

Politics and Participation

Revision Workbook 2023

QUESTION STYLE/ MARK SCHEME

PAPER 1: POLITICS AND PARTICIPATION

PAPER 2: LIFE IN MODERN BRITAIN AND RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Question type/ style	Command words/ phrases upon exemplar (See also command word document)	Mark Scheme												
Multiple Choice (AO1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify • Select • Which of the following ... • What is ... 	Students select correct answers. Each correct answer is worth 1 mark												
1 Mark (AO1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define • State 	Students state 1 correct definition/ idea. 1 mark for a correct response												
2 Mark Questions (AO1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Identify two • Explain 	1 Mark awarded for each correct response												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using one example to explain 	1 mark for an example and 1 mark for a development of the point/ explanation												
4 Mark Questions Source Questions (AO2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare • Describe • Consider • Explain • Describe • Suggest 	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Level</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Marks</th> <th style="width: 80%;">Descriptor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3-4</td> <td>Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response clear and relevant to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1-2</td> <td>Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response muddled and lacking relevance to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td>Nothing to credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level	Marks	Descriptor	2	3-4	Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response clear and relevant to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.	1	1-2	Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response muddled and lacking relevance to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.	0	0	Nothing to credit.
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		1	1-2	Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response muddled and lacking relevance to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.										
0	0	Nothing to credit.												

8 Mark Questions
(A03)

- Considering a range of evidence, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Level	Marks	Descriptor
4	7-8	Developed and sustained analysis of a wide range of evidence and views related to the citizenship issue. Developed and reasoned justifications are given which relate to the evidence provided. The justifications put forward form a coherent argument.
3	5-6	Analysis of a range of evidence and views related to the citizenship issue. The evidence is used to support arguments but these arguments are not always completely developed, justified or evaluated. Conclusions drawn from the arguments may not be completely coherent.
2	3-4	Basic analysis of a limited range of evidence and views related to the citizenship issue. Weak arguments are made which are not necessarily related to the evidence selected. The arguments represent only a limited range of viewpoints. Some attempt is made to integrate the arguments into concluding remarks.
1	1-2	Limited evidence presented and/or evidence presented is not directly related to the citizenship issue. Insufficient range of differing viewpoints considered. Little or no attempt is made to analyse or evaluate the evidence presented. Little or no attempt is made to integrate the points made.
0	0	Nothing to credit.

Political Power in the UK

In the UK we are a democracy

Fill in the table below of what you would expect to see in a **democracy** and in contrast a **dictatorship**

Dictatorship, form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power without effective **constitutional** limitations. The term dictatorship comes from the Latin title *dictator*, which in the **Roman Republic** designated a temporary magistrate who was granted extraordinary powers in order to deal with state crises.

Democracy a system of government where all citizens have the right to vote and take part in an electoral system that is fair

Democracy	Dictatorship

Exam Application:

Explain two advantages of living in a democracy (4 marks)

Use the textbook to find the answers to the sample 1 and 2-mark sample exam questions

A system of government where citizens are elected to represent others. eg. MP/
Councillor

- A. Theocracy
- B. Representative Democracy
- C. Direct Democracy
- D. Dictatorship

A government where religious leaders run the state

- A. Theocracy
- B. One party state
- C. Anarchy
- D. Dictatorship

Select two features of a democracy

- A. Fair and open elections
- B. Decisions are made by one leader
- C. Media cannot freely report
- D. The judiciary system is separate from the government

Select the keyword that means the state of having to do something

- A. Responsibility
- B. Right
- C. Freedom
- D. Election

The head of government

- A. Councillor
- B. Lord Speaker
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Jury

Employees of the state that help with our public policy

- A. Court Usher
- B. Barrister
- C. Civil Service
- D. The monarchy

The part of government that put law into action

- A. Executive government
- B. Parliament
- C. Judiciary
- D. Court

Give two jobs that are part of the civil service (2 marks)

1,

2.

List two responsibilities of the monarch (2 marks)

1.

2.

List two rules that apply to workers in the Civil Service (2 marks)

1.

2.

