



RE:spect Knowledge Organiser



Lesson 1: What is racism? What do religions teach about racism? (1/2)

Core Knowledge

- Prejudice is the act of judging someone before you know them.
- Discrimination is the act of treating someone unfairly because of prejudice.
- Stereotyping is assuming that everyone in a particular group is the same.
- Racism is the act of treating someone unfairly because of their race.
- Race is the defining of people according to a variety of factors such as language, culture and physical characteristics.
- Class is the defining of people according to a variety of factors including the kind of jobs they do, the money they earn, the neighbourhood they live in and their position in society.
- Anti-racist work takes positive action to oppose racism and promote racial equality.

- The 'steps towards respect' are hatred, discrimination, prejudice and fear, dislike, tolerance, acceptance, respect, mutual understanding and celebration of diversity.
- 'Respect for all' means saying no to sexism, racism, prejudice against different sexualities, class prejudice, ageism and all other prejudices.

Revision Questions

- What is prejudice?
- What is discrimination?
- What is stereotyping?
- What is racism?
- What is race?

- What is class?

- What is anti-racist work?
- What are the 'steps towards respect'?
- What does 'respect for all' mean?



Lesson 1: What is racism? What do religions teach about racism? (2/2)

Core Knowledge

Revision Questions

Christianity

- Christians believe that all humans are made in the image of God. Therefore any action that devalues a person is an insult to God who created and loves that person.
- At the centre of the Christian faith is the belief that Jesus Christ shed his blood on the cross to atone for the sins of all people everywhere.
- When he was asked "Who is my neighbour?" (Luke 10:29), Jesus told the parable of the Good Samaritan, in which the Samaritan, a member of a despised community in Jesus' time, helped his fellow man when others failed to do so (Luke 10:30-37).
- In the first Christian community, one issue that concerned them was who could legitimately become a Christian. The conclusion that Christianity was a faith for anyone, regardless of race, social status or gender is based on this verse from Acts 10:34-35: 'God has no favourites but that anybody of any nationality who fears God and does what is right is acceptable to Him'.

Islam

- Tolerance towards non-Muslims within Islamic societies stems from the Prophet Muhammad's teaching that all 'People of the Book' should be treated with respect. This meant followers of other monotheistic religions who have a sacred text given to them by God, and at the time included mainly Christians and Jews. It says in the Qur'an 29:46: 'And do not dispute with the followers of the book... except those of them who act unjustly, and say: We believe in that which has been revealed to us and revealed to you, and our God and your God is One, and to Him do we submit'.
- All people, regardless of their origin, are equal in Islam and the only thing that distinguishes them is their level of commitment to their religion. It is reported in one Hadith that the Prophet Muhammad said: 'No Arab is superior to a non-Arab, no coloured person to a white person, nor a white person to a coloured person, except by Taqwa (piety)'.

- What does Christianity teach about racism and anti-racism?

- What does Islam teach about racism and anti-racism?



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Lesson 2: Should Edward Colston's statue have been thrown in the dock? (1/2)

Core Knowledge

Revision Questions

Why do we build statues?

- We often build statues of people we think are heroes.
- We use statues to remind us of our history.
- Statues are for the future: they tell the people in the future what mattered to the people who put them up.
- Statues express our values. Statues of soldiers value winning wars. Statues of philanthropists (who give money away) value charity.
- A statue is like a prize. We give a statue to the family of a person why we think is a winner.

Who was Edward Colston?

- Edward Colston was born in Bristol to a rich and important family in 1636, over 380 years ago. When he grew up, he became a sea merchant, running many ships that traded from Spain and Portugal and also to Africa and the Caribbean
- He traded in sherry, vegetable oil, silk, wine, fruits, gold, silver – and enslaved people. The enslaved people were men, women and children captured in West Africa and taken like cargo on ships to work for no money on sugar and tobacco farms 3500 miles away. Colston's merchants took more than 84000 enslaved people from West Africa. The ships' journeys from West Africa to the Caribbean took at least ten weeks.
- Over 19000 of the enslaved people on Colston's merchant ships died on board. Their bodies were thrown into the sea.
- Colston became very rich from his trading. He owned two big houses, one in Bristol where his shipping business was based.
- The slave trade was not banned until 1807.
- Colston gave money to his favourite charities in Bristol. He founded two alms-houses (accommodation houses for the poor) and a school and gave money to other schools, churches and hospitals. He also lent money to the Bristol corporation and was MP of the city for a short time. When he died in 1721, he was very rich.
- A statue of Edward Colston was put up in Bristol in 1895.

