

# REVISION AQA GUIDE

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CLASS:

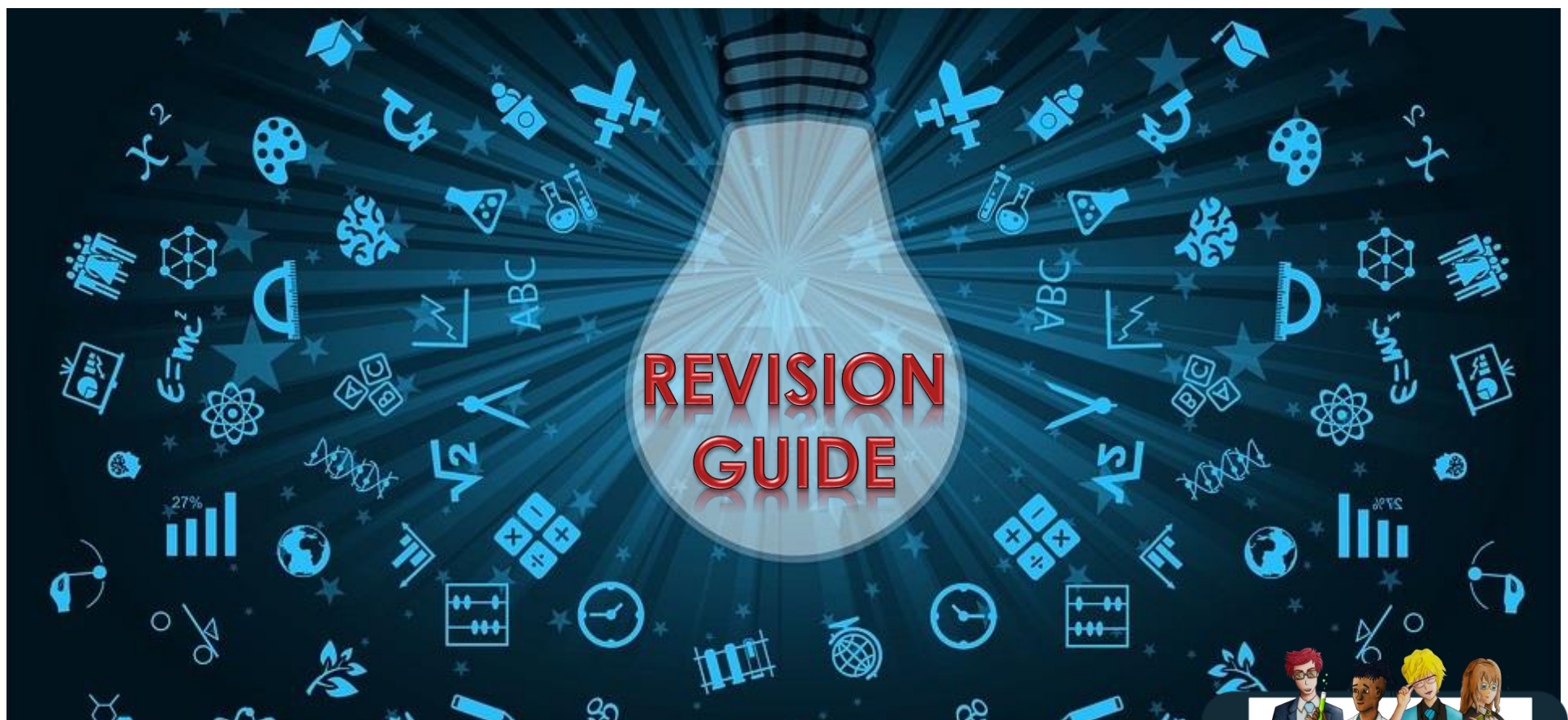
TEACHER:

## Citizenship GCSE 9-1

# COMPLETE GCSE CITIZENSHIP REVISION GUIDE

AQA

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RAISING  
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**EXAM 1 Title:**

Paper 1

**Assess:** Active Citizenship, Politics and Participation

**Time:** 1 hour 45 mins



**EXAM 2 Title:**

Paper 2

**Assess:** Life in Modern Britain & Rights and Responsibilities

**Time:** 1 hour 45 mins

**Contents:**

- [1.1] Principles and values in British society
- [1.2] Identity
- [1.3] The Media and Free Press
- [1.4] The UK's role in key international organisations
- [1.5] Making a difference in society
- [2.6] Laws in contemporary society
- [2.7] Rights and responsibilities within the legal system
- [2.8] How laws protect citizens and deal with criminals
- [2.9] Universal Human Rights
- [2.10] Bringing about change in the legal system
- [3.11] Political power in the UK
- [3.12] Local and devolved Government
- [3.13] Where does political power reside?
- [3.14] How do others govern themselves?
- [3.15] Bringing about political change
- [4.16] Taking citizenship action

**TOP TIPS FOR TACKLING AN ESSAY QUESTION**

- Read the question carefully and make sure you understand it - Read it twice to make sure you don't miss something and highlight the key parts
- Identify the keywords used in the essay that communicate what the examiner is wanting

**Compare =** Discuss the similarities and differences between two or more things

**Evaluate =** Offer the pros and cons / strengths and weaknesses / positives and negatives

**Discuss =** This is an analytical essay that requires you to describe something and then present arguments for and against

**Analyse =** Explain the what, where, who, when, why and how. You may also be required to list the pros and cons.

**Explain =** Identify why or how something has happened, or justify your position on something

**TO DO WELL IN EXAMS YOU MUST STAY CALM AND FOCUSED**

- ✓ Stop and take a deep breath if you get too anxious
- ✓ Use your time wisely and work out how much time you have per mark E.G 1hr 45 Exam with 100 marks is about 1 minute per mark.
- ✓ Always double check your answers
- ✓ Write as quickly and legibly as you can.
- ✓ Stay on topic and always refer back to the wording of the essay question
- ✓ Pay attention to spelling, grammar and punctuation



- Follow the instructions to the essay question carefully. This will help to determine what you MUST include as a minimum in your answer.
- Take a moment to plan how you will organise the response to the essay question (scribble down some notes, key facts, examples and key terms )
- A strong essay should include relevant information whilst demonstrating strong subject knowledge and use of examples and case studies.
- Begin and end the essay by rephrasing the wording of the question to formulate the start and end of your essay. -
- Write in paragraphs and in PEE format. If you are seriously running out of time bullet point arguments



**THEME 1 KEY QUESTIONS EXPLORED**

**LIFE IN MODERN BRITAIN**

**Key Questions explored:**

- What are the principles and values that underpin British society?
- What do we mean by identity?
- What is the role of the media and the free press?
- What is the UK's role in key international organisations?
- How can citizens make their voice heard and make a difference in society?

**THEME B KEY QUESTIONS EXPLORED**

**RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Key Questions explored:**

- What are a citizen's rights and responsibilities within the legal system?
- How has the law developed over time?
- How does the law protect the citizen and deal with criminals?
- What are the universal human rights and how do we protect them?
- How do citizens play a part to bring about change in the legal system?

**THEME C KEY QUESTIONS EXPLORED**

**POLITICS AND PARTICIPATION**

**Key Questions explored:**

- Where does political power reside in the UK and how is it controlled?
- What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate?
- Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government?
- How do others govern themselves?
- How can citizens try to bring about political change?

**THEME D KEY QUESTIONS EXPLORED**

**POWER AND INFLUENCE**

**Key Questions explored:**

- Citizenship action – the action of others
- The investigation: taking citizenship action

# HOW TO REVISE – TOP TIPS

- ❑ Writing out your notes, shortening them every time, and trying to remember what's missing is very effective!
- ❑ Complete the PLC Checklist provided in this Revision booklet
- ❑ Create a set of revision cards, mind maps or visual diagrams.
- ❑ Watch the news regularly and download the BBC News app.
- ❑ Create flashcards with questions on the front and answers on the back to test yourself.
- ❑ Create your own Mini Revision Guide that contains key information about each topic.
- ❑ Use the online revision tools listed below – make use of any resources made available to you by your classroom teacher
- ❑ Attend revision sessions; this is a good chance to get extra help from an expert teacher
- ❑ Look up the exam board website and print off the practice exam papers. Practice makes perfect. Even planning out essay answers is excellent revision

## EFFECTIVE REVISION IS....

- ✓ Starting early not the night before
- ✓ Assessing your strengths and weaknesses and focussing on the weaknesses
- ✓ Revising little and often – revisiting topics more than once
- ✓ A variety of revision methods is the spice of life – Create a revision timetable
- ✓ Don't just read your notes: you need to actually interact with the information to remember it!
- ✓ Test yourself: you must keep checking your understanding so you know what to work on.

## ONLINE REVISION TOOLS FOR GCSE CITIZENSHIP

### [YouTube Channel](#)

1. Visit YouTube
2. Search 'GCSE Citizenship 9-1 by Cre8tive'
3. Chose a relevant play list and learn a new topic.

### ONLINE QUIZLET

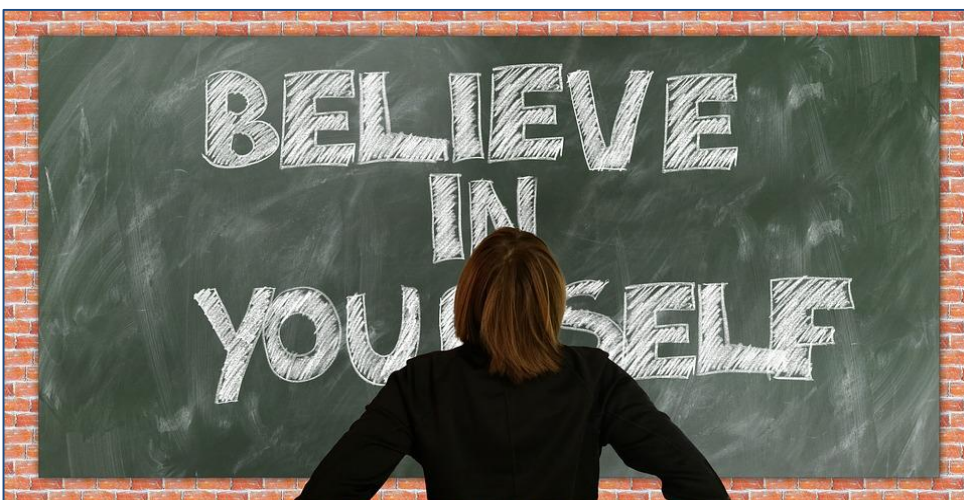
1. Visit [www.Quizlet.com](http://www.Quizlet.com)
2. Search 'GCSE Citizenship 9-1'.
3. Complete the 'Learn', 'Test' or 'Matching' activities

### ONLINE KAHOOT

1. Visit [www.Kahoot.com](http://www.Kahoot.com)
2. Search 'GCSE Citizenship 9-1' or Mrcitizenship1
3. Choses a topic linked to this unit and complete.



GOOD LUCK!



# REVISION AQA GUIDE

## Citizenship GCSE 9-1

### THEME 1

# LIFE IN MODERN BRITAIN

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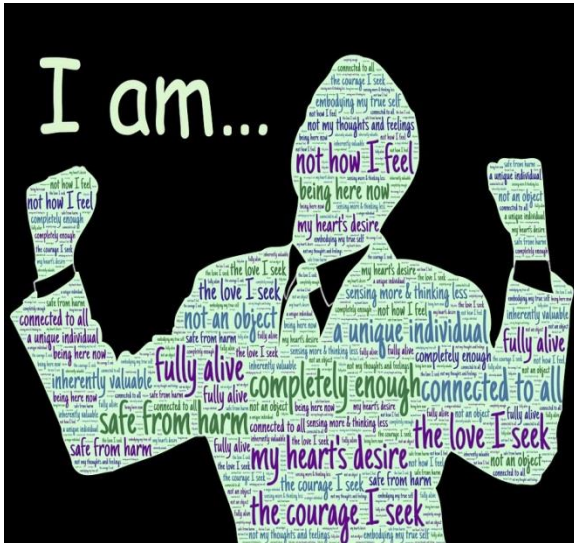
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# Principles and values in British Society

The United Kingdom is a multicultural and multi-ethnic society that has a complex, rich and diverse history, dating back to the Act of Union in 1707. Groups of people have settled here over hundreds of years, bringing their traditions and customs to the UK and making it a very vibrant and cosmopolitan place to live. Some people believe this has led to an erosion of British identity as the UK adopts more of these traditions.



## What are our British Values?

V - Values

A - A Democracy

L - Rule of Law

U - Universal Human Rights and Individual Liberty

E - Equal opportunities for all

S - Sovereignty of Crown and Parliament / Sense of Community tolerance and respect

All Schools in the UK have a responsibility to promote British values

## The Royal Wedding

Prince Harry and Meghan Markle were married 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2018, in front of millions of viewers around the world.

Markle's identity as an independent, intelligent woman, and her distinction as the first person of colour to marry into the British royal family, is a clear example of how British people can have complex identities.

As a strong independent female from a mixed race background, she is seen as a role model to many.

British tolerance, openness and diversity have all emerged in the past thirty years, and now define our society. The young have embraced this new tolerant and diverse society whilst the older generation have been more reluctant to accept this and some feel dispossessed, their old cultural certainties.

## What categories make up our culture?

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

- Origins and History of Britishness
- Social status
- Language and communication
- Family life
- Beliefs and practices
- Arts and expressive forms
- The food you consume
- Recreational leisure activities
- Clothing fashion

## Your identity is made up of the following

Politics  
Education  
Friends  
Work Colleagues  
Ethnicity  
Gender  
Sexuality  
Cultural heritage  
Age  
Religion  
Family traditions  
Social background  
Job

## DID YOU KNOW ?

Throughout your life, you will mix with a diverse variety of people through schools, travelling, friends and work colleagues. These interactions can potentially influence your sense of identity.



# History of the UK

The UK is made up of four countries; England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK can be described as a truly diverse and multicultural country, due to the immigration that has taken place over the last fifty years. It has since been the responsibility of successive UK governments to promote policies that encourage social cohesion and combat discrimination and inequality for all its citizens.



Britain is often referred to as a multicultural and multi-faith society by politicians. A multicultural society consists of two or more cultures. Ethnic minorities constitute approximately 8% of the total UK population (60 million) and 9 % of the English population (50 million). The largest groups from India and Pakistan, two countries who used to belong to the British Empire until it underwent through a process of decolonisation during the post-war period. Immigrants have since settled in cities where they could find manual work. Therefore places like Oldham, London, Luton, Birmingham and Manchester today have vibrant communities from British Minority Ethnic (BME) backgrounds.

## HISTORY OF THE UK

In 1553, Henry VIII united Wales with England. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 1707 the Act of Union was passed and the Kingdom of Great Britain began by joining the two kingdoms of England and Scotland.

In 1801, the British and Irish Parliaments passed Acts of Union, uniting the two kingdoms.

However, in the nineteenth century, Irish nationalist MP's demanded home rule. Eventually, an Irish free state was set up. Since then, 6 counties in the north opted out and wanted to remain part of the UK. The UK now contains four co-equal sovereign nations.

## Timeline of Events in the UK

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

**1215** – Magna Carta was signed

**1707** – Act of Union

**1922** – The Irish free state becomes independent from the UK

**1997** – Votes are held to establish a Scottish Parliament, a Northern Irish Assembly and a Welsh Assembly. This was the start of devolving power away from Westminster, to the devolved nations.