Using one example define what we mean by the term theocracy (2 marks)

Define what we mean by the term bicameral parliament (1 mark)

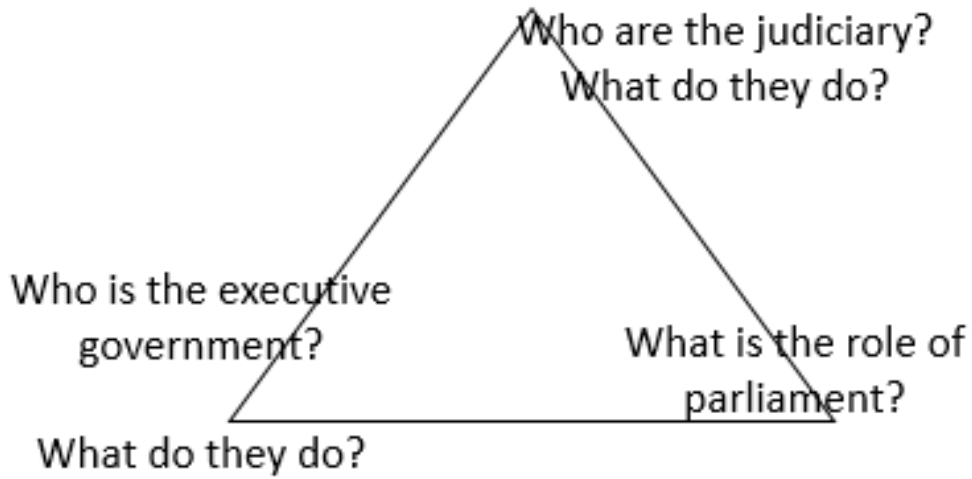
Name the person that has the power to sign of a new law (1 mark)

Separation of Powers in the UK

Put simply how government is organised!

Task:

Decorate and label the triangle



The Role of the Monarch

The UK Parliament has the power to pass laws for our country. It's formed of representatives from three parts: 650 MPs in the House of Commons; over 750 Members of the House of Lords; and the Monarch.

The Monarch gives 'final approval' to all laws

The Monarch signs their name to every Act of Parliament before it can become the law of the land. It would be very unusual for them to refuse. No monarch has refused Parliament's wishes for over 300 years.

The Monarch opens Parliament every year

MPs and Lords don't meet in Parliament every day of the year. There are some breaks. It falls to the Monarch to open each new meeting – or 'session' – of Parliament. It's rather like Parliament's version of a school assembly, held for everyone, at the start of a new academic year.

The Monarch appoints the Prime Minister after an election

The Monarch officially appoints the Prime Minister after a general election, although they don't choose the Prime Minister their self. By tradition, they appoint the leader of the political party that wins a majority of the seats in Parliament. In 2010 there was no majority, so the Monarch appointed the leader of the party with the most seats.

When it comes to politics, the Monarch is 'neutral'

The Monarch doesn't get involved in running the government. Nor do they publicly say what they think about political issues. This is why people sometimes say the Monarch is 'above politics'.

