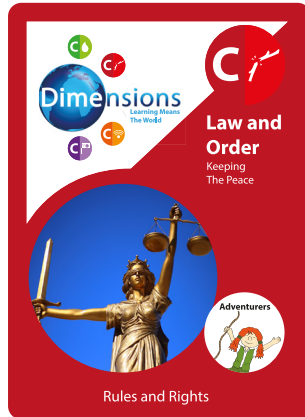


Adventurers - Law & Order



Overview

"Law and Order" is a thematic unit, based on the concept of justice, with a key focus on citizenship. We will look at the importance of leadership and the meaning of democracy and its origins, before moving on to how this applies practically in communities, both school-wide, locally and nationally. We finish by recognising issues of justice, rights and responsibilities in their own setting and the wider world.

United Nations

World War II ended in 1945. Millions of people had been killed and millions more were driven from their homes. The leaders of the world got together to set up a new organisation - the United Nations - to help stop wars between countries and build a better world. One of the UN's first jobs was to write a list of human rights that belong to everyone in the world: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Consisting of 30 articles, the UDHR has been translated into more than 350 languages worldwide as part of the world governments' promise to tell everyone about these rights and to protect them.

Amnesty International

In 1961, after hearing about two students in Portugal who had been sent to prison for proposing a toast to freedom, Peter Benenson started an appeal. For a year, he encouraged people to join him in writing letters to repressive governments on behalf of what he called "prisoners of conscience". In 1961, this became Amnesty International. By 2005, Amnesty International was the world's largest human rights organisation, with 1.8 million members in more than 160 countries!



Democracy

- The Ancient Greek idea of democracy – "rule by the people", where decisions were made by people debating and discussing ideas together, had a massive impact on Western society.
- Law and order in countries has changed over time and not all countries are democracies. Some countries have become democracies later than others, whilst some have changed to become non-democratic.
- Many countries in the West are democratic e.g. UK, Sweden, USA.
- Many countries in Asia are not democratic e.g. China, Saudi Arabia.
- In democratic countries, all adults have the right to vote. The country is led by a government who have been elected by the people.
- In non-democratic countries, the leader has not been chosen by the people and only some people have the right to vote.

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Vocabulary

Candidate	a person who applies for a job / position
Citizen	a member of a country
Democracy	a form of government in which the people have a say in how it is run
Elected	chosen
Founded	started
Government	the system of rules and the people who make and administer them
Justice	fair treatment
Manifesto	a public declaration of your ideas
Non-democratic	a government run by officials who are not elected by citizens and are not accountable to citizens
Prisoners of Conscience	people who are put in prison because of what they believe
Repressive	bullying
Rights	a moral or legal entitlement that every human deserves to have or do so that we can live in a world that is fair and just

Concept Flow

- To understand what makes a good leader, why we need leaders and what different leadership roles exist
- To learn about how we organise ourselves and make decisions within communities, including the meaning and importance of democracy
- To identify examples of democracy, both locally and nationally
- To learn about the importance of rules
- To recognise issues of justice, rights and responsibilities in their own contexts and the wider



My Notes / Questions