**1998** – The Welsh Assembly and the Northern Ireland Assembly are set up

**1999** – The Scottish Parliament is set up

**2014** – Scotland holds an independence Referendum to leave the UK (They voted to remain 55% to 45%)

**2016** – The UK holds an independence Referendum to leave the EU (They voted to leave 52% to 48%)

## UK Patron Saint Days

St. David's Day  
Wales

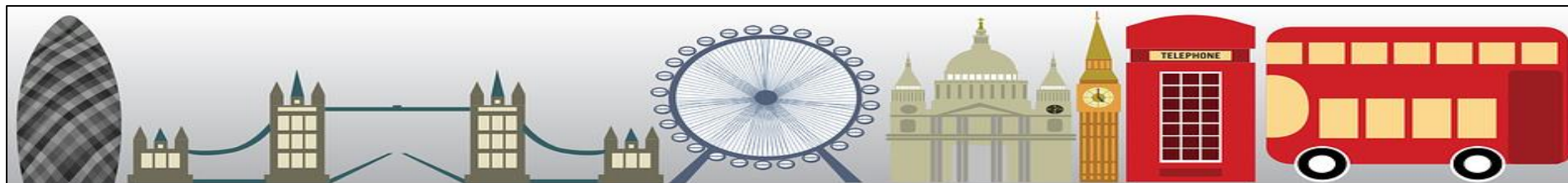
St. Patrick's Day  
Northern Ireland

St. George's Day  
England

St. Andrew's Day  
Scotland

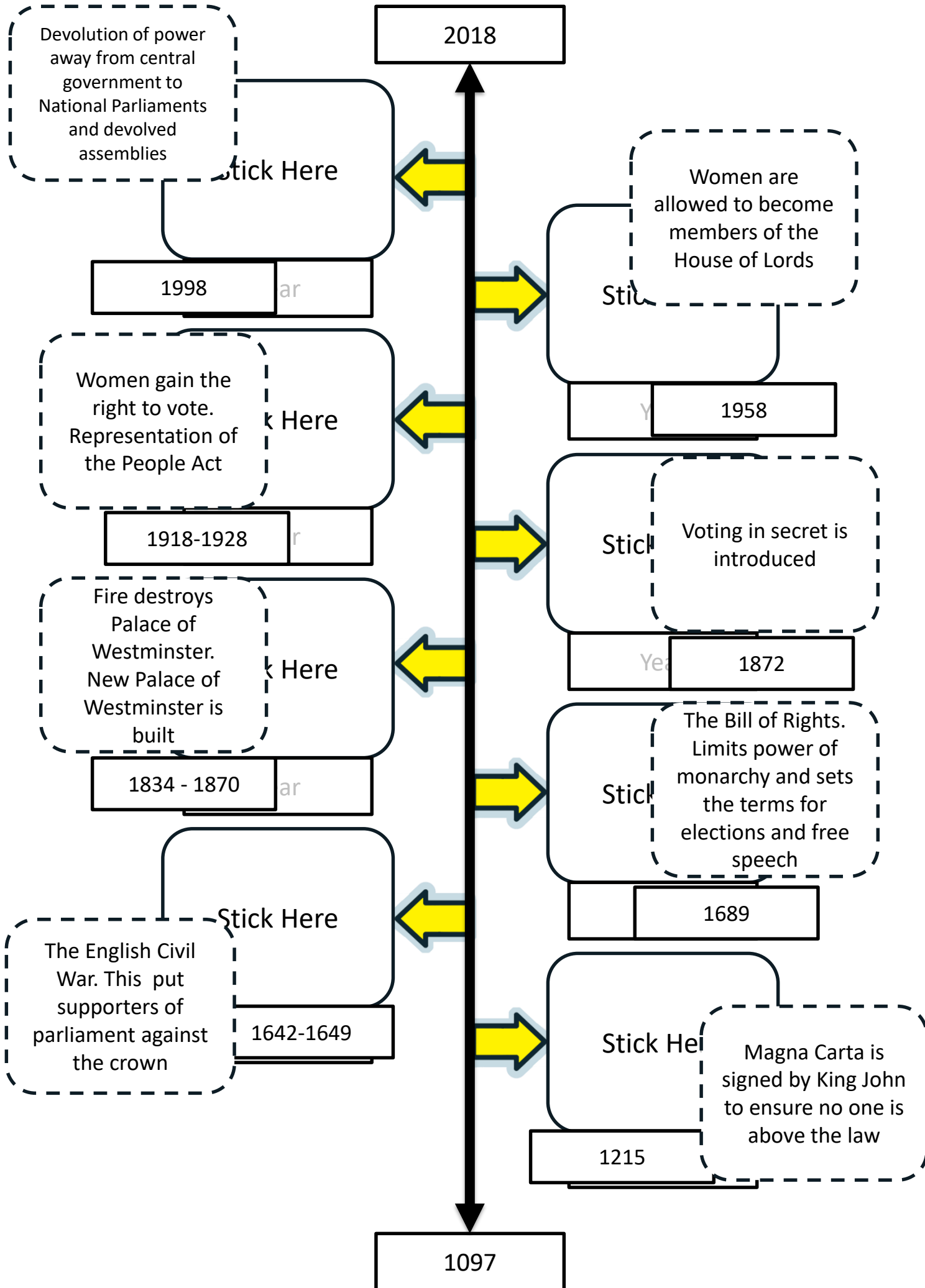
## DID YOU KNOW ?

*The Kingdom of Scotland and the Kingdom of England have fought dozens of battles against each other.*



## ANSWER SHEET

### Time Line





# Respect and Communities

The UK is a truly diverse and multicultural country, due to the immigration that has taken place over the last fifty years. It has since been the responsibility of successive UK governments to promote policies that encourage social cohesion and combat discrimination and inequality for all its citizens.



## A cohesive community

Described as a shared vision and sense of belonging for all communities. The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated and positively valued. People from different backgrounds have equal life opportunities. Strong and positive relationships are developed between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, schools through an inclusive education and within neighbourhoods.

The concept of community cohesion was established in the United Kingdom, following a number of riots and disturbances in England, 2001.

Government, local government, public service and voluntary groups have widely embraced the new policy direction, through the addition of community cohesion officers and teams to develop strategies and implement the new approach.

While continuing to emphasise the need to tackle inequalities, community cohesion programmes were formed to help create understanding between different groups, build mutual trust and respect by breaking down stereotypes and misconceptions about the 'other' group.

The Church of England secured £5million in government funding to promote community cohesion through a variety of activities such as bread making and inter-faith music groups.

## Timeline of Events in the UK

## GCSE CASE STUDY

**1966** –Notting Hill Carnival begins

**1981** –Brixton Riots

**1994** – Stephen Lawrence is murdered in racially motivated attack

**2001** –The concept of community cohesion is established

**2010** –The Equality Act is passed

**2011** –The London Riots

**2012** –The UK successfully hosts the 2012 Olympics

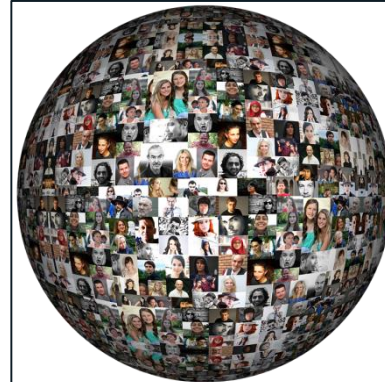
**2014** –Same-Sex Marriage is legalised in England and Wales

**2016** –First Muslim Mayor elected for a major western capital city (London)

**2017** –Four major terror attacks hit the UK including the Manchester concert, London Bridge, The Palace of Westminster and a mosque in Finsbury Park.

## UK Celebrations of diversity

LGBT History Month  
European Day of Languages  
Diwali  
Black History Month  
Notting Hill Carnival  
International Women's Day  
Human Rights Day  
Chinese new year



## DID YOU KNOW ?

Tension in communities is not always linked to ethnicity and faith. It can arise between different generations and income groups.

NEW KEY TERM

Life in Modern Britain

**CENSUS**

A government survey normally undertaken every 10 years (last one was 2011) to gather information about population and make up of Britain.



**Synonym:** Survey

**In a sentence:** It is predicted that in 2021 when the next UK wide census takes place the population and diversity of the UK will have increased by quite a bit

**Exam technique:** Why is a census needed?  
What does the UK wait 10 years to do a census?  
What do you predict the census will show when it comes to religion in the UK

NEW KEY TERM

Life in Modern Britain

**EQUALITY**

Treating people the same regardless of gender, age, skin colour, religion etc. Ensuring people are not discriminated against or treated less favourably.



**Synonym:** Equal treatment

**In a sentence:** The **Equality** Act 2010 legally protects people from different forms of discrimination in the workplace and beyond.

**Exam technique:** What characteristics does the Equality Act 2010 protect?  
What do you think equal opportunities means?  
Can equality between men and women ever be achieved?

NEW KEY TERM

Life in Modern Britain

**OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS**

A government body that collects and provides background data



**Synonym:** ONS

**In a sentence:** Recently the Office for National Statistics has found out that the richest 1% of the population has as much wealth as the poorest 55%

**Exam technique:** What is the net migration rate of the UK?  
Why is an office for national statistics useful?  
What is a census?

NEW KEY TERM

Life in modern Britain

**PRINCIPLES**

A basic truth or idea that underpins a system of beliefs associated with a given society



**Synonym:** Beliefs / Values

**In a sentence:** David Cameron described the five **principles** of British life as a set of British Values that are now promoted in schools today.

**Exam technique:** Identify three British values  
What is culture?  
Why is it important that schools can promote British Values?

NEW KEY TERM

Life in Modern Britain

**INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY**

The concept that in a modern democracy like the UK people have the freedom to make their own choices and decisions



**Synonym:** Freedom

**In a sentence:** Even in a democracy like the UK individual liberty has some restrictions with the main one being that the individual must operate within the law.

**Exam technique:** Why kind of countries restrict individual liberty a lot? Give three examples of other Human Rights that are protected? What happens if an individual does something illegal?

NEW KEY TERM

Life in Modern Britain

**BRITISH VALUES**

fundamental British values' are: democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, mutual respect for and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs and for those without faith



**Synonym:** n/a

**In a sentence:** The Department for Education has published guidance on promoting **British values** in schools to ensure young people leave school prepared for life in modern Britain

**Exam technique:** why does the government want schools to promote British values? How can schools promote British values? Why was Citizenship education introduced into the national curriculum?

NEW KEY TERM

Life in Modern Britain

**COMMUNITY COHESION**

A society made up of people who share a common vision and sense of belonging. The diversity of peoples backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated and valued.



**Synonym:** Working together

**In a sentence:** London has high levels of **community cohesion** compared to more rural areas because many people from different cultures are mixing together with very little discrimination

**Exam technique:** what are the signs of high levels of community cohesion in an area? What are the signs of low levels of community cohesion in an area? How can the government promote community cohesion?

NEW KEY TERM

Life in modern Britain

**TOLERANCE**

The acceptance of others for who they are even if they are different. To accept different opinions and beliefs to your own without adverse reaction.



**Synonym:** Acceptance

**In a sentence:** Since Brexit there has been a recent rise in hate crimes and this shows a lack of **tolerance**.

**Exam technique:** Why is tolerance important in a multicultural society? How can education help improve tolerance of those from different cultures?

# Age of criminal responsibility

The age of criminal responsibility in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is 10 Years old. Criminal responsibility means that any child under 10 cannot be arrested or charged with a crime. However there are other punishments that can be applied to children under 10 who break the law.



James Bulger was a two year old boy from near Liverpool who was abducted from a shopping mall by two 10 year old boys whilst his mum was shopping and had turned her back on James for just a second. James was led away on a long meandering walk where he was tortured by Robert Thomson and Jon Venables. They kicked him, punched him, threw paint in his eye, dropped an iron bar on his head and eventually led him to a railway line near Walton. Here the boys lay James's mutilated body across the railway line partly buried. A train then cut the body in half. James was found days later and both 10 year old boys (Robert and Jon) were charged on the 20<sup>th</sup> February with James's abduction and murder.

Still to this day they are the youngest murders in British History. This legal case has been a strong argument to keep the age of criminal responsibility at 10 in England and Wales and reject calls to increase the age. The UK has the lowest age of criminal responsibility in the EU and there have been many calls from politicians, the UN and others like Maggie Atkinson the Children's commissioner to increase the age limit in line with other EU countries.

It is argued that at 10 years old a young person cannot fully understand the legal implications of their actions and most other age related laws for young people are 16 or 18 and that at 10 years old some young people are still unclear about the differences between right and wrong and that they need to be older before they can truly make sensible decisions.

## The Youth justice System

The youth justice system in England and Wales comprises the organs and processes that are used to prosecute, convict and punish persons under 18 years of age who commit criminal offences. The principal aim of the justice system to prevent children and young persons. Some punishments available include; final warnings, community sentences, intensive supervision and custody and training

## A law Graduates viewpoint

The age of criminal responsibility varies greatly across the world. It ranges from 6 in North Carolina or 7 in India, South Africa, Singapore and most of the United States of America, to 17 in France and Poland and 18 in Brazil and Belgium.

There has recently been much talk in England and Wales, where the age is now 10, about whether this should be raised. It is also important to know that some countries have a rule called 'doli incapax'. This involves an assumption that children over a certain age can be criminally responsible but an individual child might not be. Under 'doli incapax' a child's lawyers can try to prove that they are not sufficiently mature for such responsibility. If the defence team is successful the child cannot be found guilty

## GCSE CASE STUDY



## Ages of Criminal Responsibility

India	7
Nigeria	7
England, Wales and Ni	10
Scotland	12
France	13
Poland	13
China	14
Germany	14
Argentina	16
Brazil	18
Peru	18

# Migration and the UK

Many different ethnic and religious groups have settled in the UK over the past thousand years bringing all their traditions and customs. The movement of people from one country to another is known as migration and the UK had a net migration figure of +327,000 in 2016 and a figure of +246,000 in 2017. The UK is a rich developed nation with the world's 5<sup>th</sup> biggest economy. Researchers believe one reason for this dramatic change in net migration was Britain's decision to leave the European Union as this would appear to be impacting Europeans views on coming to the UK.

Push factors are reasons why people might leave their home and this is often called emigration. Emigration can happen for many reasons for example due to famine, spread of disease or even a lack of housing or educational opportunities. Some of the push factors of the UK are the expensive cost of living, the bad weather and lack of affordable housing. People from the UK migrate to places like the European Union, Australia or the USA.



Pull factors are reasons why people might be attracted to live in another country and this is often called immigration. Immigration can happen for many reasons for example there is plenty of employment and educational opportunities and other members of your family or ethnic group already live there. Some of the pull factors of the UK are that it has a good track record on protecting people's human rights, it is a safe place to live and we have good healthcare and education systems.

Some people who arrive to the UK are Refugees who are fleeing persecution or a civil war and need their human rights protecting and a safe place to live.

## Timeline of Immigration to the UK

**43-410AD** –Romans invaded bringing the first black people from North Africa

**1555 -1833** –African and Afro-Caribbean people arrive because of Britain's involvement in the slave trade

**1700s** –Many Indians arrive due to the rapid expansion of the British Empire and its trading routes  
**1840** –Thousands of Irish arrive to escape the terrible potato famine in Ireland

**1946**–Refugees arrive from Eastern Europe after the devastation of WWII

**1950s** – 1970s Many West Indians arrive looking for work and to help rebuild Britain after the war.

**1973**– Britain joins the EU and this opens up migration from other EU member states

**2004** –Migration from Europe continues to increase due to the Expansion of the EU to include many eastern European countries.

**2016** –The UK holds an independence Referendum to leave the EU (They voted to leave 52% to 48%)

## GCSE CASE STUDY

### Countries of Birth of immigrants in the UK according to the 2011 census

#### TOP 10

India 722,00  
Poland 654,000  
Pakistan 502,000  
Ireland 468,000  
Germany 300,000

China 284,000  
Bangladesh 214,000  
South Africa 203,000  
Nigeria 201,000  
United States 197,000

### DID YOU KNOW ?

The net migration of EU national to the UK has dropped by 75,000 Since the Brexit referendum. This is being called 'Brexodus'



# MULTICULTURAL BRITAIN

Modern day Britain is often referred to as a multicultural and multi-faith society. A multicultural nation consists of two or several cultures, meaning that Britain is clearly multicultural even without its ethnic minorities.



Multiculturalism is more an English phenomenon than it is a British one. That is because the majority of ethnic minorities live in England, and more precisely in inner city areas of the former industrial cities.