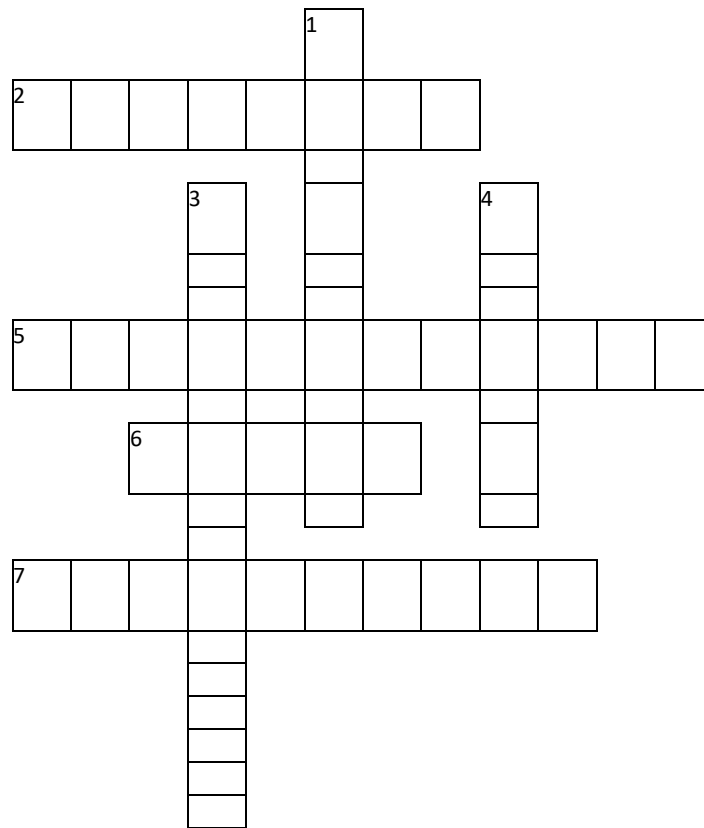
Task

Read the above information and think about the statement below and plan arguments for and against it (This is good preparation for an 8 mark question)

'The UK Parliament no longer needs the monarch' Do you agree?

For	Against

Local and devolved government



Across

- 2 The age you need to be to vote
- 5 The word given to describe how many people turn up to vote
- 6 A traditional head of a council
- 7 The name given to central government

Down

- 1 The word that means power given from central government to smaller governments
- 3 An election where the entire UK parliament is elected after 5 years
- 4 Another word for a local government

Jobs/ responsibilities of Local Government

Jobs/ responsibilities of central government



Issues relating to voting

List 4 reasons you think voter turnout (the amount of people voting) has decreased?

Which strategy do you think is most effective?
Explain

<u>Ways the government have tried to increase 'voter turnout'</u>	Draw a picture to help you remember the idea
Allow weekend voting	
Change polling hours (make them earlier/later)	
Open polling stations in different areas	
Encourage postal voting earlier	

How public taxes are raised and government spending

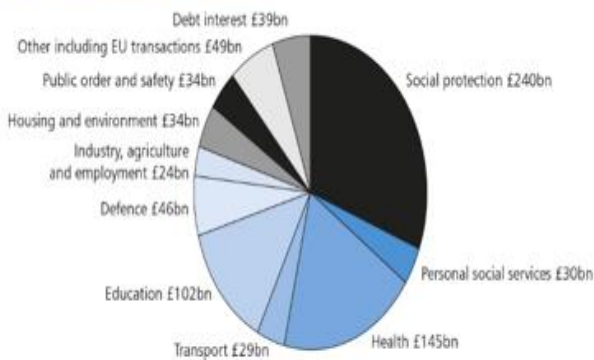
Match up the statements to the correct keyword/phrase:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. An annual statement made by the chancellor that outlines the plans for tax in the year ahead | A. Budget |
| 2. A tax placed on businesses | B. Council tax |
| 3. A tax charged to every citizen whom works in the UK | C. VAT |
| 4. A tax paid to your local authority for local services | D. corporation tax |
| 5. An amount added to the goods your purchase | E. Chancellor of the Exchequer |
| 6. The person in parliament responsible for public spending and how government money is spent | F. National Insurance |

2016/17

What the government spent

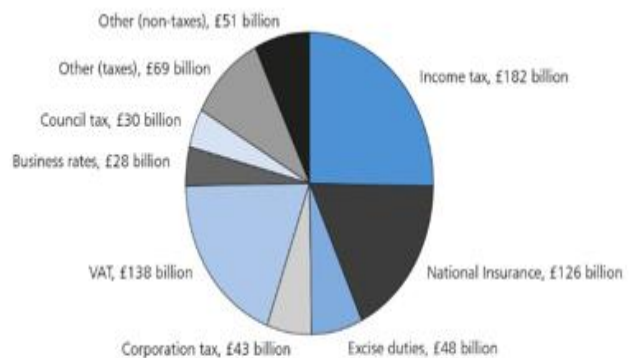
Chart 1: Public sector spending 2016-17



Sources: Office for Budget Responsibility 2016-17 estimates. Illustrative allocations to functions are based on HMT analysis including capital consumption figures from the Office for National Statistics. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

