

## POVERTY AND CHARITIES: Knowledge Organiser

### Causes of world poverty:



Natural Disasters



Debt



War



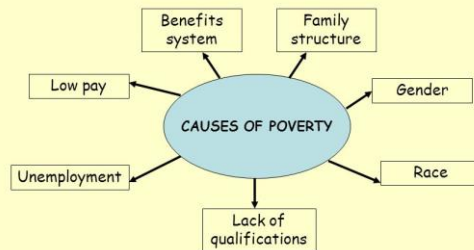
Unfair trade



Lack of health care and education

### Causes of poverty

Explain, in detail, some of the causes of poverty in the UK.



### Religious teachings on helping those in poverty:

- Parable of Lazarus and the rich man
- Parable of the Sheep and Goat
- Parable of the Good Samaritan

### Why Christian Aid act to help others:

- 'To do justice, to love kindness'
- 'Whatever you are doing, whether you speak or act, do everything in the name of the Lord Jesus'
- 'In need of daily food'



### The Salvation Army: Today

- Currently work in 125 countries
- Many things have stayed the same since Victorian Lunch clubs and breakfast clubs that provide cheap meals.
- Support communities to develop fairer working conditions.
- Refugee support; Community projects; Support the emergency services; Support the military;
- Support the homeless; Support alcohol and drug addicts.



### The Salvation Army: WWI

- Field kitchens and doughnut girls
- Ambulances and bandmen
- Chaplains
- Salvation Army huts and hut helpers

### The Salvation Army: Victorian times

**Soup kitchens:** Provided hot nutritious meals

**Food shops:** Made cheap hot food takeaways.

**Farthing breakfasts:** Cheap meals consisting of tea, porridge, bread and jam – but bring your own cup

**Slum sisters:** Volunteers trained maternity nurses, but also checked on families living conditions.

**Recycling and reusing:** Charity shops – many poor did not want charity but were happy to pay a penny for a bundle of clothes.

**Homeless shelters:** Run by William's eldest son – it was an old tram shed and used wooden coffin's for beds, it was safe and warm.

**Safe houses:** Rescue Homes were set up to give women and girls a safe place to stay.

**Missing people:** A department was set up to find missing loved ones people.

**Employment:** A labour exchange was set up – a safe and warm place where people could look for work. Training was given to help men and women find a trade.

**Hadleigh farm:** In Essex, training on the farm meant people could find jobs elsewhere – even emigrating to countries such as Canada, Australia or New Zealand.

**Match factories (fair trade):** Changed the face of match factories, offering good working conditions but charging more for their matches.

### Key Concepts:

**Poverty:** A state of being extremely poor.

**Absolute poverty:** Condition where household income is insufficient to afford basic necessities of life – e.g. food, shelter, clothing.

**Relative poverty:** When households receive 50% less income than the average.

**Charity:** An organization which gives help, care or support

**Donate:** Give (money, goods or time) for a good cause, for example to a charity.

**Volunteer:** A person who gives their time freely to a company/charity/enterprise or undertakes a task free of charge.

**Denomination:** A recognised independent branch of the Christian Church – e.g. Catholic Church, Church of England, Salvationists.

**Ecumenical:** Representing or promoting unity between a number of different Christian churches.

**Victorians:** The people who lived during the reign of Queen Victoria, from the 20 June 1837 until the date of her death on the 22 January 1901.

**Salvation:** The act of delivering (or keeping away) from evil or saving from sin.

**Salvationist:** A member of the Salvation Army church.

**Slums:** A dirty and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.

**Fair Trade:** Trade between companies in developed countries and producers in developing countries in which fair prices are paid to the producers.

**Chaplain:** Christian official who is responsible for the religious needs of an organisation.

**Faith:** Complete trust or confidence in someone or something.

**Hope:** A feeling of expectation and desire for a particular thing to happen.

**Love:** An intense feeling of deep affection.