Ethnic minorities constitute about 8 % of the total UK population (60 million) and 9 % of the English population (50 million).

•The largest groups are Indians and Pakistanis, two groups of people who used to belong to the British Empire

London is by far the UK's most multicultural city with over 300 languages spoken. In addition London celebrates a wide range of customs and festivals outside of the usual Christian ones and will observe a wide range of religious beliefs

Because the UK is a multi-ethnic and multicultural society it is important that it maintains good levels of community cohesion. This is where everyone has an equal chance of being successful and are granted equal opportunities in society regardless of skin colour, ethnic background or nationality.

## Advantages of multiculturalism

Education (Children are educated about past racial events and about equality)

New cultures means new opinions and beliefs which you can learn from

People are more likely to learn new languages

More tolerant and open minded society

Learning about others and ourselves

We become global citizens

## How has Britain

### adopted traditions from other cultures?

- Settlers from the Caribbean have brought their tradition of street carnivals to London (The Notting Hill Carnival.)

- Immigrants from India and Pakistan have brought their tradition for hot, spicy food.

- Many other types of food have been adopted e.g. Chinese, Japanese, Thai, Italian, Mexican and many more.

- Different types of music (Jazz-African American and

- Learning different languages

- Wide variety of different places of worship

## GCSE CASE STUDY

## Reasons to migrate to the UK

The history

Culture

Education

Natural beauty

Landmarks

Geographic location

English speaking

Human Rights record

Housing

Job opportunities

Acceptance

Safety

Family ties

To study

Democracy

## Disadvantages of multiculturalism

Can lead to an increase in prejudice or discrimination  
Society can become more divided and an increase in tensions between different communities

In education, children from ethnic minority groups may not perform as well as they could simply, because they are in an unfamiliar environment.

Can cause conflict and a rise in hate crimes.



# The Migration debate and Syria



Immigration is the international movement of people into a destination country of which they are not native to or already possess citizenship and thus the right to settle. An estimated 248,000 citizens from other EU countries immigrated to the UK in 2017 and around 122,000 Left the UK to emigrate abroad. Since Britain's EU referendum the immigration rate to the UK from EU countries has fallen by over 50,000.

## How can immigration be positive?

Job vacancies and skill gaps can be filled in areas like computing and dentistry. It has also be shown that sectors like health and social care would struggle to function without overseas trained workers. Economic growth can be sustained more in the UK by encouraging young workers to fulfil job roles and pay taxes to support our ageing population. This means the pension gap can be filled by the contributions of new young workers who also provided energy and innovation to the economy.

## How can immigration be negative?

Having a supply of workers who are willing to work for relatively low pay may encourage UK firms to exploit their work force and depress wages and ignore training and innovation and this could lead to migrant and native workers being exploited. The increased population can put pressures on public services such as school places and hospital waiting times. Large scale movement of people can cause tension in communities and integration problems and in some instances can cause a rise in unemployment for the pre existing population.



## DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2016 the biggest reason for non-EU national to migrate to the UK was for study 42% and for EU-nationals it was for a definite job.

## Timeline of recent Immigration to the UK

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

**1947**—After India gained independence many Indians arrived to take up jobs that were now vacant due to WWII.

**1950s** – 1970s Many West Indian arrive looking for work and to help rebuild Britain after the war (Wind rush generation)

**1963** – Many Kenyan's arrive in the UK after the independence of the country as they still hold British passports

**1970s** – East Africans-Asian migrate to the UK as they own British passports due to being brought to African by British colonialists

**1973**— Britain joins the EU and this opens up migration from other EU member states

**1981**— British Nationality Act passed which reclassified British Citizenship and how it could be obtained or passed down from one generation to another.

**1990s** – After the fall of the Berlin wall and the Iron Curtain some Eastern Europeans flee political and racial persecution (Kosovo and Yugoslavia)

**2004** —Migration from Europe continues to increase due to the Expansion of the EU to include many eastern European countries.

**2016 onwards** —The UK has promised to take in at least 20,000 refugees from Syria and continues to support many asylum seekers from Iraq and Afghanistan.

# Asylum Seekers and Refugees

If someone is at risk of being persecuted in their own country of origin, they may seek help abroad and ask for asylum in another country. Each country will have their own specific process for verifying and checking asylum applications. Granting asylum is when someone is given permission to remain in another country because they are at risk of being persecuted. Therefore someone who is waiting for a decision on their asylum application is called an 'asylum seeker'. If they have received a positive decision on their application and are granted permission to stay temporarily in the UK they are called a refugee and granted refugee status which comes with more legal rights.

There are three international laws and conventions that can be used to support an asylum application

1. **The 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees** – Must establish a current or future fear of persecution
2. **1950 European Convention on Human Rights** – Establish protected rights are being abused E.G Torure
3. **European Union Asylum Qualifications Directive** – This sets out common criteria for identifying people in need of protection



## How is a decision made?

The Home Office department runs an agency called the UK Border Agency and they make decisions on asylum and human rights claims.

Currently it is not legally possible to claim asylum from outside the UK and this inhibits many from making a claim. Asylum claims should be made at the border to the UK through an immigration officer

A case owner will then take into account a wide range of evidence but often the decision comes down to the credibility of the applicant and whether they are believable. Credibility can be damaged by false or inaccurate information given or even false travel documents.

## Brief outline of the Asylum Application Process

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

**Screening interview** – given a refugee number for their application

----- > **Some applicants are taken to the immigration removal centre** - Applicants are held in detention whilst their case is fast tracked and a decision or appeal could be made within 9 days

**First reporting event** - Someone at the home office will be assigned to the case. They will be called the case owner

**Substantive Interview** – The applicant is given an opportunity to lay out their case to the case owner

**Regular reporting Meetings** – Some applicants will be asked to attend these with local UK border agency staff (Sometimes telephone reporting systems and electronic tagging will be used

--- > **Claim allowed** – The asylum seeker is granted refugee status which lasts for 5 years

--- > **Claim refused** – The asylum seeker are expected to make arrangements to leave the UK

**Appeal Rights** – Most asylum seekers have a right to appeal to a first-tier tribunal or if new evidence to support their claim come to light they may make a fresh claim

## DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2007 the Home office launched the New Asylum Model (NAM) which was a new process for dealing with asylum claims



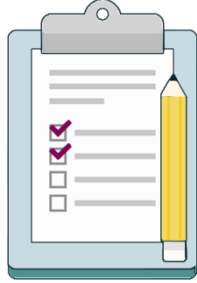



Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain

[1.1] What are the principles and values that underpin British society?

(AQA Endorsed 'Citizenship Studies' book reference Chapter 1)



GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARNED TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 			
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)	
	I understand the key principles that underpin British society today								
	I can describe my moral, legal, political and human rights								
	I understand my duties, equalities and freedoms								
	I know the various elements that make up people's identity (gender, age, ethnicity, religion, sexuality, culture, heritage)								
	<b>[1.2] What do we mean by identity?</b>								
	I understand the changing composition of the UK population and can identify trends in the census								
	I understand the make up and History of the UK (Act of Union 1707 – to present day)								
	I can argue FOR and AGAINST further migration to the UK								
	I can explain the UK's recent sources of immigration since 1945								
	I understand the concept of multiple identities								
	I understand the changing nature of national identities and the impact a multicultural society has								
	I can explore the concept of Britishness and why it is so hard to define for some people								

# THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN A DEMOCRACY

**“Media is the sword arm of democracy.”**

- JAYASREE ROY

The media acts as a watchdog to protect public interest against malpractice and create public awareness.



## How does the media influence authority?

The media can influence authority both in a positive and a negative way. For example, the media can make celebrities look popular and more important by publishing certain photos and stories about them. However, they can also create a negative image of those people in authority they don't want to succeed by selecting unflattering photographs and reporting negative stories about them.

The media holds those in power to account through investigative journalism and in the past newspapers like the Daily Mail and the Guardian have been responsible for uncovering corruption (MP's expenses scandal, FIFA President, Doping in Sport) and helping to prevent miscarriages of justice (Campaigning on behalf of the murdered school boy Stephen Lawrence).

But newspapers themselves have also fallen short on their own ethics and moral high ground by allowing phones to be tapped, bribes to be paid to Police Officers for news stories and the manipulation of reporting about events (Hillsborough scandal) to sensationalise and sell more papers.

In a democracy, the media is relied upon to do many things. If a country has free press (e.g UK, USA, France, Germany etc.) then the media will be able to do the following:

- Expose wrong doings and miscarriages of justice
- Protect the public from dangers
- Hold those in power to account for their actions
- Uncover corruption at all levels in government
- Stand up for those who do not have a voice
- Campaign on behalf of the public
- Reveal information that helps the public make important decisions
- Prevent the spread of misinformation or disinformation from others

Media outlets free from government interference are seen by many as one of the building blocks upon which a democracy is built. The media not only helps to inform and influence public opinion but provides a safe forum for discussion/debating and exchange of different ideas. Ultimately, the media allows the public to keep a close watchful eye on those in power.



## Timeline of Guardian Newspaper

**1821** –First Edition Published

**1919** –The Guardian Weekly is launched aimed at international audiences

**1976** The Guardian moves to a new home in London

**1995**- The Guardian website launched

**1997 -1999** The Guardian is named as Newspaper of the year three years in a row by 'What the Papers Say'

**2011** –Is named Newspaper of the year at the National Press Awards for its partnership with WikiLeaks and announces it will become a digital first organisation (Launches Guardian Apps for iPhone and iPad).

**2018** –The Guardian newspaper is relaunched in a new tabloid format with a redesign for the Apps and desktop versions.

# The Media and UK Society

The media has both legal rights and legal responsibilities when undertaking its work and reporting on the events of the day. Journalists in the UK have freedom of expression under the Human Rights Act 1998 to report on the work of the government and criticise it without fear of prosecution. Many journalists in non-democratic countries around the world do not have these freedoms and could face prison sentences for criticising the work of the government or those in powerful positions of authority.

## Legal responsibilities of the media

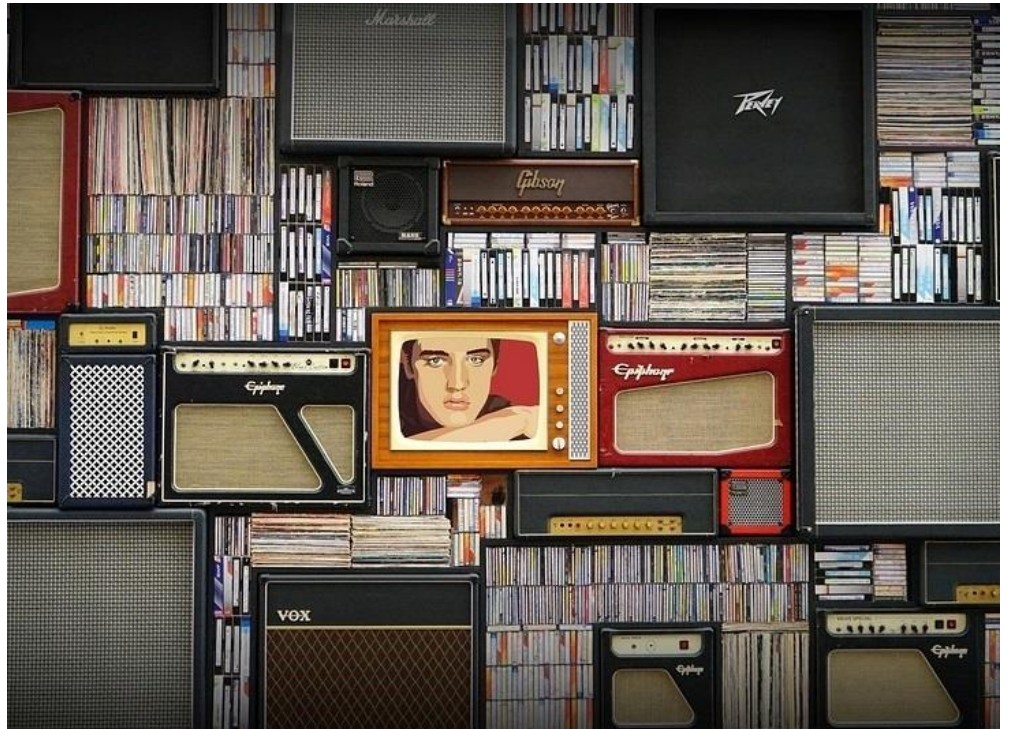
The UK media also has to follow many legal restrictions on the reporting of certain events to the public for the safety of others and the protection of others human rights.

There are restrictions on reporting or broadcasting of the following:

- Inciting racial hatred
- Incitement of terrorism or terror related acts
- Gross indecency (Water Shed)
- Interviews with Jurors
- Endangering National Security
- Reporting on the names of young people in the criminal justice system
- Super Injunctions and D-Notices
- Ongoing military operations
- Official Secrets Act

In recent years, social and digital media have proven very tricky areas to regulate and enforce. So there have been times when Newspapers have been banned (through Rich people taking out super injunctions) from publicising the names of an individual whilst that name has been widely known in the public sphere because of it being used across social media platforms like Twitter.

Recently, some MP's have found a way round the use of super injunctions (ordered in court to stop someone - often a newspaper journalist - publishing information that can be argued is private or confidential) by making comments under parliamentary privilege in the commons (Which then allows the newspapers to report these comments.)



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# The Leveson Inquiry

The Leveson inquiry was a judicial public inquiry into the culture, practices and ethics of the British press following the News International phone hacking scandal, chaired by Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Leveson, who was appointed in July 2011. A series of public hearings were held throughout 2011 and 2012. This Inquiry also looked into the wider role and responsibilities of the press.

The findings of the Leveson Inquiry said the press could be self regulated but it needed a new code of conduct. Some of the main points from the inquiry include:

- Newspapers should continue to be self-regulated
- The government should have no absolute power over what newspapers publish.
- There had to be a new press standards body created by the industry, with a new code of conduct.



## GCSE CASE STUDY



### After the Leveson Inquiry

During the inquiry, the Press Complaints Commission [PCC] had been heavily criticised by Lord Leveson for not taking enough tough action against newspapers and journalists and needed to be replaced by a new self regulatory independent body called IPSO [Independent Press Standards Organisation]

IPSO deals with complaints about the content of newspapers, magazines and their websites. Despite the best efforts of all involved, not all newspapers are signed up to this regulator and therefore IPSO only has authority over those that are members.

The pressure group "Hacked Off" criticised IPSO for not having strong enough powers to deal with the wide spread problem of press ethics and conduct and would not go far enough in controlling the press.

### How does politics link to the media

Media and politicians rely on each other. Media wants the latest stories and politicians want the media to promote their message. Short 'sound bites' or 'quotes' are used rather than long speeches.



### DID YOU KNOW ?

*The News of the World* was one of the biggest selling newspapers in the world. It was forced to shut down in the wake of the phone hacking scandal and was owned by Rupert Murdoch news organisation

# PRESS REGULATION & RIGHT TO PRIVACY

The media has a right to hold people to account in the public's interest so that everyone is aware of what is being done on their behalf and are aware of the behaviour of public officials. However, sometimes journalists go too far and they unreasonably invade someone's privacy. For example, by hacking into people's mobile phones to get the latest celebrity gossip or insider information.

