



Human Rights			Animal Rights			Key word	Definition
1	What are they?	Inherent and essential protection for people	1	Give uses of animals	Farming, police dogs	Responsibility	The legal or moral duty which a person has
2	When did they become law?	Parliament passed Human rights in 1988	2	Give rights of animals	Protection, free from abuse, food and shelter	The Law	A system of rules enforced by a country's legal system with consequences for those who break them
3	Give examples	Right to life and education	3	Can they be broken?	The law and charities like the RSPCA protect animal rights	Human Rights	The basic rights and freedoms to which all human beings should be entitled to
4	What led to Rights?	The Holocaust inspired the formation of the UN	Religions and Animal Rights			UDHR	The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights which is a document produced by the United Nations setting out the rights that all people should be entitled to.
5	Can they be broken?	Amnesty International fights for human rights around the world.				Amnesty	A pardon for crimes committed, usually against the state
Religions and Human Rights			1	Christian?	Stewardship – care for animals; Dominion – rule over animals. God gave humans both of these duties at creation	Human Rights Act	An act of parliament passed in 1998 which says that all organisations have a duty to protect the rights of all individuals in the UK
1	Buddhism?	Monks must follow the laws of the land. Buddhists believe in doing the ‘right action’	2	Buddhism?	Animals should be treated with compassion	Discrimination	the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
2	Islam?	Teaches its own law, Shariah Law. It is from the Qur’an	3	Hinduism?	All animals are creatures of God so should be loved	Inherent	existing in something as a permanent, essential, or characteristic attribute.
3	Christian?	Everyone must follow the laws and God will judge our actions	4	Islam	Animals have purpose and you shouldn’t be cruel to them	Rights	Entitlements that everyone can have
4	Hinduism	Human rights depend on sex, age and social status	5	Judaism	Noah saved animals in the flood but they can be used by humans	Sanctity of Life	Life is sacred because it is given by God
5	Judaism	God gave laws to follow and they have a lot in common with rights. E.g. do not kill	6	Sikhism	Sikhs have a duty to look after animals.	Extinction	When all members of a species have died out and that species will never exist on Earth again
6	Sikhism	Sikhs teach equality and the duty to love and help people.	Human Rights Act was passed by parliament in 1998 which says that all organisations have a duty to protect the rights of all individuals in the UK. Children have 54 rights that must be protected			Vegetarianism	The belief held by people who do not eat meat
						Vegan	A person who will not use any animal product
						Fur trade	The business of arming or hunting wild animals for their fur to be made into clothing
						Animal experiments	Testing on animals, either for medical or cosmetic purposes, to ensure that the product is safe for use by humans





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4	What led to Rights?		Religions and Animal Rights		UDHR	
5	Can they be broken?				Amnesty	
Religions and Human Rights			1	Christian?	Human Rights Act	
1	Buddhism?		2	Buddhism?	Discrimination	
2	Islam?		3	Hinduism?	Inherent	
3	Christian?		4	Islam	Rights	
4	Hinduism		5	Judaism	Sanctity of Life	
5	Judaism		6	Sikhism	Extinction	
6	Sikhism				Vegetarianism	
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