with religious beliefs:



- **Abortion:** Some Christians believe that life begins at conception. This means that at conception an embryo is a person and God gave the commandment, '*thou shalt not murder*'. Therefore the conflict lies in the fact that the law allows abortion up to 24 weeks (or 28 if the pregnancy is affecting the health of the mother), however for some Christians, abortion is considered murder. In addition, some Christians believe that it is their duty to protect the innocent.
- **IVF:** Some Christians believe that life begins at conception. This means that at conception an embryo is a person and God gave the commandment, '*thou shalt not murder*'. Therefore the conflict lies in the fact that during the IVF procedure (which is legal) many fertilised embryos are thrown away before the chosen few are implanted into the woman's womb. However for some Christians IVF is considered murder because these fertilised eggs are people and they are being destroyed.
- **Euthanasia:** All life is special and unique. It is sacred and belongs to God. Some Christians may consider euthanasia a viable option if the patient is terminally ill, has a sound mentality and is suffering with immense pain. Some Christians might consider euthanasia the most loving thing to do in a situation. However, euthanasia is not legal and people who assist in euthanasia can be arrested and prosecuted.
- **Same-Sex Relationships:** The law allows same-sex couples to get married. In some Churches, e.g. Church of England, same-sex couples can marry, depending on the view of the vicar. However in other churches, e.g. Roman Catholic, same-sex couples are not allowed to marry as they see same-sex couples as going against God's plan for creation, '*Go forth and multiply*'.
- **Women priests:** The law demands that we do not discriminate on the grounds of gender. However in some churches, e.g. Roman Catholic, women are not allowed to become priests because Jesus has all-male disciples.
- **Just War:** God gave the commandment, '*thou shalt not murder*', and therefore some Christians see taking a life, regardless of the circumstance, as wrong. However, the law allows for war as long as the conditions for a 'just war' are met, e.g. right intention / protect the innocent.

What happens if there is a conflict between the law and personal conviction?

A Christian might:

- Pray or speak to a religious leader about the issue
- Consult the Bible or think about what Jesus might do in that situation
- Speak to the religious community and get their perspective on the issue
- Listen to their conscience. This is considered the voice of God.
- Follow the authority anyway since he/she might be divinely chosen by God.
- Stand up against the authority using non-violent protests, e.g. Martin Luther King

Questions

1. What did Jesus mean by, "*Give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and give to God what belongs to God*"?

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2. Explain how the issue of abortion might conflict with the law.

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3. Explain how the issue of IVF might conflict with the law.

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4. Explain how the issue of euthanasia might conflict with the law.

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5. Explain how the issue of same-sex relationships might conflict with the law.

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6. Explain how the issue of women priests might conflict with the law.

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7. Explain how the issue of Just War might conflict with the law.

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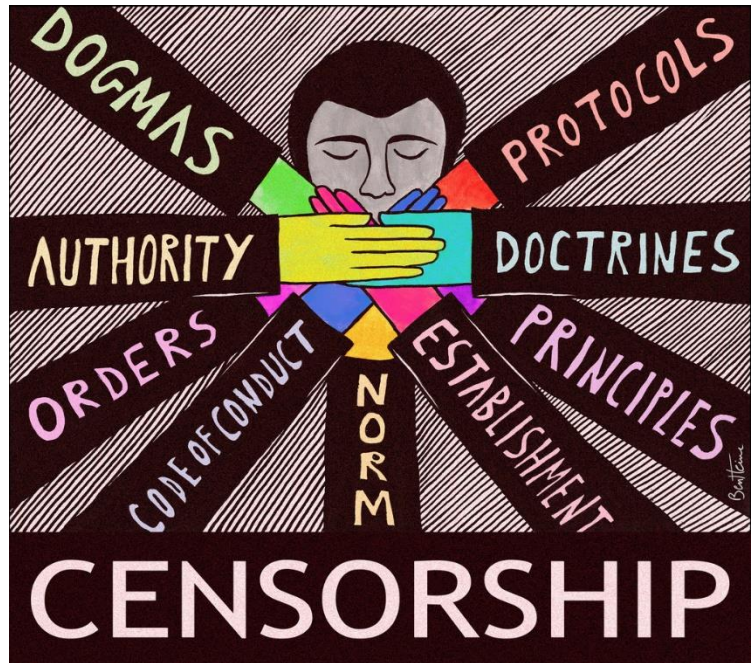
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e. Censorship

Religious censorship suppresses views that are contrary to the religion. For example, in the past, the Catholic Church has banned hundreds of books because they were considered 'dangerous' to the minds of the people reading them. This list of 'banned books', which included the work of Galileo, no longer exists.

