

## Living together in the UK – Knowledge organiser

Population		Discrimination/Equality	Human rights						
<p>The UK is very <b>diverse</b>; it includes people with very different <b>identities</b>. It is <b>multi-cultural</b> and <b>multi-faith</b> because we have people that have moved to this country from all over the world due to <b>immigration</b>. Christianity is the main religion (59%), but this number is decreasing, Islam is next at 5% and the number of atheists is rising dramatically. We have a <b>growing population</b> due to immigration and the fact that people are living longer, this means we also have an <b>ageing population</b>. Cities and large towns are more multi-cultural as immigrants are more likely to move there due to increased job opportunities and affordable housing. The government find out about the population via the <b>census</b>.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><b>Economic migrant</b></td> <td>Moves to a new country for economic reasons</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Asylum seeker</b></td> <td>Forced to flee their country as no longer safe</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Refugee</b></td> <td>Has been granted permission to remain in the country as their country is no longer safe</td> </tr> </table>		<b>Economic migrant</b>	Moves to a new country for economic reasons	<b>Asylum seeker</b>	Forced to flee their country as no longer safe	<b>Refugee</b>	Has been granted permission to remain in the country as their country is no longer safe	<p>The <b>Equality Act 2010</b> makes it illegal to discriminate on the grounds of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage/civil partnership, pregnancy, race, religion, sex and sexual orientation. Discrimination is also referred to in the <b>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</b> and <b>Human Rights Act</b>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p style="margin: 0;">Persecution: severe suffering</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Discrimination: action</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Prejudice: thought</p> </div>	<p>The <b>United Nations (UN)</b>, an international organisation that aims for world peace, created the <b>UDHR</b> in 1948. It includes 30 articles that set out the moral standards that every human should have e.g. right to healthcare. The countries of Europe adopted it and developed systems to enforce it through the <b>European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)</b>. A <b>declaration</b> or <b>convention</b> only offers guidance. To be effective, human rights must be made into law. Therefore, there is global human rights inequality. The UK passed the <b>Human Rights Act 1998</b>; this means that law protects our rights.</p>
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Against human rights		Consumer & worker rights	Local Council						
<p>It is recognised that to ensure human rights are successful, citizens must also follow their <b>moral responsibility</b> e.g. you have the right to education and a responsibility to work. Human rights can also be limited if they go against Equality law e.g. freedom of speech must not be <b>slanderos</b>. The government might make decisions that seem to go against human rights if they suspect terrorism e.g. detaining someone without telling them why. The Conservative government wish to replace the <b>Human Rights Act</b> with a <b>British Bill of Rights</b>. They believe this would make the law more fitting with British Values and would give more power back to UK courts as now; a defendant can take their case to the European Court of Human Rights if they feel their punishment is unfair.</p>		<p><b>Consumer</b>= buying a product or service. The <b>Consumer Rights Act 2015</b> means we should get what we pay for. The <b>Citizens advice Bureau</b>, <b>Office of Fair Trading</b> and the <b>Trading Standards Department</b> protect consumer rights. Employees should receive a <b>contract</b> which outlines their responsibilities. The <b>national minimum wage</b>, <b>Equality Act</b>, <b>health and safety laws</b> and <b>Trade Unions</b> protect workers' rights.</p>	<p>The <b>local council</b> is made up of a group of people who are <b>elected</b> to look after the affairs of a town, district or county. A local council is broken down into small areas called <b>wards</b>. Councils will elect a <b>leader</b> and members of the <b>cabinet</b>, they will then put together a plan for the year. Councillors are <b>voluntary</b>, so councils also have a <b>Chief Executive</b> who is paid to take overall council responsibility. Local councils receive money from <b>central government</b>, <b>council tax</b> and <b>business rates</b>.</p>						