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## Milly Dowler Case Study

Many people will argue that the media has the right to publish any story as long as it is accurate and in the public's interest, even if it invades someone's privacy. However, reporters should not get information by using unreasonable methods such as phone hacking. This is unfortunately what happened in the Milly Dowler case. The Guardian found out during an investigation that The News of the World had illegally targeted the murdered teenager and her family and had interfered with the police investigation into her disappearance and murder. After this was widely reported in the news, the Government launched a Judge led Inquiry into phone hacking



## DID YOU KNOW ?

### 2018 World Press Freedom Index

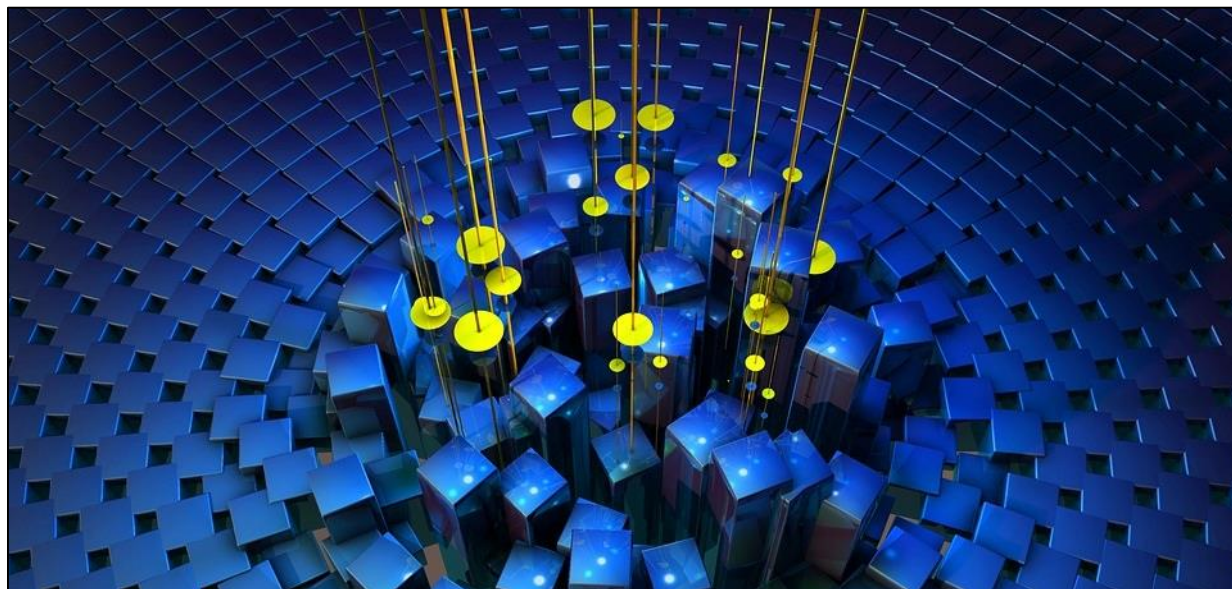
#### Top 6 Ranked Countries

- 1. Norway
- 2. Sweden
- 3. Netherlands
- 4. Finland
- 5. Switzerland
- 6. Jamaica

The United Kingdom is ranked 40<sup>th</sup>

#### Bottom 5 Ranked Countries

- 176. China
- 177. Syria
- 178. Turkmenistan
- 179. Eritrea
- 180. North Korea



#### Freedom of Information Act:

Allows access to a wide range of information about people, businesses and government.

**Date Protection Act:** A law that limits the way in which information stored in computers can be used (individual's information cannot be given out freely to anyone).

# Press freedom across the world

**Freedom of the Press** It is the idea that the media is free from political interference and should be free to print the stories they wish. There are laws which protect individuals from newspapers printing false stories, but restrictions on the press should be limited. Stories believed to be 'in the public interest' are allowed to be printed. Television is also covered by laws and has to be politically neutral (e.g. not biased towards one political party.) Newspapers do not have to be politically neutral.



## China and freedom of the Press

China often makes the news in the UK due to the Chinese government's violation of its citizens human rights including the right to life, liberty and freedom of speech.

The Chinese Government controls the media heavily so sites such as YouTube, Facebook and WhatsApp etc...are banned in China. The Chinese Government has set up alternative social media sites its citizens can use which it can regulate heavily. News broadcasts and print is controlled by the Government and the Communist Party.

## Censorship and the media

Censorship will occur when certain material has been officially examined and has been suppressed (e.g blocked or removed like Communist material was during WW2 in Germany) The particular material might have been banned because it is considered to be offensive or a threat to national security. Many people object to censorship because it interferes with freedom of speech.

However, there has been growing pressure on social media company's and governments from the public to take action and censor pornography on the internet and websites that promote unhealthy habits or dangerous actions like the online distribution of pro-suicide leaflets or extremist ISIS propaganda videos.

## 2018 World Press Freedom Index

### Top 6 Ranked Countries

- 1. Norway
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### Bottom 5 Ranked Countries

- 176. China
- 177. Syria
- 178. Turkmenistan
- 179. Eritrea
- 180. North Korea

## DID YOU KNOW ?

Previously in Zimbabwe the previous president has tried to buy technology from china so that it can also prevent its people freely accessing the internet



# The United Nations

An international organisation formed in 1945 after WW2 to increase political and economic cooperation amongst member countries to ensure a future world war never happens. The organisation works on economic and social development programs, improving human rights and reducing global conflicts.



After World War II, many countries were in ruins. The World Wanted peace. As a result of this, 51 countries gathered that year to sign a document. This was a charter which was the creation of the United Nations founded in 1945. In 1948 under the supervision of Eleanor Roosevelt the Universal Declaration on Human Rights was signed which gave all citizens 30 protections and freedoms that could be relied upon and by which the UN would seek to guard. It is currently made up of 193 Member States. Each of the 193 Member States of the United Nations is a member of the General Assembly. States are admitted to membership in the UN by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The United Nations can take action on the issues confronting humanity in the 21st century, such as peace and security, climate change, sustainable development, human rights, disarmament, terrorism, humanitarian and health emergencies, gender equality, governance, food production, and more.



The General Assembly is the main policymaking and representative part of the UN. All 193 Member States of the UN are represented in the General Assembly, making it the only UN body with universal representation. Decisions of important questions to do with peace and security are made here. Each year a new General Assembly President to serve a one-year term of office.

The UN has a set of Millennium Development Goals



## Timeline of United Nations

## GCSE CASE STUDY

**1919** –The fore runner for the UN was the league of Nations

**1945** –The United Nations Was founded

**1948** –Universal Declaration on Human Rights formed and first peace keeping mission

**1954** – The UN High Commission for refugees wins Nobel Peace Prize.

**1960s** –The Un Adopts the Declaration on the rights of a child, Campaigns against apartheid and sends peacekeepers to Cyprus

**1994** –The UN failed to keep the Tutsi safe in Rwanda and a genocide happens

**2003** –Un failed to intervene in the Darfur crisis in which the Government has been attacking villages

**2012** –Due to the Power of Veto the UN has failed to intervene in the Syrian Crisis and the genocide of its people

## United Nations Security Council Members 2018

### Permanent members

1. United Kingdom
2. Russia
3. United States
4. China
5. France

### Non-Permanent members

Puru , Bolivia, Sweden, Poland Kuwait, Netherlands, Kazakhstan, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Cote D'Ivoire

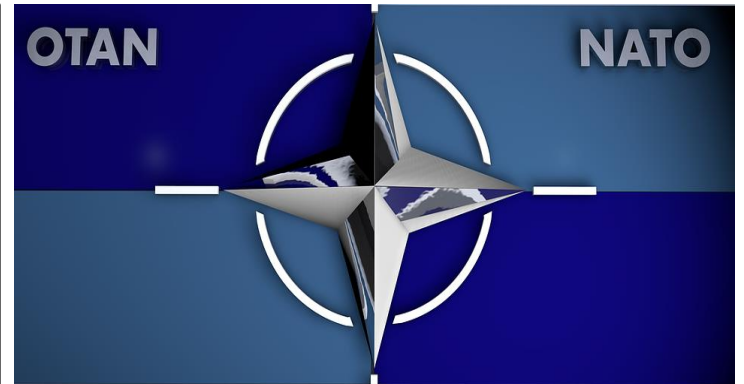
## DID YOU KNOW ?

*The UN currently has 110,000 peacekeepers in 14 operations around the world They all wear a blue helmet.*

# North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

## North Atlantic Treaty Organisation [NATO]

Set up in 1949, after WWII. NATO was predominately set up to counterweight Russia and its allies. It is a military alliance formed of 29 Independent western counties, based in Belgium (Brussels). Members adhere to a collective response if any other NATO member is attacked (e.g. If you pick on me, you are picking on my friends and allies.)



NATO has worked with Afghanistan to train their security forces to deal with insurgents, involving over 12,000 personnel. NATO has also been involved in missions in Bosnia, Kosovo and the Mediterranean. Currently, there are 18,000 personnel on missions around the world. The UK contributes to the total NATO defence budget. The UK and US are two of the top five financial contributors.



As a result of NATO's work across the world in supporting military missions it is helping to make the world a safer place and developing bonds with non NATO members by protecting lives, establishing peace and providing security.



**NATO Members Include:**  
UK  
USA  
Canada  
France  
Germany  
Denmark  
Italy  
Poland Spain

There are 29 members in total.

## DID YOU KNOW ?

*Before the Twin Towers attack in 2001, No member of NATO was attacked in over 50 years.*

## Timeline for NATO

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

**1949** – Established after WW2 with 12 countries

**1950** – The European Council adopted the European Convention on Human Rights

**1966** – France pulled out from NATO integrated military command (resumed in 2009)

**1989** – The Berlin Wall fall and the Warsaw Pact is dissolved. The Soviet Union also ceases to exist.

**1990s** – NATO enforces a UN-backed arms embargo on the former republic of Yugoslavia.

**1990s** – NATO has helped to end the Bosnian war and prevent ethnic cleansing on a global scale.

**1999** – Enlargement of NATO to include former Warsaw pact countries (Poland and Hungary)

**2001** – Terrorist attack on the twin towers in the USA. NATO responds with solidarity and support, invoking Article 5 for the first time. This enabled all countries to use military force to combat this attack in the fight against terrorism



# The European Union

The European Union (founded in 1957) is a political and economic union of 28 member states in Europe. Its purpose is to encourage and safeguard cross-boarder trade, economic development, security and political co-operation, whilst promoting cultural links and exchanges.



The EU was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The first step was to foster economic cooperation.

The aim was to allow economic interdependence for European countries trading conflict-free within the EU.

## European Citizenship

Nationals of any EU country are automatically EU citizens. EU citizens benefit from many important rights under EU law. For example, they can move freely around Europe to live, work, study and retire abroad. They can also vote and stand as a candidate in European Parliament elections. They can also complain to the European Ombudsman. There are many other rights and protections for EU citizens.



## Timeline of Europe

## GCSE CASE STUDY

- 1951** – European Coal and Steel Community
- 1957** – The European Union is founded
- 1973** – The UK, Denmark and Ireland become members of the EU
- 1986** – The EU flag is unveiled
- 1995** – Schengen Pact is formed and borderless travel begins
- 1999** – The new EU currency the Euro is introduced in 11 countries
- 2004** – Big expansion of EU membership to include 10 new countries
- 2016** – Britain votes to leave the European Union

## European Union Members

UK  
Spain  
Germany  
Hungary  
Slovakia  
Estonia  
Latvia  
Poland  
Romania  
Greece  
Malta  
Lithuania  
Cyprus  
France  
Portugal  
Ireland  
There are 28 in total

## How do you join the EU?

Before becoming a member of the EU, countries must adhere to a clear set of rules and principles.

For example, citizens of that country must be treated fairly by their government and human rights must be respected .

They will also need to prove that their economy is well managed and beneficial for its citizens.

Some countries may be required to change their laws to ensure they are fully compatible with the European laws and requirements.

## DID YOU KNOW ?

17.4 Million people voted to leave the EU

16.1 Million people voted to remain part of the EU

Approximately 1.3million difference



# WTO and Council of Europe

## The World Trade Organization (WTO)

Created in 1995, the WTO has over 162 members. It is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. Their goal is to help producers of goods, services, exporters, and importers conduct their business. They aim to settle any trade disputes fairly, promoting the concept of 'free trade'.

WORLD TRADE  
ORGANIZATION



## COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

## The Council of Europe (CoE)

Established in 1949, the UK is a founding member of this organisation, after the second world war to promote and protect human rights for all European citizens. It also aims to safeguard democracy and uphold justice for all of its members. The CoE enforces the European convention on Human rights [ECHR] through the European Court of Human rights [ECtHR]



## European Court of Human rights

Different from the European Court of Justice [ECJ] and the International Criminal Court [ICC].

This court allows citizens to submit an application about any violation of their civil, human or political rights, which are set out in the European Convention on Human Rights [ECHR]

Over the past 50 years, the court has ruled on over 10,000 cases. The court is responsible for the human rights of over 800 million citizens. Final rulings in this court are legally binding for the countries involved.

## Timeline for the Council of Europe

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

**1949** – Established after the second world war

**1950** – The European Council adopted the European Convention on Human Rights

**1950** – The European Court of Human Rights is established in Strasbourg

**1994** – The congress of the Council of Europe is established, comprising of political representatives in every WTO members state.

## WTO Members

UK  
Spain  
Germany  
Peru  
America  
Australia  
Canada  
South Africa  
Russia  
China  
India  
Argentina  
Mexico

There are 164 members in total and around 20+ observer governments

## DID YOU KNOW ?

*The WTO is formed of 600 people, including: lawyers, statisticians, economists and communication experts*

## European Convention on Human Rights

An international treaty that members of the CoE agree to abide by.

The treaty prohibits use of the death penalty, slavery, torture and forced labour .

The treaty also protects freedom of expression, thought and the right to life.

# The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth of Nations (formerly the British Commonwealth), is an intergovernmental organisation of 52 member states. Formed in 1931, largely consisting of former territories of the British Empire. The Queen is currently head of the Commonwealth.



The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 nations, united by ties to former British rule. The Commonwealth of Nations is a group working towards the ongoing prosperity and wealth of these countries.

The Commonwealth was created largely, to ease the process of British decolonisation. This began in the early 1900s where nations started the process of succeeding from the British Empire. The intention was to maintain global unity through shared language, history, and culture, despite growing independence and self-governance of former British colonies.

It is estimated that over 2-billion people belong to the Commonwealth, representing one-third of the world population and one-quarter of its total landmass. Despite the broad geographic and demographic differences, these countries are said to be united through their common values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

However, the Commonwealth does have drawbacks. It is estimated around 33% of the world population with AIDS live in the Commonwealth. There is also wide-ranging wealth disparity amongst its richest and poorest members.

It is seen as undemocratic as its leader is not elected. It has also been criticised for being slow and ineffective in times of crisis and responding to natural disasters.

In 2013, the Commonwealth released a charter, containing 16 core beliefs.

## The Commonwealth Charter 2013

A charter setting out the core values of the Commonwealth. It is a firm commitment from all 53 members, focused on promoting equal rights, rule of law, democracy and human rights. This was officially signed by Queen Elizabeth II

**There are a total of 16 core beliefs contained within this charter.**

### Commonwealth Games

### GCSE CASE STUDY

The Commonwealth Games is an international, multi-sport event involving athletes from the Commonwealth of Nations. Countries worldwide celebrate sporting achievements and each others talents.

### Commonwealth Members

UK  
Australia  
Canada  
South Africa  
Swaziland  
Mozambique  
India  
Ghana  
Botswana

## What does the Commonwealth actually do?

Aims to create strong links between its members. Leaders of the Commonwealth nations meet every 2 years at the Heads of Government Meeting. All members have an equal say at these meetings, regardless of country size or population. This gives smaller countries a big voice and more influence in international politics.

The Commonwealth has suspended members that have abused human rights laws. For example, Zimbabwe was suspended after president Robert Mugabe used violence at the polling booths to win an election.



# BREXIT

One of the items on the Conservative Party's winning manifesto at the 2015 General Election was the so-called promise of an in-out referendum on the UK's membership of the EU before the end of 2017.

The Conservatives won the election and held this referendum in 2016. The result was 52% voted for Britain to leave the EU and 48% Voted for Britain to stay in the EU. Prime Minister David Cameron wants to stay in Europe because of the benefits it brings us, however some critics argue that it costs too much money and there aren't enough benefits for us.

Soon after the referendum result was announced he decided to step down as being Prime Minister. He argued that Britain would be stronger, wealthier, more influential and united if it remained as part of a reformed European Union.

Referendum on the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union

Vote only once by putting a cross  in the box next to your choice

Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?