This sort of censorship limits freedom of religious expression, which is considered a **human right**. Nowadays, many religions still exercise censorship.

In the **secular** world, censorship limits free speech, public communication or freedom of information that might be harmful, sensitive or political. It is usually determined by the government (authority in charge), the media or other powerful groups/institutions.



Is censorship right?

Yes:

- Censorship helps to prevent conflict. Censoring hate helps to promote peace.
- It provides security for the country, e.g. certain information is 'confidential' and therefore cannot be used against the country, e.g. terrorism
- It avoids children being exposed to adult content, including issues of sex, war, drugs and violence
- It helps to control panic and fear. Completely free media fans the flames of panic. Therefore government intervention can control rumours and over-exaggeration.
- Religious values would be reinforced

No:

- Censorship can promote negative agendas – the information can be manipulated and therefore the country and what it is thinking can be controlled.
- It violates the rights of citizens as it puts a stop to freedom of expression and free speech
- Censorship only promotes ways of living life that are considered "morally correct," which would no doubt end up offending some people by labelling a person's lifestyle choice as 'immoral' or 'wrong'.
- Companies have a powerful place in governments and can control censorship. Big companies might therefore censor their competition or any information that might lead to a reduction in profit.

THE WORST
THING ABOUT
CENSORSHIP
IS [REDACTED].

Questions

1. Why did the Catholic Church ban books in the past?

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2. What is 'freedom of religious expression' considered to be?

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3. What does censorship limit in the secular (non-religious) world?

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4. Who or what is censorship usually determined by?

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5. Give two arguments why censorship might be the right thing to do.

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6. Give two arguments why censorship might be the wrong thing to do:

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f. Freedom of religious expression

In UK, people have the rights to express their religious beliefs, as long as it doesn't hurt anyone. 'Freedom of religious expression' also refers to our tolerance of other peoples' beliefs.

However, there have been some notable cases where this freedom of religious expression has been denied to people. For example:

- In UK, Nadia Eweida was sent home from her job with British Airlines at an airport for not covering or removing her cross necklace
- Lilian Ladele refused to conduct civil partnerships for same-sex couples as it was against her religious belief. As a result, Ladele has to leave her job as she felt it was a choice between her faith and her employment.



- In France, all religious clothing and symbols has been banned from being worn in public. However, this does result in cases like a woman being forced to remove her hijab whilst she is playing on the beach with her children, despite it being against her religious beliefs. Many would consider her lack of dignity whilst she undressed in public a denial of her human rights.

How does religion use the media?

- I. **Evangelism:** Some religious programmes have a regular slot on television or the radio. **Songs of Praise** is a popular television programme on Sundays, with real-life stories, interviews and live music, bringing the Christian community together across the nation.
- II. **Celebrating Festivals:** Christians can tune into broadcasts which are held during religious festivals, such as **Christmas** and **Easter Sunday**. They enable people to worship together as a community despite differences in location.
- III. **Community Cohesion:** Local media can be very useful in keeping faith communities together, e.g. Flame FM on Wirral reflects Christian belief locally.
- IV. **Debates:** *The Big Questions* is a television show which discusses problems within society. The show shares the opinions of religious and non-religious people, which can benefit religion, as their beliefs and ideas are being expressed and understood and common concerns are recognised.
- V. **Education:** Most religious groups see the media as a useful tool to provide people outside of their religion with information and to promote their faith in a positive way.
- VI. **Awareness:** Documentaries can help raise the profile of a religion among the population. BBC documentaries such as *Life of the Buddha* and *Life of Muhammad* help the audience to understand important historical facts about Buddhism and Islam.
- VII. **Charity:** Religious groups can also promote their religion through radio, television, or via the internet. For example, charities such as **Christian Aid** and **World Vision** rely on public exposure in order to bring awareness to their causes and to raise donations.