The income received by government

Chart 2: Public sector receipts 2016-17



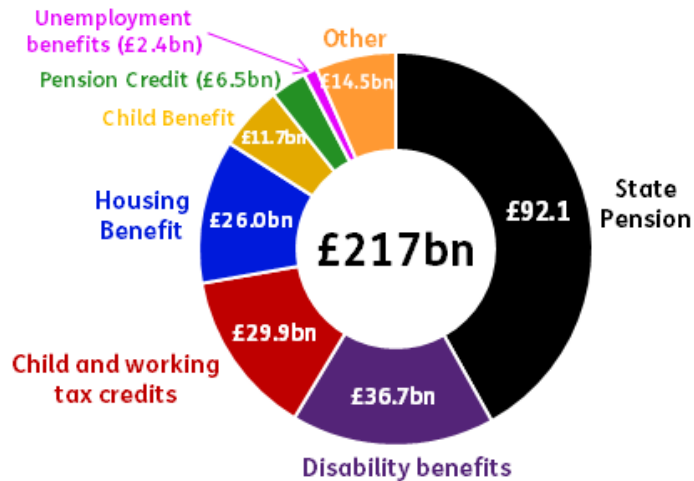
Source: Office for Budget Responsibility, 2016-17 forecast. Figures may not sum due to rounding. Other (taxes) includes capital taxes, stamp duties, vehicle excise duties and other smaller tax receipts. Other (non taxes) includes interest and dividends, gross operating surplus and other smaller non-tax receipts.

Using the pie charts write 6 things you learn about how the government raise and spend money

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | 4 | |
| 2 | 5 | |
| 3 | 6 | |

Benefits and Tax Credits

Spending on benefits (including the state pension) and tax credits, 2015/16



Debates about the provision for welfare, health, the elderly and education

1. What is a working tax credit?
2. Which does the government spend most money on?
3. Why do you think the government has raised the state pension age for men and women?
4. Why do you think some people disagree with the amount of money the government spend on some types of benefits in the pie chart above?
5. Your opinion: Do you think any of the above benefits should be reduced? Explain your opinions with clear reasons

Voting in the UK

Find the words in the word search then write what each means

X D G L J W K P O H F H Y I P P H Y F K T U H X
L P N S E M A J G O X R A L T P O E X P I U U O
G A L Q G Y N M K K F X A P E P N X Q R Y X G C
P N X B U P T Y L K O H S Z A U H E Z E E P F V
M R H Q S P Q J Y P P H U L T U O R F U K T I Z
U Z O P R U H P C Q S D J Q P D X D L Y M G R F
D N K P R C P O N J Y D E J D C U F B I R L S P
N R C Q O A O P W R B G X M R B C D O O L Z T J
E S Y A F R J N L U N S F R O P G L D D G N P F
R E Q F N D T U S E O O J G B C T H T L R Q A T
E Z B A G D G I M T M G M O V L R Z T X F N S U
F Q R W E K I T O Z I E R Q K L C A J Z M Z T T
E V W C H N V D J N R T N H R R G W C U P C T U
R F N R F O R R A U A P U T E A H I Z Y W U H S
R M U F U I U E A T U L R E A V Z Z Q A E I E P
E D D X N T O Y P B E H S F N R L S N H V R P T
U Y G L R C G U N A E K D Y E C Y P Y F M T O P
S B J P L E A P C C P D H G S D Y V O R H Z S E
E L R O A L X K U Y O T G G T T X H O W K X T H
X Z D S B E O Z O I Z P O E F J E W J T P N J G
C U C E N Y Z Q D D A F L L O O E M I D E C G F
Q W D Q O B V M Z J C E E P L R B N G J A H W F
F Y L F A B R A I M M E O O T A D N W E V Y B R
J C W N P M R T Y V C Y O L J D B C X E J G V Y

supplementary vote

proportional system

democracy

ballot paper

referendum

by election

candidate

constituency

First past the post

What is a bicameral parliament?

What is a bicameral parliament?



Activities you must complete

The legislature are:

Bicameral Parliament means:



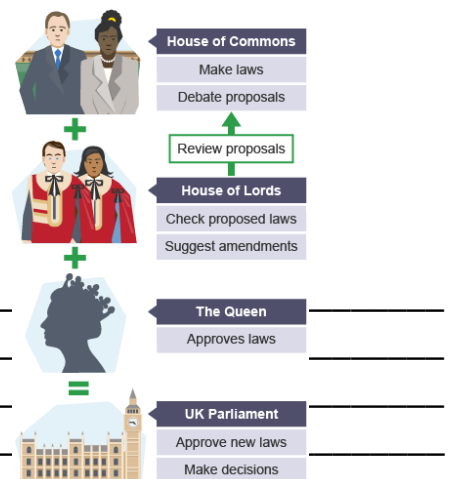
The two parts that make up the UK Parliament are known as (fill in the table with the name of each part and give some of the jobs they're responsible for):