Remain a member of the European Union

Leave the European Union

## THE REFERENDUM RESULT

LEAVE

51.89%

17,410,742 Votes

REMAIN

48.11%

16,141,241 Votes

TURNOUT = 72.2%

## REMAIN CAMPAIGN

The remain campaign called 'Britain stronger in Europe' argues that the UK is stronger, better off and safer in Europe than if it would be out on its own. Leaving the EU would risk both the economy and jobs

## LEAVE CAMPAIGN

The Leave Campaign called 'Vote Leave' argued that on the 23<sup>rd</sup> June, it's safer to Vote Leave and take back control. They argue the UK should stop sending £350 million per week to unelected politicians in Brussels, and spend the money on UK priorities, like the NHS.

## Timeline of events leading up to the Brexit referendum

**2013 - Jan** –David Cameron expresses he is favour of an in-out referendum on EU membership

**2015 - Apri** –Launch of the Conservative Party Manifesto for the 2015 General Election. This contains a pledge to hold an in-out referendum on EU membership before 2017

**2015 - Dec**–The European Union Referendum Act receives Royal Assent allowing the UK to hold the EU referendum

**2015-2016** – The Prime Minister attempts to negotiate a new settlement with the EU

**2016 Feb**–The Prime Minister announces the EU referendum date after securing a deal on Britain's membership of the EU

**2016 - Apr** –Government publishes an EU referendum leaflet which is delivered to every household in the UK setting out the case for remaining in the EU

**2016 - Jun**—On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of June the UK holds a referendum on its membership of the EU with the majority of voters choosing to leave the EU (51.9% versus 48.1%)

**2016 – Jun** – Prime Minister David Cameron announces his intention to resign

**2016 – Jul** Theresa May becomes the new UK Prime Minister

**2017 – Apr** Prime Minister May calls a General Election to be held on 8 June 2017

## What is article 50?

Article 50 of the Treaty of Lisbon gives any EU member state the right to quit unilaterally and outlines the procedure for doing so. It gives the leaving country two years to negotiate an exit deal

ARTICLE  
50

## DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2018 the Electoral Commission found 'Vote Leave' campaign guilty of breaking electoral reform . There is currently an on-going investigation into the 'Leave.EU' campaign by the Electoral commission.



# Foreign Aid & Conflicts

For every thousand pounds that's made in the UK, seventy pounds goes towards foreign aid. This is because the government has a target to spend 0.7% of the UK's Gross National Income on overseas development aid each year. Gross National Income (GNI) is the UK's annual output of goods and services, plus any income we get from abroad. The 0.7% target is the UN's target for all developed countries and has been since 1970. The UK has agreed to meet this target each year. And it is the responsibility of the International Development secretary to oversee that this is done.

## NEW KEY TERM

### GOOD FRIDAY AGREEMENT

This is an agreement to have a power sharing arrangement in the Northern Ireland Assembly between the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) and Sinn Fein



#### Synonym:

Peace deal

#### In a sentence:

The **Good Friday Agreement** condemned terrorist acts, released paramilitary prisoners, reformed the police and allowed a coalition style government to lead Northern Ireland

#### Exam technique:

How did this agreement help to bring peace?  
What are the main two parties in Northern Ireland?  
What were the Northern Ireland 'troubles'?

## Devolution of Power

### There are many different types of Aid

**Bilateral Aid** - Assistance given by a government directly to the government of another country. This could be for humanitarian reasons or for long term developmental projects

**Multilateral Aid** - assistance provided by many governments who pool funds to international organizations like the World Bank, The EU or the UN to hand out to countries.

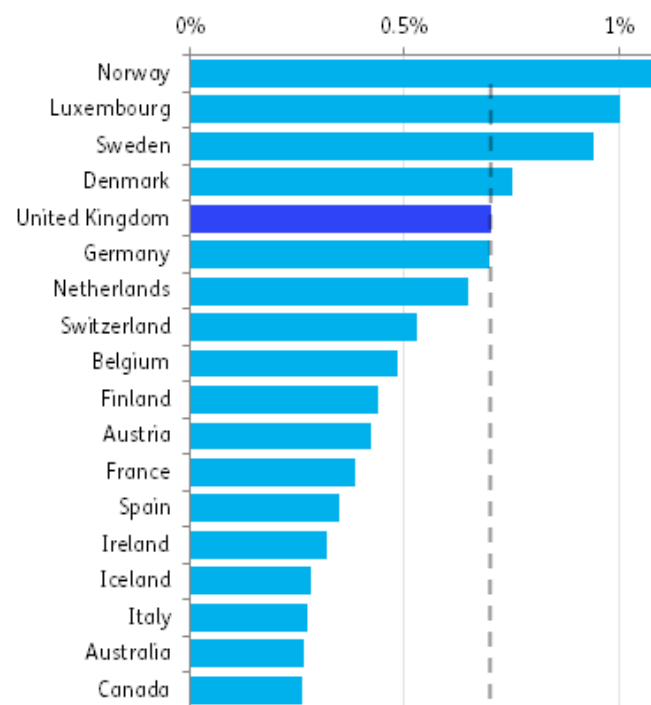
**Tied Aid** – Money is given to a developing country with the provision is must be spent in the country that gave it

**Project Aid** – Money is given to finance a particular project, such as a school or a hospital

**Military Aid** – Money is used to buy arms or defence contracts (Given by the US to countries to buy back from the US)

### International aid rankings

Countries ranked by Overseas Development Assistance as a proportion of Gross National Income, 2016



Source: OECD Statistics on resource flows to development Countries

## DID YOU KNOW ?

In 2016, the UK spent £13.4 billion on overseas aid, in line with the 0.7% target and By 2021 we could be spending about £14.5 billion on foreign aid projects across the world

The EU is one of the UK's largest multilateral aid partners. In 2014 the UK's total aid budget was £11.7 billion and £1.1 billion of this was channelled through the European Commission.

When the UK leaves the EU it will then have to think about how it will spend this 1.1 Billion on its own foreign Aid projects as opposed to paying it to the EU (Who then decide how its spent )

# Non-governmental Organisations

Non Governmental Organisations [NGO's] are a non-profit, voluntary citizens group, run by people with common interests. NGO's often provide humanitarian services aiming to help people in difficult situations (e.g. fleeing from conflict or civil war, natural disasters or those that are stuck in poverty.)



## Many NGO's are international Charities

NGO's are not controlled by national governments or international organisations, thus operating independently from governments (e.g. Red Cross.) They are funded through the general public and donations. Governments have often volunteered to work alongside these NGO's, leaning on their knowledge and expertise.

## DFID

The Department for International Development (A UK government department) works with various of NGO's (e.g. UNICEF) to help tackle humanitarian crises. The DFID also leads the UK's work to end extreme poverty. In 2018, the DFID helps provide medical equipment to hospitals in Gaza and protects Rohingya families in Myanmar. Britain continues to meet the UN overseas aid target of 0.7% (foreign Aid budget).

## NGO's help out in a variety of different situations

For example, Doctors Without Borders delivers medical assistance from doctors and other health workers to populations in distress and victims of natural disasters and armed conflicts.

Oxfam operates many charity shops across the UK, reselling unwanted items to raise money, supporting poverty relief and eradication through sustainable development programmes.

NGO's are usually trusted by recipient governments and their people because NGO's are usually neutral and remain impartial.

NGO's can also appeal directly to the public for additional funding to support their humanitarian work.

## List of NGO's

Save the Children  
Oxfam  
Red Cross  
Medicine Sans Frontiers (Doctors without borders)  
Water Aid  
UNICEF  
World Vision  
CAFOD  
Amnesty International  
Pump Aid

## DID YOU KNOW ?

*The UK's % of its GDP towards foreign aid is one of the largest in the world*



## Examples of Humanitarian Crisis

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

1984 –The Ethiopian Famine

1994 –Rwandan Genocide

2008 –Blockade on the Gaza strip

2010s – Syrian Civil war and mass displacement of people  
– Haiti Earthquake  
– Pakistan Floods

2011 – Drought and famine in Somalia

2014 – Ebola outbreak in West Africa

2017 – Mass flooding in Nepal - Humanitarian aid needed for millions in Iraq and Syria

# United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund [Unicef] and UNCRC

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is an international human rights treaty that grants all children and young people (aged 17 and under) a comprehensive set of rights. It is the most complete statement of children's rights ever produced and is the most widely ratified international human rights treaty in history. The UK signed the Convention on 19 April 1990, ratified it on 16 December 1991 and it came into force on 15 January 1992

## DID YOU KNOW ?

Nearly every country in the world has ratified the Children's Human Rights treaty (UNCRC) except the USA.

**Why do you think?**



**What is the United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund (UNICEF)?** Unicef has been working tirelessly for the past seventy years in the world's toughest environments to help support the most disadvantaged children and their families. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, or UNCRC, is the basis of all Unicef's work. They work with many international organisations, governments and NGO's across the world to help combat many issues that impact children's rights like poverty, violence, disease and discrimination. Promoting girls' education is a key focus of Unicef in recent years

## Timeline of Children's Rights

## GCSE CASE STUDY

**1945** – The United Nations was founded

**1946** – UNICEF - The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is created.

**1948** – Universal Declaration on Human Rights formed and first peacekeeping mission

**1954** – The UN High Commission for refugees wins Nobel Peace Prize.

**1960s** – The UN adopts the Declaration on the rights of a child, Campaigns against apartheid and sends peacekeepers to Cyprus

**1965** – UNICEF Wins a Nobel Peace Prize

**1990** - The Convention on the Rights of the Child becomes international law & The first ever World Summit for Children is held at UN Headquarters

**1992** – The UNCRC convention comes into force in the United Kingdom



The Convention has 54 articles that cover all aspects of a child's life and set out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all children everywhere are entitled to. It also explains how adults and governments must work together to make sure all children can enjoy all their rights

The Four Fundamental Rights that underpin the UNCRC are:

1. Non-discrimination (article 2)
2. Best interest of the child (article 3)
3. Right to life survival and development (article 6)
4. Right to be heard (article 12)

Every right outlined in the CRC is fundamental to the human dignity and social development of every child

## NEW KEY TERM

## International and Domestic Conflicts

**BOYCOTT**

To stop buying or using the goods and services of a certain person, company or country as a form of protest.

**Synonym:**

Embargo / Ban / Avoid / Veto

**In a sentence:**

Many animal rights activists have been encouraging consumers to **boycott** the fashion label Gucci because of their use of real fur products. Recently Gucci has announced it will go fur free from 2018.

**Exam technique:**

How does a boycott work?  
Why do you think the boycott of Gucci was so successful?  
How did boycotts help to end Apartheid in South Africa?

## NEW KEY TERM

## International and Domestic Conflicts

**NORTHERN IRELAND ASSEMBLY**

The devolved national assembly (legislature) for Northern Ireland. It was set up in 1998 but has often been suspended because of disagreements among Irish politicians and Northern Irish political parties

**Synonym:**

National Assembly

**In a sentence:**

This devolved Northern Ireland assembly has powers to control education, health, local government policing and justice.

**Exam technique:**

What powers does the Northern Ireland Assembly have?  
Why does it keep getting suspended?  
Why did the DUP do a deal with the Conservative party recently?

## NEW KEY TERM

## International and Domestic Conflicts

**INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS**

Actions taken by countries against others to protect laws. Sanctions can include the closing down of embassies, the refusal to trade or withdrawal of economic support.

**Synonym:**

Foreign Intervention

**In a sentence:**

The UN has imposed **international sanctions** on North Korea and Russia due to their recent military actions.

**Exam technique:**

When has the United Nations imposed sanctions?  
How do sanctions encourage a country to alter their behaviour?  
What are economic sanctions?

## NEW KEY TERM

## International and Domestic Conflicts

**CIVIL WAR**

A war between citizens of the same country.

**Synonym:**

Internal war

**In a sentence:**

Currently there is a **civil war** going on in Syria due to the citizens fighting against both IS and the President Assad regime.

**Exam technique:**

What can cause a civil war?  
What impact will civil war have on a country?  
Should other countries interfere in another country's civil war?



Continuum Line

Most justified use of force

Stick or write here

Stick or write here

Stick or write here

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Least justified use of force

Copy across or cut and stick the boxes below onto the continuum line in the order you think is correct.



1990: Gulf War – (After Iraq invaded Kuwait)

1992: UN peace keeping mission in the former Yugoslavia

2003: To help support the US – led Invasion of Iraq (Search for weapons of mass destruction)

1939: WW2 - To fight against the expanding Nazi regime

1919: WW1 - As part of the Triple Entente to fight against the Triple Alliance

2001: To help support the US-led invasion of Afghanistan

1982: Falklands War (The island is liberated upon the surrender of Argentinian forces)

2011: Military intervention in Libya to help implement a UN security Council resolution

1999: British troops are used in East Timor as part of a multinational peace keeping force

TASKS:

Is it ever justified to use force to resolve a conflict? (Use examples to support your viewpoint)

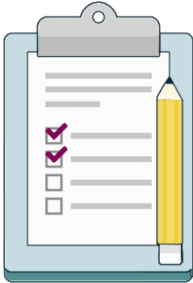

Why do some people feel the second Iraq was was not justified?

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain

[1.3] What is the role of the media and free press?



(AQA Endorsed 'Citizenship Studies' book reference Chapter 3)

GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARN TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 		
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)
	I understand the medias moral and legal rights and responsibilities when reporting the news.							
	I understand the important role the media plays in a democracy (Free Press)							
	I can explain the arguments FOR and AGAINST media regulation and censorship (Leveson Inquiry)							
	I understand how the media can be used to hold powerful people to account , influence public opinion and investigate important matters of public interest							
	I understand the different types of media that exist.							
<p><b>[1.4] What is the UK's role in key international organisations?</b></p>								
	I can identify a variety of international organisations the UK are a member of							
	I understand the history, aims, role and purpose of the Commonwealth							
	I understand the history, aims, role and purpose of NATO/European Unio / WTO							
	I understand the history, aims, role and purpose of the Council of Europe (ECtHR + ECHR)							
	I understand the history, aims, role and purpose of the United Nations							
	I understand international Humanitarian Law (Geneva Convention, ICC, Unicef)							
	I understand the role and purpose of NGO's and can describe specific examples of the work they do.							
	I understand various reasons why (and how) the UK should help assist other countries in need							

# The process of voting in the UK



You must register to vote before you can vote in UK elections or referendums.

You can register to vote when you're:

- 16 years old in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (and vote when you're 18)
- 14 years old in Scotland (and vote in Scottish elections when you're 16 and other elections when you're 18)

After you've registered, your name and address will appear on the electoral register.

## How does voting actually work?

- You have to be eligible to vote
- You have to be registered and on the electoral register
- You have to go to the correct polling station, or apply for a postal vote or nominate someone as your proxy vote
- You have to fill the ballot out correctly

There are also three ways to cast your vote in an election.:

- Vote in person** by attending a polling station and casting your vote
- Proxy vote** – If you are eligible but unable to vote you can apply to have someone else vote on your behalf
- Postal Vote** – this must be applied for and registered in advance and enables you to vote through the post in advance of polling day.

Almost all men and women over the age of 18 in the UK can vote. Voting helps to put people in office who can then make decisions on the citizens' behalf about the way in which the country should be run. In the UK we vote for Members of Parliament, Local Councillors, Mayors and Police and Crime Commissioners and Members of European Parliament (MEP's)

The process of voting is relatively straight forward.. Firstly you must ensure you are eligible to vote and that your name is on the Electoral Register. This register comprises of a list of people who are eligible to vote and will be used at polling stations on the day of an election.

You can contact your local council through their website to be included on this list and often the local council will send representatives out to the local area to collect names to add on t the list. Just before an election, the Council will issue a polling card to every registered voter which will identify when and where to vote on polling day.

On the day of a general election, Polling stations will be set up all across the country in every constituency and ward in a public building like a church or a primary school where you may go to cast your vote.