- Why do we build statues?
- Who was Edward Colston?
- What did Colston trade?
- Why do many people find the slave trade repulsive?
- When was the slave trade banned?
- What charitable work did Colston do?
- When was the statue of Colston put up?



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Lesson 2: Should Edward Colston's statue have been thrown in the dock? (2/2)

Core Knowledge

Revision Questions

Why was the Colston statue thrown in the dock?

- Many people think that slave-traders should no longer be remembered with statues.
- Over recent years, many people wanted the statue of Colston taken down. They sent letters and signed petitions. There was a lot of discussion about what to do. And no action was taken.
- In June 2020 there were protests against racism in the USA, in Britain and around the world. Thousands of protestors marched in the streets of Bristol. The Colston statue was removed by protestors, covered in graffiti and thrown into the dock.
- The actions of the protestors in removing the statue have been called 'utterly disgraceful' by the government but many people have defended them.
- According to historian David Olusoga: 'The crowd who saw to it that Colston fell were of all races, but some were the descendants of the enslaved black and brown Bristolians whose ancestors were chained to the decks of Colston's ships.'

The Colston 4 trial and acquittal

- The four defendants (the 'Colston 4'), together with "others unknown", were accused of damaging the Colston statue and plinth of a value unknown without lawful excuse.
- Addressing the jury, Mr Ponsford (one of the accused) said: "I thought that a statue that celebrates a figure such as Colston was disgraceful, and offensive to the people of Bristol. As far as I was aware a lot of people felt the same way I did, everyone felt it was a disgrace that it was still there". Mr Ponsford then told the court he had never personally petitioned the city's council to remove the statue and did not have permission to topple it.
- During the trial, Mr Skuse said he took part in rolling the statue to the docks to stage a symbolic "sentencing" of the slave trader.
- Mr Willoughby argued the statue was an "insult". Appearing in the dock, he said: "Imagine having a Hitler statue in front of a Holocaust survivor - I believe they are similar. Having a statue of someone of that calibre in the middle of the city I believe is an insult, and I will continue to believe that whatever the outcome of this."
- Their legal teams argued that the presence of the statue was a hate crime and it was therefore not an offence to remove it.
- The 'Colston 4' were acquitted (found not guilty). After the verdict, Mr Willoughby was seen taking the knee - a symbolic gesture of the BLM movement - outside court. Three of the four defendants also wore T-shirts designed by Banksy which featured a stencil of the toppled statue's plinth.

- What action did people take to protests about Colston's statue?
- When was the Colston statue toppled?
- Why was the Colston statue toppled?

- Who was put on trial and why?
- What arguments did the defendants give for their actions?

- The Colston 4 were acquitted. What does this mean?



Lesson 4: Challenging racism in sport (1/2)

Core Knowledge

- Banter means: to exchange remarks in a good-humoured teasing way
- Making racist comments and calling it 'banter' is never acceptable.

Cricket

- Azeem Rafiq is a 30-year old former professional cricketer who spent the majority of his career at Yorkshire. He was born in Pakistan and moved to England when he was 10 years old. He captained England at youth level and eventually became captain of Yorkshire in 2012.
- In September 2020, Rafiq claimed that "institutional racism" at Yorkshire County Cricket Club had left him close to taking his own life. Rafiq says he suffered consistent abuse, including the use of racist language about his Pakistani heritage during his time at the club.

The Olympics

- Before the 1968 Mexico Olympic Games even began, there was already a high tension in America on the topic of race. Many athletes also believed that Black athletes were being exploited and mistreated.
- American runners Tommie Smith and John Carlos ascend the podium to receive the gold and bronze medals for the men's 200-meter race at the 1968 Mexico City Olympics..
- Once their medals had been placed around their necks, and as the American flag was raised, Smith and Carlos each raised a fist in the Black Power salute, a silent protest by the athletes against racial injustice and to spread awareness of the anti-Black racism that characterised life for Black people in America.
- Smith and Carlos' actions were met with boos, and they were vilified by the American press and consequently both were expelled from the Games.
- Both athletes used the opportunity and platform to make a statement about how they wanted America to be better and to be just for all of its people. They described the raised fists as "a cry for freedom and for human rights," adding, "We had to be seen because we couldn't be heard."
- Over fifty years on, it is now considered one of the most iconic and symbolic moments in sporting history and the African-American struggle for equality.