	
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So who has the most power? Look at the diagram below and decide and write your answer here

Exam Question:

Explain how the house of lords is different to the house of commons (4 marks)



Major political parties in the UK

Unscramble the letters so that they spell out the names of the major political parties of the UK

1. IEVVTAOSENRC _____

2. UBLAOR _____

3. KPIU _____

4. RLALIBE OAMDERCT _____

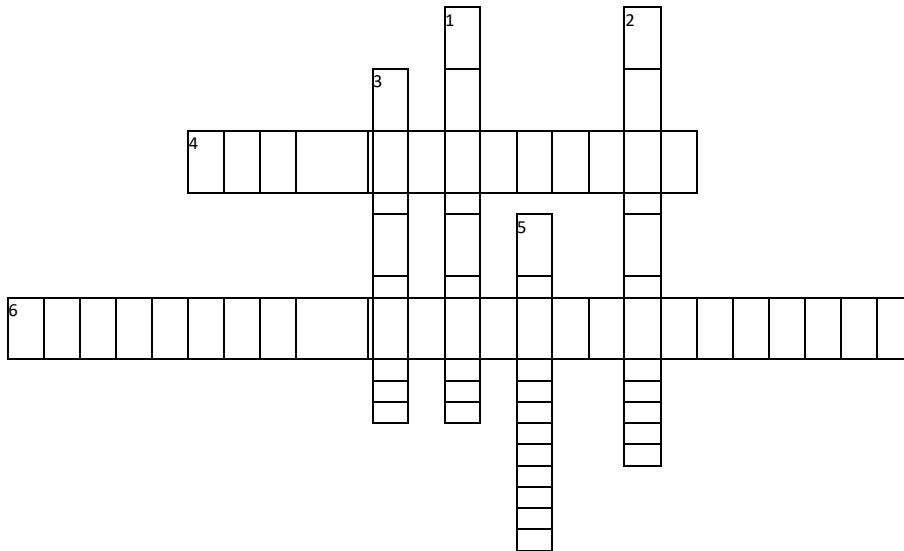
5. EEGRN APTRY _____

6. BNP _____

7. PNS _____

Quick research revision: Find out about two groups policies/ aims and beliefs

How parliament works



Down

1 The word for a government with two chambers

2 MPS visit parliament represent their area which is called a ...

3 Groups in parliament that work on different areas eg. education/ foreign policy

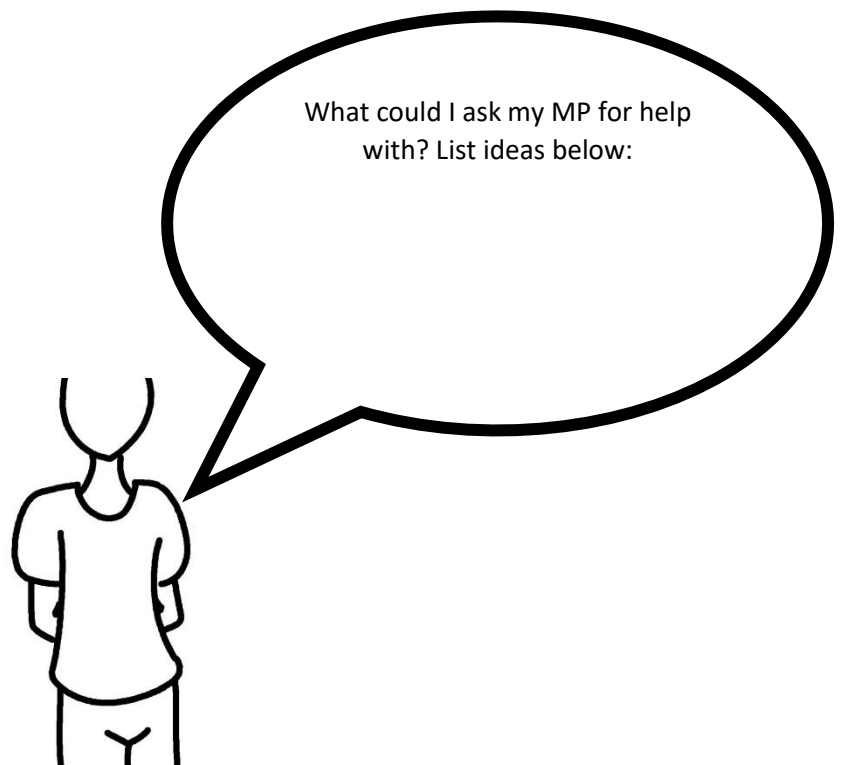
5 The part of parliament where some members are hereditary members (non-elected- blood line members)

