

British Values – Individual Liberty

Individual Liberty

In Britain we have individual liberty

- The liberty of an individual to exercise freely those rights generally accepted as being outside of government control

An Example of individual liberty:

In 2014 Malala Yousafzai first came to public attention through that heartfelt diary, published on BBC Urdu, which chronicled her desire to remain in education and for girls to have the chance to be educated.

When she was shot in the head in October 2012 by a Taliban gunman, she was already well known in Pakistan, but that one shocking act catapulted her to international fame.

She survived the assault, in which a militant boarded her school bus and opened fire, wounding two of her school friends as well.

The story of her recovery - from delicate surgery at a Pakistani military hospital to further operations and rehabilitation in the UK, and afterwards as she took her campaign global - has been closely tracked by the world's media.

She was discharged from hospital in January 2013 and her life now is unimaginably different to anything she may have envisaged when she was an anonymous voice chronicling the fears of schoolgirls under the shadow of the Taliban. She was named one of TIME magazine's most influential people in 2013, put forward for the Nobel Peace Prize in 2013, won the European Parliament's Sakharov price for Freedom of Thought and her autobiography "I Am Malala" was released in 2014.

She has continued her campaign and taken it around the world.

A fund set up in her name helps children in education around the world.

The men that shot Malala were trying to interfere with her individual liberty and her right to go to school

British Values – Individual Liberty

Freedom of Faith in the UK

To examine the variety and growth of religion in the UK

To understand that the freedom to choose and hold these faiths is protected in law.

- 43-410AD: Romans invaded, bringing the first black people with them from North Africa. A few hundred years later they returned to Italy leaving those who wished to stay.



- 1555-1833: African and Afro-Caribbean people arrived because of Britain's involvement in the slave trade.



- 1700 onwards: Indians and Chinese arrived because of Britain's growing Empire and trade with far off countries.



- 1840 Many people came to England to escape a terrible famine in Ireland.



British Values – Individual Liberty

- 1946: After the Second World War many refugees came to Britain from Eastern Europe.



Today: Immigrants continue to arrive from the EU and around the world, adding to the religious diversity of our country.



The 2006 Racial and Religious Hatred Act made it an offence in England and Wales to incite hatred against a person on the grounds of their religion.

The Equality Act 2010 prohibits discrimination against people on the basis of religion, in the supply of goods and services and selection for employment.

The Education Reform Act 1988 introduced a further requirement that the R.E. lessons or assemblies should be 'wholly or mainly of a broadly Christian character.'

British Values – Individual Liberty

Faith Schools

The term 'faith school' was introduced in Britain in 1990 following calls from Muslims for institutions comparable to the existing Christian church schools.

In England and Wales, a significant number of state funded schools are faith schools with the vast majority Christian (mainly either of Church of England or Roman Catholic) though there are also Jewish, Muslim and Sikh faith schools.

Faith schools follow the same national curriculum as state schools, though with the added ethos of the host religion.

Religious and cultural diversity

Provides choice: Freedom of religion is one of the human rights, but you can only really be free to choose your religion if you have access to a variety.

Increased tolerance/decrease prejudice: People who live in a multi-faith society are likely to know more about other cultures and religions than simply their own. This is important because often prejudice, discrimination and hatred stem from ignorance and fear. If people know more about each other's customs and beliefs they are less likely to find their differences threatening.

Diversity is exciting: Different ethnic groups or religions have different, customs, foods and festivals. It would be dull to live in a place where everyone did the same thing and believed the same thing.