



### 1. Racism: What is it, and why is it unfair?

- Racism is a kind of unfairness. It is about people's lives being made worse just because of their race, the colour of their skin or their ethnic group.
- Religious holy books speak about treating others with goodness and fairness.



### 2. What can we learn from the stories of two statues in Bristol?

- Bristol's statue of Edward Colston was racially offensive, but the statue of John Wesley celebrates anti-slavery.
- Edward Colston's statue was dumped in Bristol docks by 'Black Lives Matter' protestors in spring 2020.



### 3. How did Saint Peter learn that 'God has no favourites'?

- This story matters to Christians very much because it is the moment when the new religion of Jesus stopped being 'just for Jewish people' and became something for everyone.



### 4. How do Christians view science and religion?

- "Treating others as you want them to treat you is a democratic thing to do because it means each person counts for one in the community, whatever their race or religion."



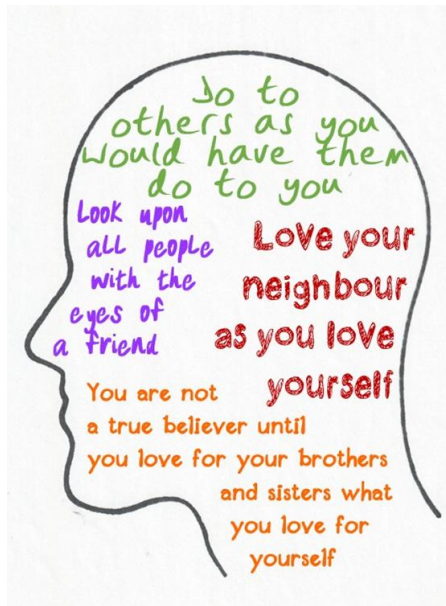
### 5. How do Christians worship God as the creator?

- Rosa Parks:** She started the 'bus boycott' by refusing to give her seat to a white person. Thousands of black people boycotted the busses after this, and they won the right to sit wherever they wished on busses after that.



### 6. How can I express my own vision for justice and quality?

- Jo Cox:** was a Humanist, but she worked with and for people from different religions as well.
- Jo Cox stood against racism, and was murdered by a person who hated her for that.



## Key Vocabulary

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tolerance       | The ability or willingness to tolerate the existence of opinions or behaviour that one dislikes or disagrees with.                                                      |
| White privilege | Inherent advantages possessed by a white person on the basis of their race.                                                                                             |
| Hate speech     | Abusive or threatening speech or writing that expresses prejudice against a particular group.                                                                           |
| Justice         | Just behaviour or treatment.                                                                                                                                            |
| Ethnicity       | The fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition.                                                                      |
| Racism          | The belief that different races possess distinct characteristics, abilities, or qualities, especially so as to distinguish them as inferior or superior to one another. |
| Prejudice       | Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.                                                                                                  |
| Fairness        | Impartial and just treatment or behaviour without favouritism or discrimination.                                                                                        |