## Types of Elections and referendums in the UK

- General Election
- Local government
- European Parliament
- Scottish Parliament
- Northern Ireland Assembly
- National Assembly for Wales
- Local mayors, Mayor of London and London Assembly
- Police and Crime Commissioner
- Referendums

## DID YOU KNOW ?

A general election is when the voters of the country cast their votes to elect Members of Parliament (MPs) to the House of Commons.

# Extending the Franchise

Every attempt to extend the franchise (increase the proportion of the electorate that is able to vote) has been met with strong support and strong opposition from within and outside Westminster. One of the biggest campaigns that had this impact on the British population was Women's suffrage and the attempt to extend the vote to women at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 2019 there is heated debate and discussion around extending the franchise to 16-year-olds and prisoners. Recently Scotland lowered its voting age to 16 for all Scottish elections and referendums.

## Who could vote hundreds of years ago?

Up until the early 19th century no major electoral reform took place in the UK. Therefore very few people could exercise their right to vote. The first few people who could vote were wealthy land owning men (and if they owned land in more than one location they could vote several times) Women were almost entirely excluded from the voting process until after World War One and the suffragette movement. This meant that by the early 19th century the electorate consisted of about 420,000 men.



## The Suffragette Movement

During the war, women were recruited into the armed services for the first time. Women were used as nurses on the front line and by 1918 there were also around 45,000 women working as drivers and secretaries in the forces.

In the countryside, women joined the Land Army and took the places of farm workers. 'Land girls' began to wear trousers, which became acceptable.

On the outbreak of war, the leaders of the Suffragettes decided to stop their protests and support the war effort. Their followers did the same. In response, the government decided to release all women who had been imprisoned because of their Suffragettes protest activities. Some well-known suffragettes include Emmeline and Sylvia Pankhurst and Emily Wilding Davidson.

In 1916, Britain appointed a new Prime Minister Lloyd George, who supported women's suffrage, replaced Herbert Asquith as prime minister, and many pro-suffrage MPs who had been young men before 1914 now held influential places in the government.

In 1918 WWI came to an end and women were given the right to vote under the Representation of the Peoples Act. The war helped women to achieve this.



## DID YOU KNOW ?

### Who still cannot vote in the UK?

- Members of the House of Lords
- Many prisoners
- Mentally incapable
- Anyone under the age of 18
- Foreign citizens without UK citizenship
- People guilty (within the last 5 years) of election-related crimes

Technically the royals don't vote (Considered unconstitutional) as official royal guidelines state the Head of State ""has to remain strictly neutral with respect to political matters" and is unable to vote or stand for election

# Political Participation

There are two main principles to political participation. Firstly it should allow for the people themselves make important decisions about the state rather than leaving decision making to elected representatives and secondly it should allow for people to be directly involved in political decision making like through initiatives, consultations, petitions and referendums.

## Volunteer work

People who volunteer in the community sometimes decide to become more involved. As their expertise develops, they want to take on tasks that are more of a challenge. This is also true of people who work in social work, healthcare, youth work, community development, housing and education. People who have suffered some sort of harm, such as domestic abuse, sometimes want to campaign for other people. Faith can also be a motivating factor in participating. People's involvement can begin with encouragement from family members, friends, colleagues or acquaintances who are already participating



## Political party membership

Anyone can join a political party or even start their own political party. A political party is a group of people with similar ideas and viewpoints who organise themselves to fight elections. By gaining power they can make changes to the country so that it fits with their viewpoints. The three main political parties are the Conservative party, Labour Party and the Liberal Democrat Party.

- The Conservatives want to cut taxes but expect people to pay something for the school and health services they use.
- The Labour party want to use taxes from wealthier people to support poorer people and to improve health and education services.
- The Liberal Democrats want to cut taxes for low and middle earners but also improve health and education services by making them more efficient under local control

## Political Participation in the UK

Some other ways citizens can get involved include:

- Taking part in a campaign.
- Raising funds.
- Raising awareness.
- Collecting names on a petition.
- Lobbying or writing letters.
- Meeting those you wish to convince/influence to help you make a change/improvement.
- Taking part in direct action/protests.
- Joining a pressure group
- Standing for election.

## Timeline of Referendums in the UK

**1997** –Referendums in Scotland And Wales for devolution of power and the setting up of the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly

**1998** –Referendum for London to have a directly elected Mayor and devolution of powers

**1998**–Power sharing in Northern Ireland

**2011** –UK: The Alternative vote referendum (Change the voting system)

**2014** –Scotland – Independence Referendum

**2016**—Britain's membership of The European Union

## DID YOU KNOW ?

The House of Commons Chamber is usually only full up when there is a very important vote which everyone must attend or at the yearly Royal State Opening of Parliament. There are more MPs than there are seats so, on these occasions, some have to stand up.

# People Pressure Groups & The Media

Pressure groups are organisations which campaign for changes in the law or new legislation in specific areas. As such, they can have a strong influence on public opinion and voting behaviour.

Pressure groups allow people the opportunity to participate in democracy by being involved in social change without necessarily joining a political party. In some ways, pressure groups may be viewed as essential to democracy because they allow the free expression of opinion and the opportunity to influence governments. Because of this, pressure groups are not tolerated in non-democratic countries.

There are different kinds of pressure groups:

Pressure groups may also have influence inside Parliament if there is an MP who is a member of the group or is sympathetic to it. MPs with affiliations to pressure groups must declare an interest when speaking on behalf of the group. MPs may not receive payment for promoting the cause unless they declare it.

Insider groups may be involved in the decision-making process by being on committees with Ministers, MPs and civil servants, as well as writing advisory papers and sponsoring MPs. Outsider groups also have an opportunity to lobby politicians and their views will often be taken into consideration. There is criticism of the undue influence that may be wielded by the large and wealthy groups.

There are some very large and wealthy pressure groups which can afford to use expert parliamentary lobbyists, who know the parliamentary and legislative system and can make direct contact with Ministers and MPs. Some people argue that some pressure groups have more opportunities than others to influence what decisions are made by Parliament.



## Examples of UK pressure groups

UK Uncut  
Suffragettes  
Fathers 4 Justice  
Suffragettes  
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND)  
Greenpeace  
Outrage  
stonewall  
English Defence League  
Campaign for Real Ale  
PETA

## Types of Pressure Groups

### **Promotional or single cause groups**

They often promote a certain cause and allow membership from all elements of the public. E.G friends of the Earth

### **Sectional Groups**

These groups serve their own members and are only open to certain groups in society. For example the NEU (National Education Union) is only open to teachers, lecturers and support staff working in schools.

### **Insider groups**

These have close links with the government. They will give advice and will be consulted prior to legislation which may affect that group, eg the British Medical Association will be consulted on matters relating to health.

### **Outsider groups**

These groups often take action of which the government disapproves. Organisations like CND often engage in civil disobedience or direct action in order to reinforce their point.



# Research examples of when pressure groups have undertaken these actions

Used a celebrity spokesperson to gain media attention and support

Set up a publicity stunt in a crowded venue to gain media attention

Set up websites, used social media to publicise events or have created a viral campaigns

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Organised a large demonstration or rally to show how much support the cause has

Caused a disturbance by disrupting public events or staging a sit-in or blocking roads / exits

Organised a digital campaigns to encourage the public to take action

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Lobbied a politician or civil servant to try to persuade them to adopt their policy idea

Organised strikes to put pressure on those in power to try to reach an agreement

Taken the government to court in a test case and challenged the legality of a policy issue or cause.

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# TRADE UNIONS

A Trade Union is an organized association of workers in a trade, group of trades, or profession, formed to protect and further their rights and interests. The aim of a Trade Union is for workers to come together to achieve common goals.



## What do Trade Unions do?

Trade Union often negotiates agreements with employers on pay and conditions (collective bargaining). It may also provide legal and financial advice, sickness benefits and education facilities to its members. Among the main services a Union provides to its members are:

1. Negotiation
2. Representation on individual matters
3. Information and advice
4. Education and training
5. Member services
6. Legal assistance

## Recent examples of industrial action

The *RMT* Union has organised strikes on the London underground in protest to the introduction of the night tube and the closure of nearly all ticket offices in underground stations.

McDonald's workers in Cambridge and Crawford branches went on strike for the first time ever. They protested over low wages and Zero hours contracts.

*British Airways* cabin crew decided through their union *UNITE* to balloted its members over strike action due to low pay and working conditions

In 2018 *RMT* had a long running dispute with South West trains over the role of guards on trains. South West wanted to remove all the guards and put them in stations working platforms but *RMT* argues that private profits are being put before public safety

## Unison

## GCSE CASE STUDY

UNISON represents and acts for members working in a range of public services and utilities. We represent members, negotiate and bargain on their behalf, campaign for better working conditions and pay and for public services.

## Examples of trade unions

1. Unison
2. NUJ-National Union of Journalists
3. BMA-British Medical Association
4. NUT-National Union of teachers
5. FBU-Fire Brigades Union

## Facts about trade unions:

- Trade union membership has fallen in recent years but membership is still more popular than political parties
- More members in Public Sector (teachers, doctors, nurses, police, etc.) than Private Sector.
- Most UK unions belong to the 'Trade Union Congress' (TUC).
- Many unions have political funds and donate to the Labour Party
- Political influence of Trade Unions has declined since 1979.
- Primary purpose of most unions is to protect the rights of workers.





# EMPLOYMENT RIGHTS



## What responsibilities do employees have?

- To take reasonable care to ensure your own health and safety and the safety of others.
- To fulfill the duties of your job description
- To follow the code of conduct eg to behave honestly and in an appropriate manner
- To be on time
- To report any absence in the appropriate time
- Not to discriminate against colleagues/service users

## Nine Protected Characteristics under the Equality

### Act 2010

Age  
Disability  
Gender Reassignment  
Marriage or civil partnership  
Pregnancy and maternity  
Race  
Religion or belief  
Sex  
Sexual orientation

## Making claim under the Equality Act 2010

1. Key a record of the events, include dates and times and a description of what happened.
2. Get advice from the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), a trade union or a lawyer.
3. Negotiate with your employer to try and sort out the issue informally . you may have a work colleague or a trade union rep to attend the meeting with you.
4. If the issue is not resolved next you must use your company's grievance (complaints) procedure to make an official complaint.
5. If all else fails ultimately you can then take legal action by taking the case to an employment tribunal. You must undertake this action within 3 months of the events.



## Employment Tribunals

### GCSE CASE STUDY

A body established to settle certain types of disputes, most commonly employment. There are 130 different types of tribunals in the UK. An Employment Tribunal decides on cases where an employee feels they have been unfairly treated e.g. discrimination, unfair dismissal

## Employment Rights

Minimum Wage  
Maternity Pay  
Statutory Sick Pay  
Holiday Pay  
European working Time Directive  
Health & Safety  
Contract of employment  
Freedom from Discrimination

## History of Employment Laws



- 1970 Equal Pay Act** requires that pay rates are the same for identical or similar jobs.
- 1975 Sex Discrimination Act** makes it illegal for people to be discriminated against on the grounds of their sex.
- 1976 Race Relations Act** outlaws discrimination on the grounds of colour, race, nationality and ethnic origin.
- The National Minimum Wage Act 1988** gives everyone the right to a minimum amount to be paid depending on their age.
- 1995 Disability Discrimination Act** makes it illegal for an employer to treat a disabled person less favourably..
- 2010 Equality Act** legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. It sets out the different ways in which it's unlawful to treat someone. It replaces the Sex Discrimination Act, Race Relations Act and Disability Discrimination Act.

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain

[1.5] How can citizens make their voice heard and make a difference in society?



(AQA Endorsed 'Citizenship Studies' book reference Chapter 5)

GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARNED TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 		
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)
	I understand the opportunities and barriers to citizen participation in democracy and politics in the UK							
	I understand how citizens can contribute to wider public life (voting, joining an interest group or political party, standing for election, campaigning, advocacy, lobbying, petitions and demonstrations)							
	I understand different methods to improve political participation in society (voter turnout)							
	I can identify differences in how citizens can and cannot participate in political systems outside the UK (one democratic and one non-democratic)							
	I understand the role trade unions play in protecting and promoting employees' rights and can give several examples							
	I understand the role pressure groups and charities play in society and can give several examples							
	I can explain how citizens working together can address public policy, challenge injustice or resolve a local community issue							
	I can identify a range of employment rights and how they are protected (unions, staff associations and tribunals)							