Revision Questions

- What abuse did Azeem Rafiq face?
- What happened at the 1968 Olympics?
- How did the crowd respond?
- Why did Smith and Carlos salute on the podium?



Lesson 4: Challenging racism in sport (2/2)

Core Knowledge

Motor Sports

- After winning the Styrian Grand Prix, Lewis Hamilton raised his fist in a Black Power salute.
- Hamilton urged his fellow drivers to continue the fight against racism, saying that they must collectively “push for equality.”

PUMA campaign

- PUMA launched a social media campaign to celebrate the 50 year anniversary of Tommie Smith and John Carlos’ 1968 salute. Both athletes were wearing PUMA shoes that day.
- The campaign aims to raise money and awareness for charities promoting universal equality.

Taking the knee

- Taking the knee started in 2016 as a protest when San Francisco 49ers’ black quarterback Colin Kaepernick knelt during the national anthem instead of standing, to protest in a dignified and silent way against the unfair treatment of Black Americans.
- Some supported it and some were furious. It divided the nation. It has now become a globalised symbol of fighting racism, especially after the murder of George Floyd by a police officer in 2020. It has become a gesture used all over the world, including at the start of every football match in most leagues.
- Some people refuse to take the knee as they believe sports should not mix with politics.
- Some black players refuse to take the knee as they believe it has now just become a pre-match routine and black players are still getting racial abuse despite kneeling or standing.
- Taking the knee has spread across the sporting world as a statement against racism, but has proved controversial..

Revision Questions

- Why did Lewis Hamilton raise his fist?
- What was the PUMA campaign?
- What is ‘taking the knee?’
- Why do some athletes refuse to take the knee?
- How does taking the knee support anti-racism?



Lesson 5: Tackling Islamophobia

Core Knowledge

- Islamophobia is literally translated as the fear of Islam.
- Islamophobia is used to refer to prejudice or discrimination against Muslims and is often based on the perception that Islam has no values in common with other cultures, is inferior to the West and is a violent political ideology rather than a religion.
- The term dates back to the 1980s but it came into common use after the September 11th attacks in 2001.

- A 'media myth' is created when groups are misrepresented because of the extreme action of a few in that group. This extreme action dominates the media.

Swimming

- Wearing the headscarf (hijab) for Muslim women is an important part of their religion.
- The Nike Victory Hijab is a women's swim hijab. It fits securely while letting the swimmer move freely in the water.

Football

- History was made in April 2021 in a game between Leicester and Crystal Palace was paused to allow Muslim players to break their fast during Ramadan. Leicester's Wesley Fofana (right) tweeted 'That's what makes football wonderful' after the game.
- A football match in Germany was paused as the referee allowed Moussa Niakhaté to break his Ramadan fast. The defender then ran up to the referee to thank him for the gesture in an "example that could set a precedent."

- The Qur'an 2:356 shows that non-Muslims' beliefs should be respected and that forcibly converting people to Islam is considered wrong: 'There shall be no coercion in matters of faith'.

Revision Questions

- What is Islamophobia?

- What is a media myth?

- How does the Nike Victory Hijab help to tackle Islamophobia?

- How is football tackling Islamophobia?

- What does the Qur'an say about respecting non-Muslims' beliefs?



Lesson 6: What should happen to Colston's statue now?

Core Knowledge

- An independent commission ('We Are Bristol History Commission') recommended that the statue of slave trader Edward Colston should be put on display in a museum in its current state.
- The Commission said the statue should enter the permanent collection of Bristol's museum service and preserved in its current condition. It said it should be exhibited and the history of Colston should be presented in a "nuanced, contextualised and engaging way".
- The commission also said the plinth in Bristol should remain and a new plaque installed to explain the history of Colston and how the memorial was toppled during a Black Lives Matter protest in June 2020.
- Vanessa Kisuule is a writer and performer based in Bristol. She has won over ten poetry slam titles.
- Her poem on the toppling of Colston's statue 'Hollow' gained over 600,000 views on Twitter in three days.
- This is an emotive issue. People have expressed many different opinions about what should happen to the statue and plinth.

Revision Questions

- What do the 'We Are Bristol History Commission' recommend should happen to the statue?
- Why?
- What do the 'We Are Bristol History Commission' recommend should happen to the plinth?
- Why?