

Justice in the Ivington Curriculum

English

- Through stories, fables, and novels children can explore themes of fairness, morality, and justice.
Example: Reading Robin Hood or Matilda and discussing whether characters' actions were just or unjust.
- Debates, drama, and persuasive writing can help children practise arguing about fairness and justice in everyday life.
- Writing a letter to the MP.

History

- Studying historical figures and movements linked to justice, rights, and fairness.
Example: Learning about Florence Nightingale (justice in healthcare), Rosa Parks (justice and civil rights), or the suffragettes (justice and gender equality).
- Exploring events where justice was denied and later sought, such as slavery and abolition.

Religious Education (RE)

- Many religions place justice at the heart of their teachings (e.g., Christian teaching of "love your neighbour", Islamic concept of fairness, Jewish emphasis on justice in the Torah).
- Children can compare beliefs about what is fair and just, and how different faiths encourage followers to work for justice.

Personal, Social, Health and Economic (PSHE) Education

- Discussions around fairness in the playground, resolving disputes, and respecting rights and responsibilities.
- Introduction to laws and rules: why we have them, how they support justice, and what happens if they are broken.
- Exploring global justice issues, like poverty or environmental responsibility, at an age-appropriate level.

Citizenship (often integrated in PSHE at primary)

- Understanding the concept of rights and responsibilities.
- Learning about the rule of law as one of the British values.
- Role-play activities like a mock trial or school council debates to experience democratic decision-making and fairness.

Art, Music, and Drama

- Using creative expression to explore injustice and justice.
Example: Making posters for a fair cause, writing songs about fairness, or performing plays that tackle moral dilemmas.

Maths and Science

- Even here, links can be made:
 - In maths, fair sharing and proportional reasoning connect to fairness and equity.
 - In science, discussions around ethical issues (e.g., protecting the environment, fairness in access to resources like water or energy).

Justice in the primary national curriculum is about helping children understand fairness, rights, responsibilities, and equality through stories, history, religion, PSHE/citizenship, and even creative and practical subjects. It's woven through the curriculum rather than taught as a discrete subject, and it encourages pupils to think critically about fairness in their own lives and the wider world.