

MINI ADVENTURE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER  
PIONEERS AUTUMN 2 2019-2020  
CHILDREN IN CONFLICT



The UK Parliament is formed of two Houses. Together they combine the local perspectives of MPs in the House of Commons, with the experience and expertise of members of the House of Lords.

**The main work of the UK Parliament is to...**

- Make and shape laws (legislation)
- Check and challenge the work of Government (scrutiny)
- Debate the big issues that can affect us all (representation)



Voting is one of the simplest ways to participate in our democracy. It's how people across the UK decide who will represent their local area (a constituency) in the House of Commons.

## What does democracy mean?

The word democracy has its origins in two Greek terms – demos (people) and kratia (rule by) and translates as 'rule by the people'.

The UK is a **representative democracy**. This means that citizens choose representatives to make decisions on their behalf. Your representative is your local MP.

Although relatively rare in UK politics, we also have examples of **direct democracy**. This means citizens make decisions for themselves, rather than elected representatives making decisions on their behalf. An example of direct democracy is a referendum.

### The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.

Most countries in the world today have experienced immigration to some extent and are made up from groups of people different to the original inhabitants.

### There are four main reasons why people migrate from their home countries:

- War and conflict (refugees/migrants)**
- Political, religious or ethnic persecution (refugees)**
- Economic situation (migrants)**
- Natural or environmental disasters (migrants)**

#### Who is a refugee?

Someone who has been forced to flee his or her home because of war, violence or persecution, often without warning. They are unable to return home unless and until conditions in their native lands are safe for them again.

#### Who is an asylum seeker?

Someone who is also seeking international protection from dangers in his or her home country, but whose claim for refugee status hasn't been determined legally. Asylum seekers must apply for protection in the country of destination—meaning they must arrive at or cross a border in order to apply.

Then, they must be able to prove to authorities there that they meet the criteria to be covered by refugee protections.

#### Who is an immigrant?

Someone who makes a conscious decision to leave his or her home and move to a foreign country with the intention of settling there. Immigrants research their destinations, explore employment opportunities, and study the language of the country where they plan to live. Most importantly, they are free to return home whenever they choose.

#### Who is a migrant?

A migrant is someone who is moving from place to place (within his or her country or across borders), usually for economic reasons such as seasonal work. Similar to immigrants, they were not forced to leave their native countries but are seeking better opportunities.

**Source:** <https://www.rescue-uk.org/article/migrants-asylum-seekers-refugees-and-immigrants-whats-difference>

### Current Conflicts:

#### Syria

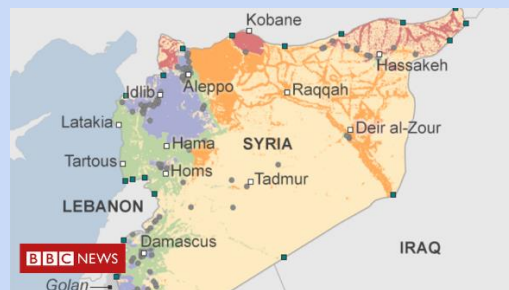
There's been a civil war in Syria for the last eight years, with different groups trying to seize control of the country.

The fighting has been between:

- Soldiers who support the Syrian president Bashar al-Assad
- Fighters known as rebels, who don't want Assad to be in power anymore
- The group that calls itself Islamic State (IS)

Countries who are involved: Russia, Iran, USA, Turkey, Saudi Arabia

Source: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/16979186>



#### Israel and Palestine

Israelis and Arabs have been fighting over Gaza on and off, for decades. It's part of the wider Arab Israeli conflict.

After World War II and the Holocaust in which six million Jewish people were killed, more Jewish people wanted their own country.

They were given a large part of Palestine, which they considered their traditional home but the Arabs who already lived there and in neighbouring countries felt that was unfair and didn't accept the new country.

In 1948, the two sides went to war. When it ended, Gaza was controlled by Egypt and another area, the West Bank, by Jordan. They contained thousands of Palestinians who fled what was now the new Jewish home, Israel.

Source : <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/20436092>

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