Holy Family Halewood

Year 3 and 4 – Personal Development
Theme: Living in the Wider World
Topic: Belonging to a Community

Learning Objectives

- To know the reasons for rules and laws in wider society

- To understand the importance of abiding by the law and what might happen if rules and laws are broken

- To know what human rights are and how they protect people

- To identify basic examples of human rights including the rights of children

- To know about how they have rights and also responsibilities

- To understand that with every right there is also a responsibility. For example, the right to an education and the responsibility to learn

Key Words

Human rights - A right is something that every person should have, just because they are a human being.
Universal – means something that applies to everyone
Equality - when each person is seen as equal in the eyes of the law. A government that protects human rights makes one set of laws for everyone, not different laws for different people.
Discrimination - unfairly treating a person or group differently from other people or groups of people

Looking after Children's Rights

The United Nations (UN) works to promote the welfare of children worldwide. Founded in 1945 in the aftermath of the Second World War, the UN is an international organisation made up of 193 countries that strives to achieve international peace, development and human rights.

One of the most important aspects of the UN's work is the protection and empowerment of children. The UN recognises that children have rights too and that they require special protection. In 1989, it drew up a treaty called the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the first international legal document containing a set of children's rights and standards. These include the right to education, to shelter and an adequate standard of living, and the right to be free from torture and abuse. The right of children to participate in decisions affecting their lives is also included.