Questions

1. What does 'freedom of religious expression' refer to?

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2. What did France ban? What did this result in?

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3. State seven ways that religion uses the media.

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4. Which television show brings the Christian community together across the nation?

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5. Which television show discusses problems within society?

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6. Name two charities who rely on public exposure to bring awareness to their causes.

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g. Religious extremism

Extremism: Holding aggressive political or religious views. Recently, extreme views have led to terrorist actions, however Jesus taught that 'those who take up the sword, die by the sword' and therefore discouraged such actions.

Extremism within Christianity:

One of the earliest examples of extremism within Christianity is the famous **Gunpowder Plot** in 1605, where Guy Fawkes attempted to assassinate King James I and to blow up the government buildings.

Today, **Fundamentalist** schools are teaching girls that they should obey men, that homosexuality is "unnatural" and that the account of creation in Genesis is the only true account. This is because of a specific type of interpretation of Biblical texts. For example, in Genesis Eve was created 'as a helper' for Adam, and therefore these schools teach women to obey and be of service to men. The Bible also states how God destroyed the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah because of their constant sinning against God. Fundamentalists believe this 'vice' to be a metaphor for homosexuality and bestiality.

Creationism is usually taught alongside scientific theories such as the Big Bang and Evolution. However, some schools explicitly only teach Creationism (creation according to the Bible), presenting this as fact. This has resulted in many extreme Christians rejecting science completely.

From 1865, the **Ku Klux Klan** (Protestant-led) beat, burned, raped and killed African Americans, Jews, Roman Catholics and any other minority group. Their goal was to re-establish Protestant Christian values in America by any means necessary, and believed that Jesus was the first 'Klansmen'. From 1915 onward, Klansmen conducted cross-burnings not only to intimidate targets, but also to demonstrate their respect and reverence for Jesus Christ, and the ritual of lighting crosses was steeped in Christian symbolism, including prayer and singing hymns.

Christians Against Extremism:

- Christian **charities** have been set up to reconcile different Christian groups and bring an end to violence and conflict, e.g. **Corrymeela** in Northern Ireland work to bring Roman Catholics and Protestants together as part of one community.
- Jesus said, "*those who live by the sword, die by the sword*". This means that violence and extreme action will only ever result in bloodshed. Nothing good can come of it. Jesus was a pacifist and believed that Love would be the answer. In the **Parable of the Good Samaritan**, Jesus showed the importance of '*loving thy neighbour*', regardless of who they are or where they are from. Christians believe that they "*are all one in Christ Jesus.*"



for Christian peacemakers everywhere. Jesus called all people to be peacemakers.

- On 1st October 2016, the **World Council of Churches** (WCC) came together in interfaith dialogue (different religions coming together to talk about their faith). This resulted in peace-building and a breakdown of misunderstanding and intolerance. They agreed that, "*religion should never be used to justify violence.*" The people who claim to be acting in the name of religion when they shed blood are using religion incorrectly, to justify their own, selfish desires.

Questions:

1. What is extremism?

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2. What was one of the earliest examples of extremism within Christianity?

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3. What three things are Fundamentalist schools teaching children?

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4. Which group believed that Jesus was the first 'Klansmen'?

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5. What do Corrymeela do?

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6. Jesus said, "*those who live by the sword, die by the sword.*" What does this mean?

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7. How did Martin Luther King stand up against extremist action?

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8. On October 1st 2016, what did the World Council of Churches agree?

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2. Prejudice and Discrimination

a. Christian teachings about prejudice and discrimination

How should we treat others?

- Equally as we are all a part of God's creation
- It is a duty to treat others well according to the teachings in the Bible
- The Golden Rule states to treat others as we would like to be treated
- Stories in the Bible, e.g. Parables, show how we should treat everyone with dignity. The Parable of the Good Samaritan shows how we should care for everyone

What is fair and unfair?