Across

4 The part of parliament that is all elected candidates

6 This happens at 12pm every Wednesday

The role of an MP






List four things an MP can do to help his local community. Use the example to support the rest of your answers. Use the textbook to help you.

Example: An MP could speak to a local resident at his surgery that is open once a week and try and help them solve their issue/ problem

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Ceremonial and parliamentary roles in parliament

	<u>Draw a picture</u>	<u>What do they do?</u>
<u>The Speaker</u>		
<u>Commons Deputy Speaker</u>		
<u>Lord Speaker</u>		
<u>Sergeant at Arms</u>		
<u>Clerk of Parliaments</u>		
<u>Clerk of House of Commons</u>		
<u>Whips</u>		
<u>Black Rod</u>		
<u>Frontbenchers and backbenchers</u>		

The legislative process

How are laws made by Parliament?

Create a flow diagram with a description of each stage and pictures using the headings

The Green Paper



The First Reading

The Second Reading

The Committee Stage

The Report Stage

The Third Reading (of Final Stage)

The Royal Assent

True or False Activity

Read the statements below: Which do you think are true and which do you think are false?

A rule cannot be passed until it has been agreed and signed by the monarch

The White Paper is the first stage when making a new law – this is where there's a discussion about a new law

Bill means a law

The House of Commons have all the power when making a new law.

Design three of your own true or false statements and test your partner

The role of the Prime Minister, cabinet and ministers

Fill in the gaps. If you are stuck use the textbook to help you

The Prime Minister is the _____ of government. Teresa May is our _____ Prime Minister. The Prime Minister appoints her own _____. The size of the cabinet is not _____. The Senior members of the cabinet have traditionally been the _____ of the Exchequer, the Foreign secretary and the Defence Secretary. The Prime Minister does not have the _____ authority that the US President has. The Prime Minister is not directly elected by the _____. They are just a member of _____.

Government _____ are accountable to Parliament to run government departments. The Prime Ministerial office works with twenty-four ministerial departments. There are also groups that are non-_____ departments. For example: Land Registry/ HM customs

Parliament	Chancellor	Current	Constitutional
	Head	Cabinet	Voters
		Limited	Ministerial
		Ministers	

Task: List some examples of Ministerial Departments below:

Example: Home Office

The civil service

The civil service helps the government develop and implement its policy.

The Civil service also work directly with the public providing services.

Eg. running prisons, issuing benefits, supporting pension systems etc.

Draw an image for three jobs that could be undertaken by a civil servant

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Civil servants must remain politically neutral, impartial and anonymous.

Match up the correct word to the definition:

Civil servants serve the Crown not a specific government. They cannot become members of political parties. Civil servants must not engage in political activity,

A. Anonymity

Civil servants are anonymous individuals who shouldn't be identified or associated with specific polices. Civil servants are expected to maintain a low public profile and must not reveal the nature of advice that they have given or their precise role in policy-making.

B. Permanence

Civil servants have permanent contracts of employment. They do not lose their jobs when the government or individual minister changes.

C. Impartial/
Neutral

How do others govern themselves?

Electoral systems and processes used in the European Parliamentary elections.






Since 1999 voters in Britain have elected **MEPs** under a **proportional representation** system. Prior to this it was a **First Past the Post (FPTP)** system.

In the last elections, in 2009, all MEPs in the European Parliament were elected **under some form of proportional representation**.

The UK is split into 12 regions with varying numbers of MEPs. The **closed list system** asked voters to put a single X against the name of one party eg. Labour/ Conservative. **See Image A**

Election for the European Parliament

Vote for one of the candidates below.

