



KEY VOCABULARY

authority

trusted guidance or influence that helps people make decisions

freedom

the **ability to make choices** without being controlled by **others**

free will

the power to **choose between right and wrong**

rule of law

the idea that **everyone** follows **fair rules** that apply **equally to all**

justice

treating people with **fairness** and **respecting their rights** – if someone breaks the law, justice means they are **held responsible**, and if someone is treated unfairly, justice means **helping to make things right**

temptation

the feeling of **wanting to do something**, even though it **might be wrong**

the Statue of Justice



a symbol often used to represent the law – Lady Justice is modelled on the ancient goddesses of justice, Themis (Greek) and Justitia (Roman)

freedom



the story of the Exodus is important to many Jewish and Christian people – in the Torah and the Old Testament, the story tells of the Israelites escaping slavery in Egypt, and many Jews remember this story every year during the festival of Passover

religious and non-religious perspectives on law

Christianity

many Christians believe in the **Ten Commandments** – a set of laws believed to be given by God to Moses, like ‘you must not kill’ or ‘you must not steal’ – and many Christians also follow Jesus’ guidance to ‘love your neighbour’

Hinduism

for many Hindus, the idea of **dharma** is like a moral law – dharma means doing the right thing, being kind, respectful, and living your role in life well. Hindus also believe in **karma**, which means your actions have consequences

Humanism

humanists believe laws are important because they protect people’s rights and help everyone live safely and freely – they think laws should be based on **reason** (thinking carefully), **empathy** (understanding others) and **evidence** (facts)