- Fair:
 - When there are equal opportunities and rights
 - When there is justice
 - When everyone has similar treatment
- Unfair:
 - When there is corruption and injustice
 - When human rights aren't exercised
 - When people are discriminated against
 - When people don't share with others



Racial, Social and Gender Divisions

- The **Golden Rule**: treat others as you would like to be treated
- Although people are equal it doesn't mean that we are all the same. Each person is unique
- God created all human beings as equal, regardless of gender or race
- Jesus' had **dealings with the 'outcasts' of society**. His healings included lepers and the sick; his friends included reformed tax collectors, cheaters and prostitutes
- The Parable of the **Good Samaritan** shows the importance of caring for all
- Christians such as Martin Luther King and Bishop Tutu have campaigned against discrimination
- Although **Jesus didn't have any female apostles, many of his teachings and miracles were with women**
- However, in Roman Catholic churches women cannot be priests because of Jesus' all-male apostles

Why are people prejudiced?

- Family and peer pressure can influence beliefs (adopting others' beliefs without doing the research ourselves)
- Ignorance (people don't know any better / different)
- Didn't learn about it at school (lack of education)
- Specific groups always do so well (envy or jealousy)
- Fear of there being no people left like them (fear of change)
- Bad experiences from a specific group, e.g. stereotyping

Is equality possible?

- It is something to be strived for but it doesn't come naturally
- Some things are not supposed to be equal, e.g. the Prime Minister or Queen
- Equality of opportunity should be strived for. It is every person's human right to have equal opportunities
- Christianity shows us the importance of treating others as you would wish to be treated (The Golden Rule)
- Being equal doesn't mean that everyone is the same

Questions:

1. How should we treat others?

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2. What is fair and what is unfair?

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3. What is the Golden Rule?

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4. What does the Parable of the Good Samaritan show?

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5. What can be said about Jesus and women?

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6. What do the Roman Catholic church believe about women priests?

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7. State three reasons why a person might be prejudiced.

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8. Why might equality be possible?

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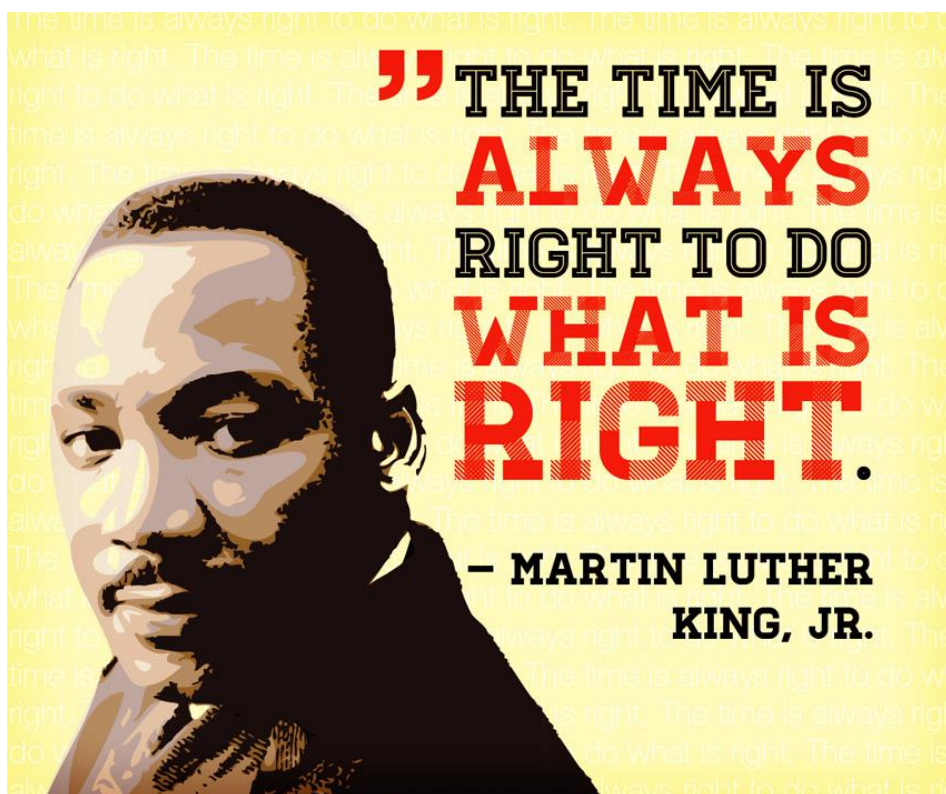
9. Why might equality not be possible?