			Vote Choice
1		1. Richard Grey	<input type="radio"/>
		2. Conor O'Brien	<input type="radio"/>
		3. Jessica Hunter	<input type="radio"/>
2		1. Dom Courtney	<input type="radio"/>
		2. Andy Kingsley	<input type="radio"/>
		3. Kimberley Franks	<input type="radio"/>
3		1. Christine Kendall	<input type="radio"/>
		2. Rowan Jarrod	<input type="radio"/>
		3. Andrew Linden	<input type="radio"/>
4		1. Kenny Greene	<input type="radio"/>
		2. Nigel Wyatt	<input type="radio"/>
		3. Rosie Travers	<input type="radio"/>
5		1. Ken Chase	<input type="radio"/>
		2. Harry Stern	<input type="radio"/>
		3. Evelyn Preston	<input type="radio"/>

If a party wins 2 seats the first seat that a party wins goes to the first person on its list, the second seat to the second person, and so on, until the party has either not won any more seats or has run out of names on its list. The independent parties decide the order of their own candidates

Single Transferable Vote (STV)

How are the seats allocated in Northern Ireland?

In Northern Ireland the system is Single Transferable Vote.

The ballot paper lists the name of each candidate and their party name. Rank the candidates in order of preference, a 1 next to your first choice, a 2 next to your second, and so on, ranking as many as you wish

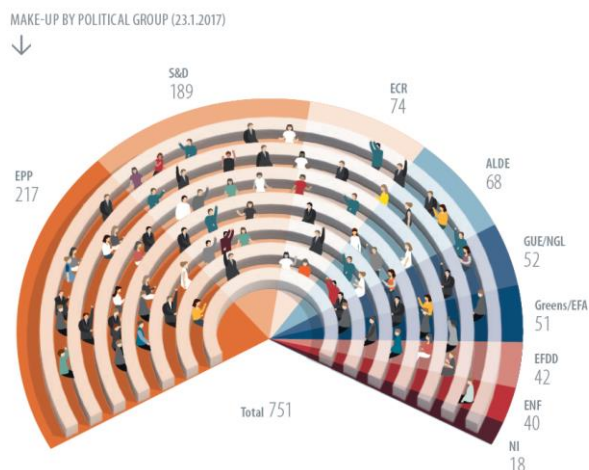
To be elected a candidate must reach a set amount of votes known as the quota.

The votes are counted in stages. In the first stage only first preferences are counted. Anyone who reaches the quota is elected. Any votes received over the quota are not needed by the elected candidate and so are transferred to the second preference.

If not enough candidates have then reached the quota, the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated and all of their votes are passed to the next preference on the ballot papers. This process is repeated until three candidates have been elected.

The voter turnout for the EU parliamentary elections has often been low. In general and local elections in the UK turnout has often been a lot higher. The MEPs sit in a horseshoe design by party group see **Image B**

Image B



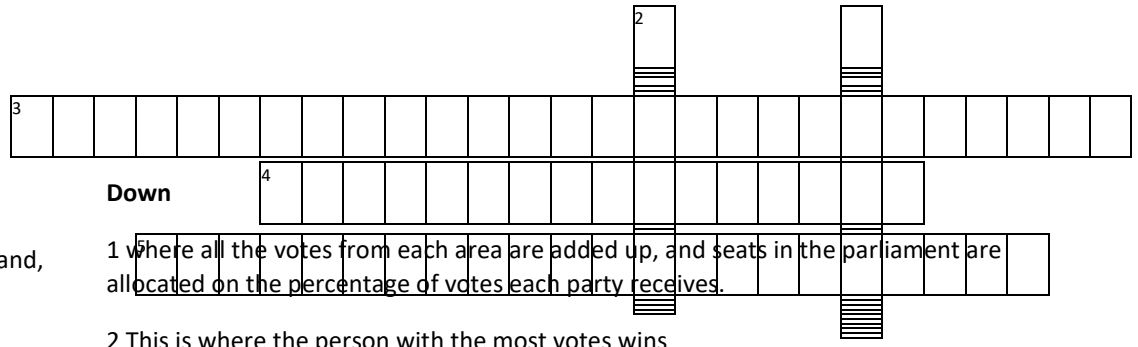
EPP	Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)	GUE/NGL	Confederal Group of the European United Left/ Nordic Green Left
S&D	Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament	Greens/EFA	Group of the Greens/ European Free Alliance
ECR	European Conservatives and Reformists Group	EFDD	Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy Group
ALDE	Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe	ENF	Europe of Nations and Freedom
		NI	Non-attached members

