Essential Standard 4.00

Explore social issues related to working with small animals.

Objective 4.01

Summarize animal rights and animal welfare

Animal Rights

- Not the same as animal welfare.
 - Media may wrongly use the two terms interchangeably.

Modern Animal Rights Movement

- Over 400 animal rights groups exist today
- Came into prominence in the 1960s and 1970s
- Initially mainly made up of urban people, many of whom were vegetarians

Animal Rights Beliefs

- Animals have same rights as humans (humans are also animals).
- Use of animals for human purpose is wrong and suggests that humans are superior to animals.
- Animals should not be used for entertainment.

Animal Rights Beliefs

- Animals should not be used for:
 - Food
 - Clothing
 - Medical research
 - Product testing
- Ecoterrorism is often used to prevent people from using animals.

PETA

- People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
- Largest animal rights group in the world with over 800,000 members
- Since 1980, it has been dedicated to establishing and protecting rights of animals.

Animal Welfare

- Animal domestication dates back to early Chinese and Egyptian cultures.
- Early U.S. used animals for food, clothing, shelter, transportation, and horsepower.

Animal Welfare (Religious)

- Creation view that God gave man dominion over animals including use and care
 - Genesis 1:26
- Various religions use animal sacrifice and detail how to humanely slaughter the animal.

Animal Welfare (Legal)

- Animal welfare influenced early laws.
- Laws protecting animals were present before the animal rights movement.

Animal Welfare Beliefs

- Humane treatment of animals
- Proper housing and nutrition
- Proper care for disease prevention and treatment for injuries
- Euthanasia or slaughter should be done in a humane way.

The Vote?

- Do animals have rights?
- Should animals be used for food?
- Should animals be used for experimentation?
- Should hunting and trapping of animals be allowed?