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a. Racial prejudice (Martin Luther King)

Martin Luther King Jr was a black civil rights activist in America in 1960s. He was a pastor of a Baptist church where both his father and grandfather had worked, led by his strong Christian faith. In 1955 he organised the **bus boycott**, which resulted in the end of segregation on buses. He also organised many non-violent protests throughout America to achieve his goals of an equal America.

Martin Luther King believed that all humans were equal before God, made equally by God and deserved equal human rights. In 1964, he achieved the **Nobel Peace Prize** for his work, including his famous "*I have a dream speech*" that he gave to Washington.



King was assassinated in 1968 in by James Earl Ray – a known racist who did not want equal rights for all races. King is remembered as a visionary who was guided by his strong Christian principles of non-violence and love. Although white people had committed atrocious crimes against black people at the time, King asked for reconciliation and forgiveness, rather than revenge. He said, "*an eye for an eye makes the whole world blind*", and implored (begged) his followers to embrace one another as brothers and sisters in Christian fellowship.

10. Issues of Wealth and Poverty

a. Ethics of acquiring money

- Material wealth isn't the most important thing in life
- Your afterlife is not dependent on the amount of wealth you have at death
- Money should be earned honestly. This includes no: gambling; lying; deceit; illegal action; immoral action
- Many Christians will try to work vocational jobs where they are helping others, e.g. nursing or teaching
- The Bible states: "the love of money is the root of all evil"

b. Ethics of using money

- It is important how you use your wealth (to help others). Those who have wealth have a duty and a responsibility to help those who don't.
- Wealth should be used wisely and not squandered or wasted
- Spiritual values are more important than material things

- Jesus taught 'blessed are you who are poor, yours is the kingdom of God'
- Jesus told the Parable of the Rich Young Man, where he was asked how a man (who was rich) could get into heaven. Jesus told him to sell everything he has, give it to charity and to follow Jesus. However, the rich man couldn't do this. Jesus said, "*it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than it is for a rich man to enter heaven.*" This means that if a person has hoarded their wealth and been greedy, they have not used it to help others – they have not followed Jesus, and therefore they will not enter heaven.
- Some Christian denominations such as the Quakers do not take part in gambling nor the lottery. Money is not respected here, nor earned honestly
- The Bible teaches the importance of sharing, e.g. John the Baptist taught that those with two coats should share one
- Some Christians tithe, which means to give regularly to charity out of their salary or wage

c. Christian charities in 21st century Britain (Christian Aid)

There are many charities, e.g. Christian Aid, who are set up to help others in need and distribute wealth more evenly

- **Who?** Christian Aid are a charity who have worked for over 60 years
- **What?** They fight against poverty and injustice by redistributing wealth and resources to give some of the world's poorest people their basic human needs
- **Where?** Christian Aid work in over 60 different countries all over the world
- **When?** Christian Aid was founded in 1940s and continues its work to this day
- **How?** They provide short-term and long-term aid to those in need. They raise money and campaign for justice and gender equality worldwide. They raise money through events like Christian Aid Week.
- **Why?** The Bible teaches to 'treat others as we would like to be treated' and to love our neighbours. Christian Aid aim to continue Jesus' saving work on earth and to spread the message (gospel) of God.
- **Christian Aid** work towards a world where everyone can live a full life, free from poverty



Christian Aid Project:

In Senegal, Christian Aid works with local groups of Farmers by:

- Farming and environment: including planting new trees, animal fattening, producing animal feeds.
- Training including literacy classes (for women), management classes (budgets etc), and a theatre group to communicate ideas visually / dramatically to help those who can't read and write.
- Village water: well digging (two per year) and drainage systems to stop disease.
- Savings and credits: giving access to money through loans at low interest to allow trading and development.



Questions

1. Complete the diagram for Martin Luther King and Christian Aid:

Martin Luther King:

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Christian Aid:

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2. How should money be acquired?

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3. How should money be used?

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4. Finish the sentence: 'Blessed are you who are poor.....'

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5. Which Christian denomination do not take part in gambling because the money is not used wisely or earned honestly?

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6. What is the meaning of 'tithe'?

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7. What do Christian Aid do in Senegal?

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