# REVISION AQA GUIDE

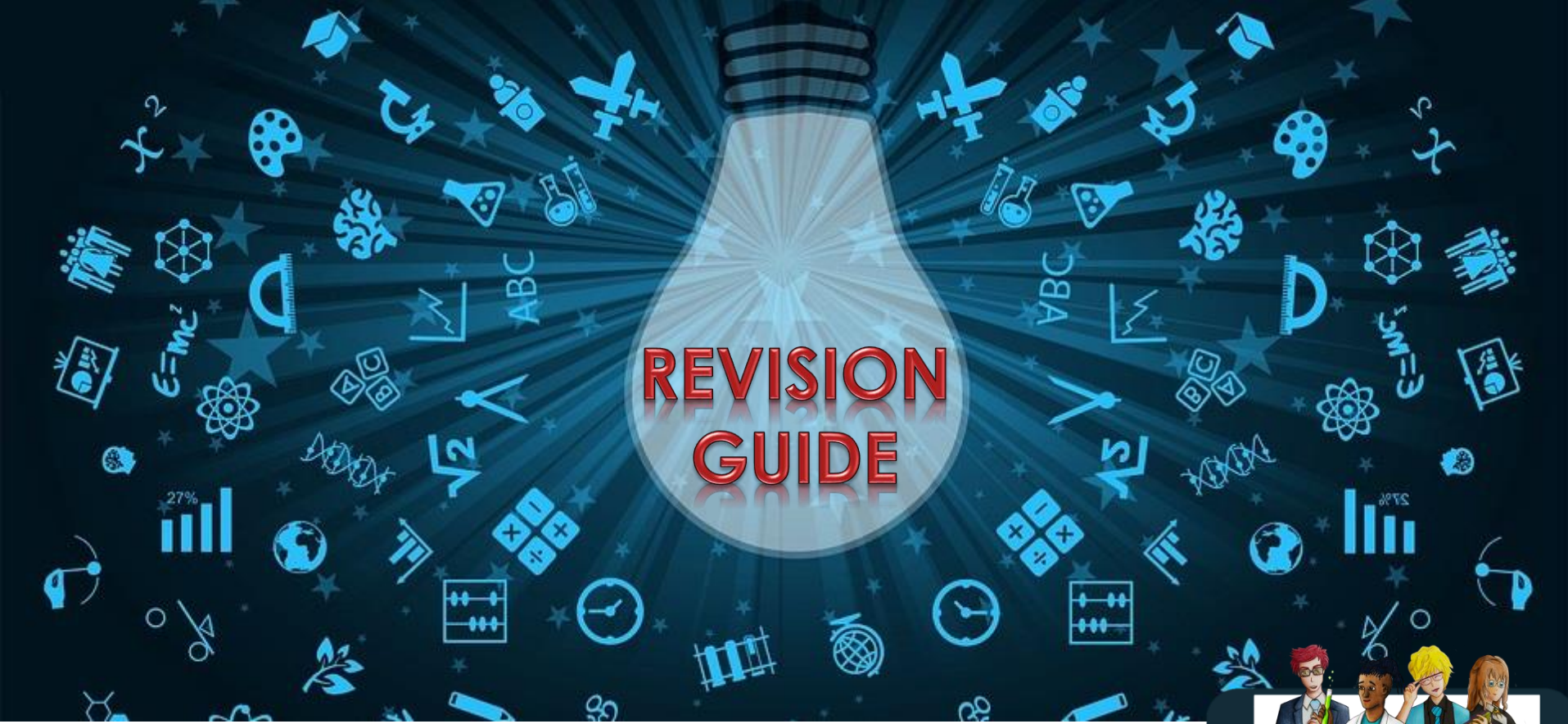
## Citizenship GCSE 9-1

### THEME 2

# RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

AQA

AQA



RAISING  
ATTAINMENT

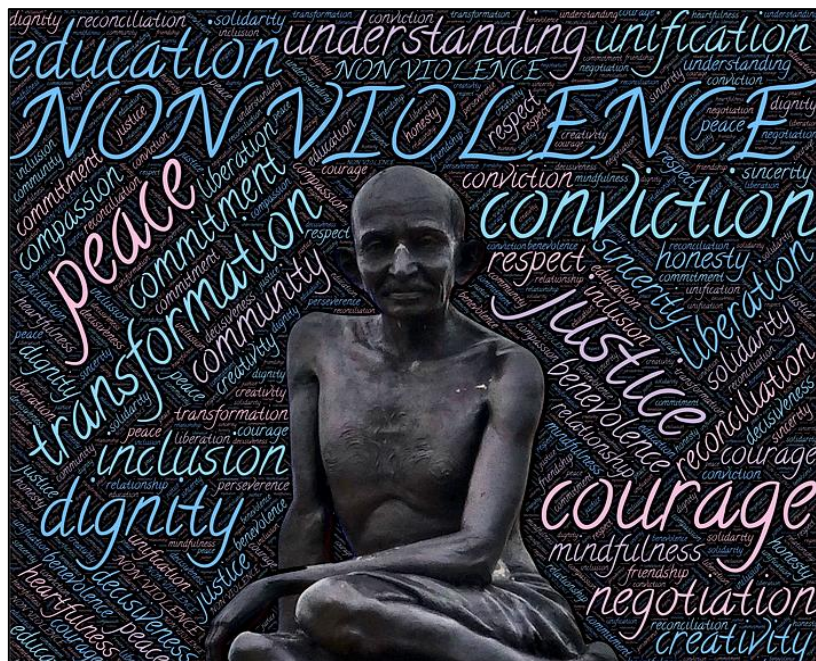
CRE<sup>8</sup>TIVE  
RESOURCES

SUPPORT &  
INFORMATION



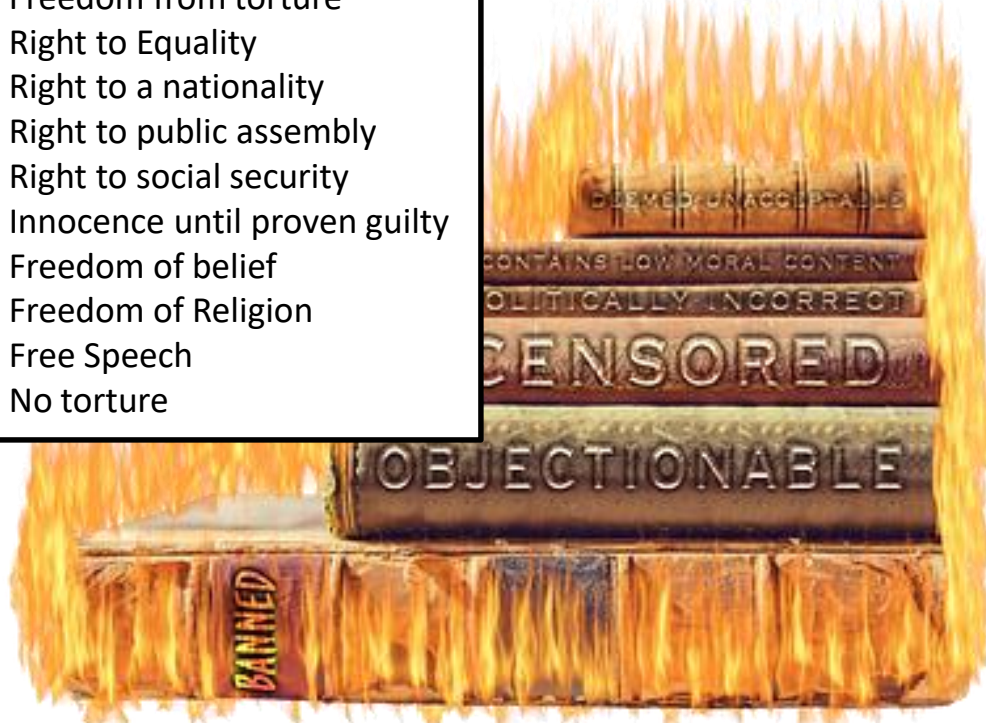
# Rules, laws and Rights in Local and Global Situations

Since the end of WW2 and in the aftermath of the Holocaust many people were concerned about human rights and under the guidance of the United Nations in 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights set out a list of thirty basic universal rights and protections to be granted to everyone in the world no matter their race, gender, ethnicity, social standing. These rights would then be protected worldwide by all of us. These are not legally binding but the content has since been incorporated into the laws of many countries



### Examples of Human rights

- No discrimination
- Right to an education
- Right to own property
- Right to democracy
- Right to life, liberty and personal security
- Freedom from slavery
- Freedom from torture
- Right to Equality
- Right to a nationality
- Right to public assembly
- Right to social security
- Innocence until proven guilty
- Freedom of belief
- Freedom of Religion
- Free Speech
- No torture



### What are civic duties?

Often considered by many political thinkers as an integral part of a citizens rights and liberties. They may not be written down or enshrined in an Act of Parliament but they are duties a citizen is expected to perform in return for the democratic privileges they have access to

Examples of civic duties in the UK include:

- Obey the rule of law
- Pay the correct taxes
- Ensure you do not act in a way that causes harm to others – either deliberately or negligently
- Report crimes to the police
- Perform specific duties in certain relationships, such as parents or public figures
- Show respect for parliament and government institutions like the police
- Vote in elections and referendums
- Serve on a jury (18+)

Some legal rights are contained within the **European Convention on Human Rights** which was put into UK law via the **Human Rights Act 1998**. Some of the most important articles are:

- Article 2** – right to life
- Article 3** – prohibition of degrading treatment
- Article 5** – right to liberty and security of person
- Article 6** – right to fair trial
- Article 8** – right to respect for private life
- Article 10** – freedom of expression

### DID YOU KNOW ?

There are no formal educational requirements for entry to the police service. The profession is currently open to graduates, those with an HND qualification and non-graduates alike. Most of the training needed is done on the job

NEW KEY TERM

Rights and Responsibilities

**UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS 1948**

This document lays down the basic Human Rights which everyone has. This was signed in 1948 a few years after the UN was set up.



**Synonym:** Minimum set of entitlements

**In a sentence:** Under the **UDHR** I am granted many protections for example the right to be free from slavery and the right to have an education and be free from discrimination and torture

**Exam technique:** Why was the UDHR signed in 1948?  
What protections and rights does it grant citizens of the world?  
How effective has it been in protecting your rights?

NEW KEY TERM

Rights and Responsibilities

**HUMAN RIGHTS ACT 1998**

in 1998 the British Parliament passed this act to protect British citizens Human Rights in domestic law and this allowed British judges and courts to interpret the European Convention on Human Rights.



**Synonym:** Law

**In a sentence:** There has been rumours recently circulating about the Conservative Governments plan to scrap the **Human Rights Act** and replace it with a British Bill of Rights.

**Exam technique:** What protections does this act offer?  
Why would any Government want to scrap the Human Rights Act?  
How are Human Rights protected in the UK?

NEW KEY TERM

Rights and Responsibilities

**EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

A court based in Strasbourg which decides on cases in which it has been claimed there has been a breach of the European Convention on Human Rights



**Synonym:** ECtHR

**In a sentence:** I recently took a case to the **ECtHR** because I felt my country had passed discriminatory laws that impacted my ability to secure a job.

**Exam technique:** What sorts of cases does the ECtHR hear?  
What is the role of the ECtHR?  
What legal jurisdiction does the ECtHR have?

NEW KEY TERM

Rights and Responsibilities

**HUMANITARIAN LAW**

laws that apply during armed conflicts. Rules for what a country is allowed to do in a war so that unnecessary suffering or damage is prevented



**Synonym:** rules of war

**In a sentence:** Under **Humanitarian law** biological weapons must not be used and prisoners of war should be treated with respect

**Exam technique:** Why is it important to limit suffering and destructing?  
What action do you think are banned under these laws?  
How are Human Rights protected today?

# Law and justice

Courts and judges have a very important constitutional role to play in upholding the law and protecting people's freedoms and rights.

The Judiciary is a set of independent judges and courts that ensure the law is applied equally to everyone regardless of wealth or status (this is the rule of law) and therefore nobody is above the law. Justice is delivered in society by ensuring an independent judiciary is able to operate free from government control and apply the law to protect people from injustices. They do this by respecting human rights like ensuring everyone is entitled to a fair trial and a presumption of innocence until proven guilty and no unfair detainment



## Why do we need laws in the UK?

- Update existing laws that have got out of date
- Protect citizens against new risks to health and safety
- Deal with new needs in society
- Provide a legal framework for new social and commercial activities
- Protect the environment against new threats
- To keep up with advances in technology
- To combat new threats to national security
- To ensure our national laws are compatible with EU laws
- To turn old traditions and conventions into Acts of Parliament.



## The three main sources of UK law are:

**Common law** – A set of laws that apply to the whole country based on precedence. Today common law is also referred to as 'judge made' law. This is because today it is now based on the decisions made by judges.

**Statute law** – Made by passing Acts of Parliament. This is now the most important form of law and forms the overwhelming majority of new laws

**European Law** – Membership to the European Union [EU] means all UK laws must be compatible with European laws and treaties made by the EU. Therefore British Courts are bound by the precedence set in cases heard in the European Court of Justice [ECJ].

The UK is set to leave the EU and this will impact greatly our sources of law and rules of precedence in the future



## DID YOU KNOW ?

Sometimes legal advice can be obtained through the citizens advice bureau. If you are on a low income it can be offered for free through legal aid funded by the government. You can also obtain legal advice through your trade union if you are a member.

Consolidated and codified all anti-discriminatory measures into one document

**2010 EQUALITY ACT**

Codified the ECHR into British law, replacing much common law and allowing citizens to access rights protection through the UK legal system

**1998 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

Ensured political transparency by allowing citizens to access any non-security related information held by public institutions

**2000 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT**

The UK signed the ECHR in 1950, it became effective in 1953. Government actions had to comply with the ECHR but could only be challenged in the European Court of Human Rights, not in UK courts.

**1953 EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

Imposed greater limits on the power of the monarchy and set out the rights of parliament, including regular parliaments, free elections and parliamentary free speech.

**1689 BILL OF RIGHTS**

Imposed various restrictions on the monarchy in order to prevent the arbitrary abuse of power by the monarch

**1215 MAGNA CARTA**

Established protections surrounding personal information held by public institutions – updated in 1988 and 1998

**1984 DATA PROTECTION ACT**

UK joined the European Economic Community in 1973, which meant that the European Court of Justice had the power to protect UK workers' rights.

**1973 EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE**

**1215 MAGNA CARTA**

**1689 BILL OF RIGHTS**

**1953 EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

**1973 EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE**

**1984 DATA PROTECTION ACT**

**1998 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

**2000 FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT**

**2010 EQUALITY ACT**

**Task:** Was the signing of the Magna Carta the most significant development in the history of rights in the UK

**Extension:** How does being a member of the EU impact parliamentary sovereignty?

# Different types of law

## Civil law

Will often involve a dispute between two different people that does not involve a crime being committed and is way to find a solution to the problem. Most civil cases will involve a claimant making a claim against the defendant. The case could be about a breach of contract or negligent wrong doing on the part of the defendant. Most cases will be heard in the County Court but some high value cases will be heard in the High Court.



## Criminal law

The government will use this to prosecute those in society who break the law and cause harm to themselves and others.

Most criminal offences in the UK will fall under one of the categories below:

- Offences against the person
- Theft and dishonesty
- Sexual offences
- Harmful or dangerous drugs
- Criminal damage
- Firearms
- Immigration
- Evasion of liability / Bail offences
- Bomb Threat and Bomb Hoaxes
- Offensive Weapons
- Protection of Children and Vulnerable adults

## Areas of Civil Law

- Tort law
- Tax Law
- Shipping law
- Public law
- Consumer law
- Human Rights Law
- Employment law
- Family law
- Land law
- Intellectual property law
- Immigration law
- EU law
- Insurance law
- Equity and Trusts
- Environmental law
- Corporate law
- Construction law
- Contract law
- Constitutional law
- Commercial law
- Private litigation
- Banking law
- Alternative Dispute resolution

## What does the rule of law look like in the UK?

No arbitrary exercise of power by the state  
Laws should be clear and accessible  
Laws should be certain and not operate retrospectively  
Equality before the law  
Judiciary should be independent and impartial



# Age-related rights and responsibilities

Age laws are often set by and altered by Government through the work of Parliament. In recent years when changes have been made the age limits has often increased. For example, on the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2007, the Children and Young Persons (Sale of Tobacco) Order became effective and raised the minimum age to buy tobacco from 16 to 18. Another example is the legal age at which a person can buy an animal and in 2006 it was raised from twelve to sixteen by the Animal Welfare Act. One example where the age-restricted law often drops is the legal voting age. Originally in England and Wales, the voting age was 21, this went down to 18 in 1969. In Scotland the age has decreased even more, if you are Scottish you can now vote at 16 years old.

## Age Laws for England and Wales

### 14+

Have a part time job, go into a bar and order soft drinks and be personally responsible for wearing a seatbelt

### 15+

Work up to 8 hours on a Saturday and view, rent or buy a 15 rated film or game

### 16+

Consent to medical, dental and surgical treatment, Have Sex, Apply for legal aid, Ride a moped and fly a glider, Apply for a passport, buy a lottery ticket, Buy a pet, Get married or join the armed forces with parental consent, Move out of the family home with parental permission.

### 17+

Drive most types of vehicles including a car, Apply for a private pilot's license and become a blood donor

### 18+

Vote in local and General elections, Stand for election as a member of parliament or a local councillor or mayor. Serve on a jury, make a will, Get married without parental consent, View, rent or Buy an 18 rated film or game. Buy fireworks and cigarettes and place a bet in a betting shop. Attend a casino and consent to a tattoo and buy alcoholic beverages in a pub or a bar

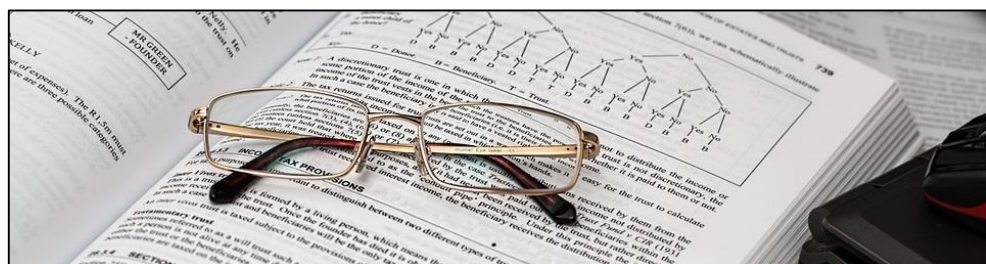
### 21+

Apply to adopt a child, supervise a learner driver (certain conditions apply) Apply for a commercial pilots licence and drive heavy lorries and buses.



## Age of Criminal Responsibility Across the World

Age	Country
7	India
7	Nigeria
8	Indonesia
8	Kenya
9	Philippines
10	England, Wales and Northern Ireland
10	Ukraine
11	Turkey
12	Morocco
12	Scotland
13	France
13	Poland
14	China
14	Germany
15	Egypt
16	Argentina
18	Brazil



# Age of criminal responsibility

The age of criminal responsibility in England, Wales and Northern Ireland is 10 Years old. Criminal responsibility means that any child under 10 cannot be arrested or charged with a crime. However there are other punishments that can be applied to children under 10 who break the law.



James Bulger was a two year old boy from near Liverpool who was abducted from a shopping mall by two 10 year old boys whilst his mum was shopping and had turned her back on James for just a second. James was led away on a long meandering walk where he was tortured by Robert Thomson and Jon Venables. They kicked him, punched him, threw paint in his eye, dropped an iron bar on his head and eventually led him to a railway line near Walton. Here the boys lay James's mutilated body across the railway line partly buried. A train then cut the body in half. James was found days later and both 10 year old boys (Robert and Jon) were charged on the 20<sup>th</sup> February with James's abduction and murder.

