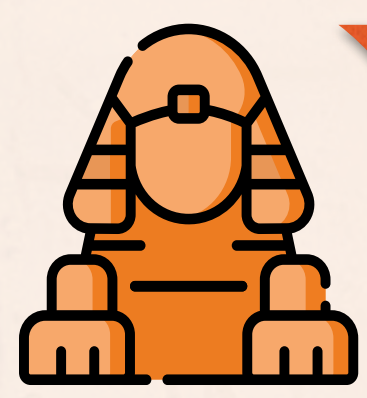
**KEY VOCABULARY****human rights****discrimination****race****ethnicity****equality****feminism****treaty****convention**

human rights are the **basic rights and freedoms that belong to every person** in the world: they include the right to life, freedom from slavery, and the right to work and education

unfair treatment of someone or a group of people usually based on a person's gender, religion, nationality, ethnicity, race or other personal traits

a group of people who **share some of the same distinctive traits**, such as skin colour

the word ethnicity is derived from *ethnos*, a Greek word meaning "nation": an ethnic group usually **shares common culture, background, religion, language**

equality is about **ensuring everybody has an equal opportunity**, and is not treated differently or discriminated against because of their characteristics

the belief that **men and women should be treated equally** and have the same rights and opportunities

an **agreement**

an **agreement**

KEY LEGISLATION**Slavery Abolition Act 1833****Race Relations Act 1968****Equal Pay Act 1970****Convention for the Protection
of Human Rights and
Fundamental Freedoms****UN adopted the Convention of
the Rights of the Child 1989**

abolished slavery throughout most of the British Empire

a second law relating to race that made it illegal to refuse housing, employment or public services to a person on the grounds of race/ethnicity

gave women the right to equal pay as men

an international convention to protect human rights and political freedoms in Europe

an international human rights treaty that grants all children (aged 17 and under) a comprehensive set of rights (it came into force in UK 1992)



UNITED NATIONS

an organisation set up in 1945 to promote international cooperation and prevent and end wars: the UN also attempts to improve social conditions, promote economic development, public health, environmental conservation, and human rights