Unlike other parliaments the European Parliament meets in two places, Brussels in Belgium and Strasbourg in France. The European Parliament discusses and votes upon European Legislation and drafts budgets etc. There's no opposition as in other

Task: Use the information on the last two pages to answer the questions

1. What changed in 1999 and how did it change?
2. What voting system did the people of England, Wales and Scotland use?
3. What would you expect to see on a ballot paper using the closed list system (Image A)?
4. If a party wins 2 or more seats using the closed lists system how are they given?
5. What is the voter turnout like for EU Parliamentary elections in comparison to local and general elections?
6. Why do you think this is?
7. How do MEPs sit in the European Parliament?

Voting and electoral



Across

3 MEPs means..

4 The election system in England, Scotland and Wales

5 The voting system in Northern Ireland

Down

1 Where all the votes from each area are added up, and seats in the parliament are allocated on the percentage of votes each party receives.

2 This is where the person with the most votes wins

systems in the UK and EU

POLITICS AND PARTICIPATION KEYWORDS

Democracy	A system of government, where the citizens are able to vote in regular and fair elections for representatives, who will make laws and decisions on their behalf.
Devolution	The transfer of some powers from the Government to the Welsh Assembly, the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Scottish Parliament.
Direct Democracy	Where the people decide on the policy directly, for example through a vote or referendum on each issue.
Executive	The branch of the Government, which is responsible for putting laws or decisions into effect.
First past the post	The voting system used in the UK to elect members of some local councils and members of Parliament, whereby the candidate with the most votes in a constituency wins.
General Election	When the citizens of a country vote to elect a new government. A general election in the UK usually happens once every 5 years.
Government	The individuals who have been elected to run the state, led by the Prime Minister (PM) in the UK.
By-election	An election to a public office that occurs when a post holder dies or resigns between elections.
Civil Service	Individuals who are employed by the Government.
House of Commons	An elected body currently consisting of 650 members of Parliament. It is the lower house of Parliament and meets in the Palace of Westminster.
House of Lords	The upper house of Parliament, meeting in the Palace of Westminster. It comprises of life peers and hereditary peers, who scrutinise the bills approved by the House of Commons.
Judiciary	Branch of the state that is responsible for enforcing the law. It comprises Judges and other legal officials.
Immigration	The process of people moving from one country to another to live and work.
Interest Group	An organisation which tries to influence the government to adopt certain policies on a particular issue.
Judiciary	Branch of the state that is responsible for enforcing the law. It comprises Judges and other legal officials.
Legislature	The law making body of the state ie the Parliament.
Local Government	A system of government that operates at a local level providing services to its community.
Localism	When people in a particular local area are able to make decisions about policies which affect their local area.
Monarchy	A form of government in which a king or queen reigns as the head of state. The UK is a constitutional monarchy.
Parliament	The institution of Government in the UK. It comprises of three parts: the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the monarch.
Prime Minister	The head of a government.
Public Spending	The money spent by the state
Referendum	A general vote by the electorate on a single issue which has been referred to them for a direct decision. It is a form of direct democracy.
Representative democracy	When the citizens of a country elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.
Taxation	The way in which the government finances some of its spending by imposing charges on citizens and corporations.
Voter apathy	When a lot of people decide not to vote in an election.

Exam question practice

Short answer questions which are dependent on your knowledge of the key terms specified by the exam board! Answer the below questions:

Using one example explain the what a referendum is (2 marks)

Identify two reasons for a decrease in 'voter turnout' (2 marks)

Define what the term devolution means (1 mark)

Name two ways that the government raise public money (2 marks)

Using one example define what the term taxation means (2 means)

Using one example explain what is meant by the term representative democracy (2 marks)

Give two responsibilities that local government have (2 marks)

What is the judiciary? (1 mark)

What is the legislature? (1 mark)

What is the executive government? (1 mark)

Give two ways government use public money (2 marks)

Give one reason a by-election might happen (1 mark)

NOTES PAGE