Still to this day they are the youngest murders in British History. This legal case has been a strong argument to keep the age of criminal responsibility at 10 in England and Wales and reject calls to increase the age. The UK has the lowest age of criminal responsibility in the EU and there have been many calls from politicians, the UN and others like Maggie Atkinson the Children's commissioner to increase the age limit in line with other EU countries.

It is argued that at 10 years old a young person cannot fully understand the legal implications of their actions and most other age related laws for young people are 16 or 18 and that at 10 years old some young people are still unclear about the differences between right and wrong and that they need to be older before they can truly make sensible decisions.

## The Youth justice System

The youth justice system in England and Wales comprises the organs and processes that are used to prosecute, convict and punish persons under 18 years of age who commit criminal offences. The principal aim of the justice system to prevent children and young persons. Some punishments available include; final warnings, community sentences, intensive supervision and custody and training

## A law Graduates viewpoint

### GCSE CASE STUDY

The age of criminal responsibility varies greatly across the world. It ranges from 6 in North Carolina or 7 in India, South Africa, Singapore and most of the United States of America, to 17 in France and Poland and 18 in Brazil and Belgium.

There has recently been much talk in England and Wales, where the age is now 10, about whether this should be raised. It is also important to know that some countries have a rule called 'doli incapax'. This involves an assumption that children over a certain age can be criminally responsible but an individual child might not be. Under 'doli incapax' a child's lawyers can try to prove that they are not sufficiently mature for such responsibility. If the defence team is successful the child cannot be found guilty



## Ages of Criminal Responsibility

India	7
Nigeria	7
England, Wales and Ni	10
Scotland	12
France	13
Poland	13
China	14
Germany	14
Argentina	16
Brazil	18
Peru	18

# CRIMINAL LAW & LEGAL JURISDICTION

**Someone breaks the law**  
 (victim tells the police, the person is reported by a witness or the person is caught in the act/ after the act)



An **arrest** may be made if there is enough evidence and the police have (in most circumstances) **72 hours** to decide whether to:

- Let the person go
- Ask a magistrate for an extension for questioning
- Charge the person with a crime

(In specific cases of terrorism the rules for detention can be extended)



The person will then either be on **remand in custody** (remained locked up) or be **remanded on bail** (out into the public) until a court date is set for trial / sentencing



Preparing for court. The police **through the CPS** will gather and collate the evidence needed to be presented in court. The accused will do the same through his/her solicitor and prepare a defence.



**A guilty plea**

For a lesser (Summary offence) offence the Magistrate will decide the sentencing the offender receives.

However, for a serious offence (Indictable offence) a new sentencing hearing date will be arranged at the Crown court where a judge has a wider set of sentencing powers.

**A non-guilty plea**

For a lesser offence the Magistrate will listen to both sides (Defence team on behalf of the defendant and the Crown Prosecution team on behalf of the state) and then decide the verdict.

For serious crimes (ones that carry a custodial sentence of above 6 months) the case will be referred for a jury trial at the Crown Court and there a jury will decide the verdict and a judge will decide the sentence.

## DID YOU KNOW ?

All probationary police constables in England and Wales undertake an extensive and professional training programme known as the Initial Police Learning and Development Programme. It contains 4 phases:

Phase 1: Induction  
 Phase 2: Community  
 Phase 3: Supervised patrol  
 Phase 4: Independent patrol

## What are some of the common causes of crime in the UK?

- Poverty – People feel the need to commit theft and burglary to make ends meet
- Upbringing and poor parenting – If offenders see little respect for laws, boundaries and others in the home and community they are more likely to engage in criminal activity
- Alcohol and Drugs – Many people fund their addictions through criminal behaviour and some commit crimes whilst under the influence.
- Local Neighbourhood - Gangs may exist in their locality or criminal behaviour may have been normalised (e.g. violence towards women in certain communities.)
- Jealousy – Some people want the lifestyle others have and what they see in the media and are willing to break the law and cheat to get it.
- Risk taking – The belief that reduced police budgets and presence on the streets leads to more people believing they can 'get away' with committing a crime



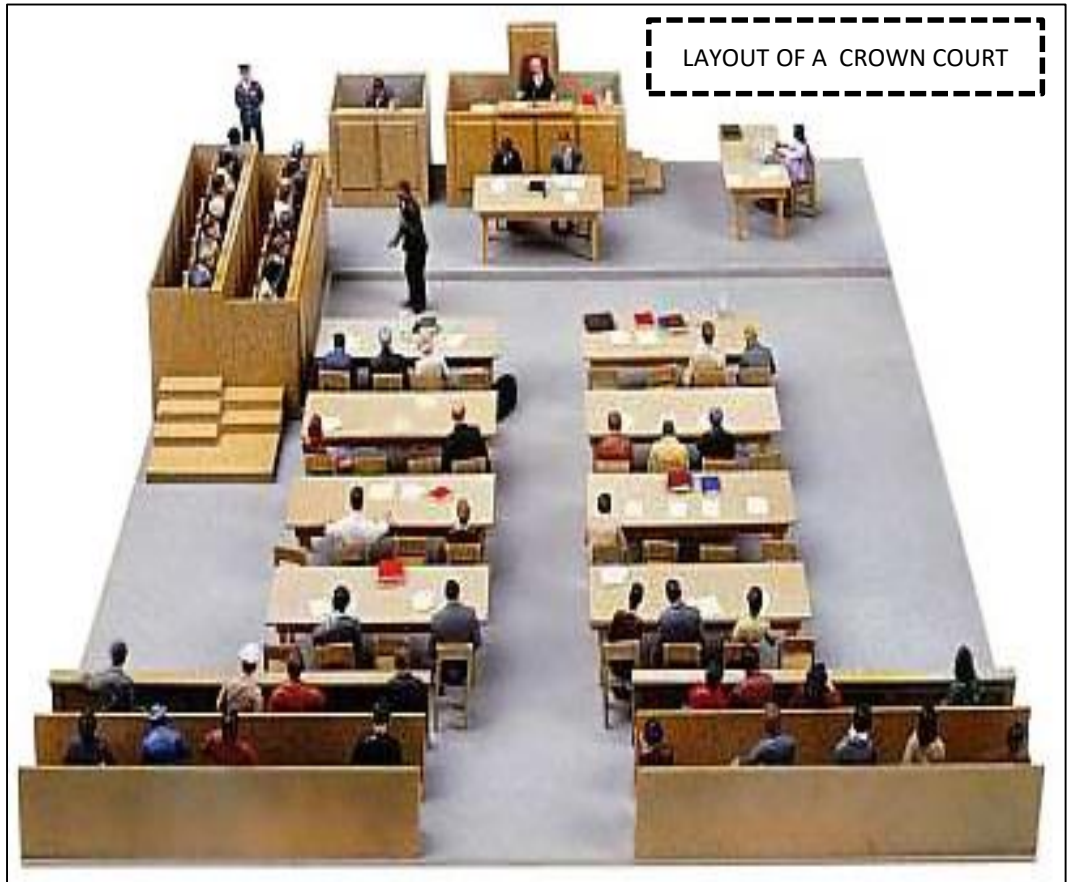
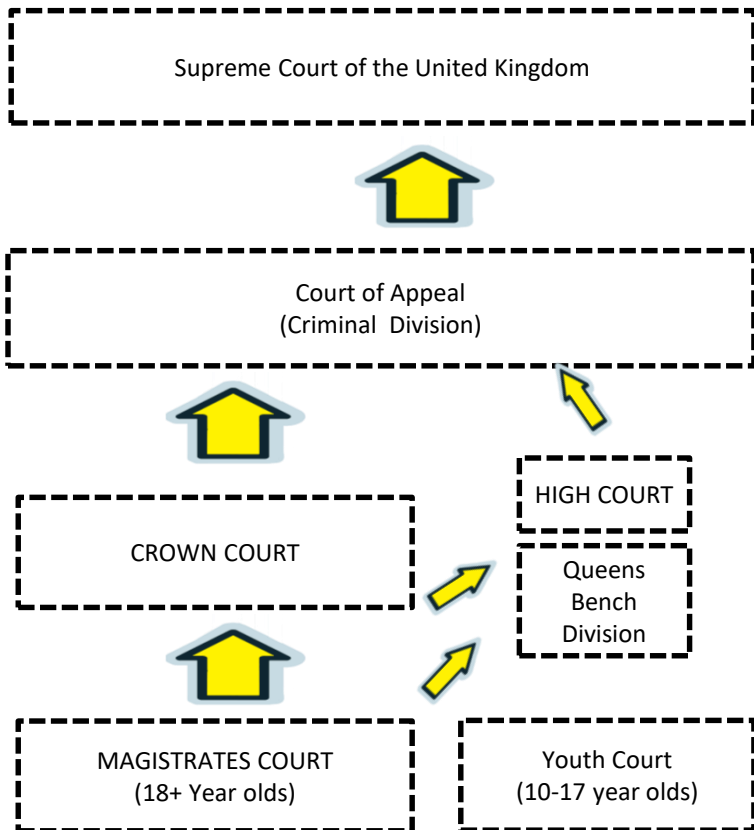
## Categories of Criminal Offences in the UK

Most criminal offences in the UK will fall under one of the categories below:

- Offences against the person
- Theft and dishonesty
- Sexual offences
- Harmful or dangerous drugs
- Criminal damage
- Firearms
- Immigration
- Evasion of liability / Bail offences
- Bomb Threat and Bomb Hoaxes
- Offensive Weapons
- Protection of Children and Vulnerable adults

# Criminal Courts in the UK

Criminal law deals with individuals who break the law, as determined by the state. The police gather evidence and make arrests and working with the crown prosecution service the state prosecutes in a criminal court on behalf of the victim. England and Wales share the same legal system but Scotland and Northern Ireland have separate legal systems based on different principles



LAYOUT OF A CROWN COURT

## The Magistrates Court

This is the criminal court of first instance that deals with the majority of criminal cases (summary offences). Usually the maximum sentencing powers would be a £5,000 fine and up to six months in prison.

A Justice of the Peace (JPs) also known as a Magistrate will preside over the cases that come through the magistrates court and decide both the verdict and the appropriate sentence

When a case comes to the Magistrates Court and the sentencing powers required are not sufficient (E.g Rape, Murder and manslaughter) the case will be referred on to the higher criminal court (Crown Court)

## The Crown Court

The court which deals with the most serious criminal cases (e.g. murder, manslaughter, rape.) The judge can award an unlimited fine and up to life in prison to a defendant found guilty. In the Crown Court the jury decide the verdict and the judge will decide the appropriate sentence (punishment) if they are found guilty. Each Court and Judge has sentencing guidelines to help them decide on fair punishments for offenders. The amount of information/evidence needed to be successful in a case. In Criminal law this is 'beyond reasonable doubt and in civil law on the balance of probability'.



**Appeal Courts** - Hears both civil and criminal appeals it's the 2nd highest court in the UK (under the Supreme Court). It has the power to dismiss or alter a previous decision or sentence, or order a new trial. The final court of appeal in the UK and the highest court in our land (Except European Court of Justice) is the Supreme Court. This court was set up in 2009 to replace the House of Lords judicial function.

# Role of the Police Service

One of the main duties of a police officer is to protect people and property. They are usually assigned areas to patrol (this can include entire jurisdictions), emergency call response, law enforcement and arrests, reprimanding and, testifying in court cases.

## The Role of Police in Society:

Working in partnership with communities, serving to maintain law and order, protect members of the public and their property, prevent crime, reduce fear of crime and improve the quality of life for its citizens.



## Police Powers

Police have the power to stop and search people with reasonable suspicion at any time. However, they must be in their official police uniform. If they are not, they must show you their warrant card.

Section 60 of the 1994 Public Order Act was originally introduced to target people going to illegal raves. The act gave police power, if they suspected violence or disorder, to stop and search suspects at a specific time and place.

A police officer has the power to stop and search a person if they have 'reasonable grounds' to suspect you are carrying: a corrosive substance, a weapon, stolen property or something which could be used to commit a crime, such as burglary.

You can only be stopped and searched without reasonable grounds if it has been approved by a senior police officer. This can happen if it is suspected that; serious violence could take place, you're carrying a weapon or have already used a weapon or you are in a specific location or area.

## Police Code of Conduct:

The Police Code of Conduct outlines the standard of behaviour the public can expect from anyone working for the Police force, regardless of their role.

**Code A** - Stop and search

**Code B** - Seize property and search premises

**Code C** - Detention, treatment and questioning

**Code D** - Identification and record keeping

**Code E** - Interview techniques

## Timeline of The Metropolitan Police

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

**1829** Beginning of the Metropolitan Police

**1872** First police strike

**1898** Call for all the police to carry guns

**1937** 999 call system starts

**1951** First police cadets enter training

**1967** First black police officer in London

**1991** Sector policing introduced

## Hierarchy of the police force

[Police and Crime Commissioner]

-Chief Officer

-Superintendent

-Chief Inspector

-Inspector

-Sergeant

-Police Constable

-PCSO

## Rights and Responsibilities of a Police Officer:

In the UK legal system, the police:

- Keep the people safe and prevent crime.
- Investigate crime
- Arrest and charge suspects
- Collect evidence
- Brief the Crown Prosecution Service
- Give evidence in criminal courts
- Polite and respectful citizens.
- To not discriminate.
- To caution when they arrest someone.
- Follow all codes of practise when dealing with citizens.
- To investigate the alleged crime.

**CRIME SCENE DO NOT CROSS**

# INSIDE THE COURT ROOM



## CRIMINAL LAW

Preparing for court. The police through the CPS will gather and collate the evidence needed to be presented in court. The accused will do the same through his/her solicitor and prepare a defence.



### A guilty plea

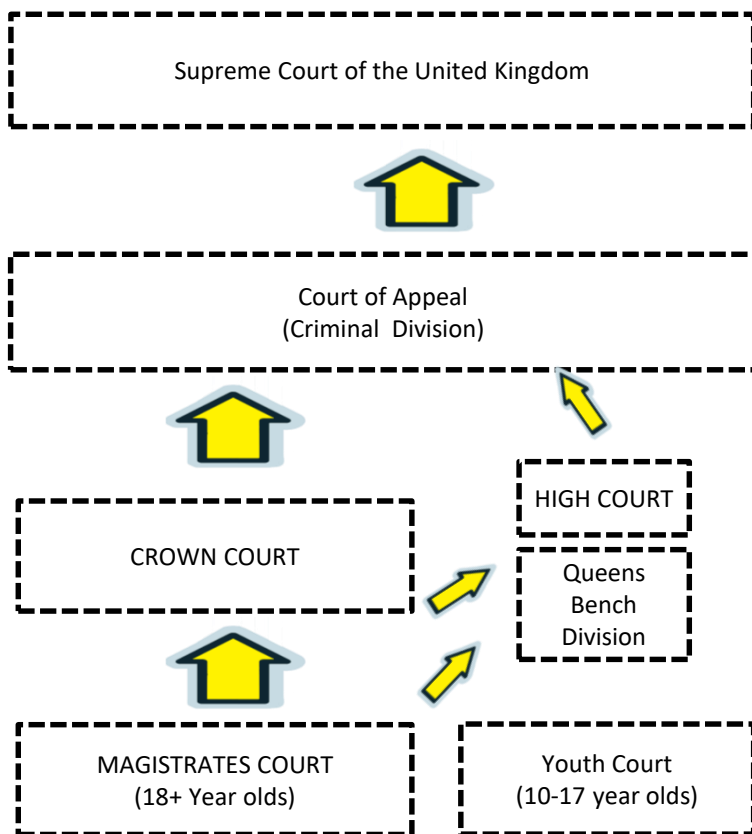
For a lesser offence the Magistrate will decide the sentencing the offender receives. However, for a serious offence a new sentencing hearing date will be arranged at the Crown court where a judge will have a wider set of sentencing powers

### A non-guilty plea

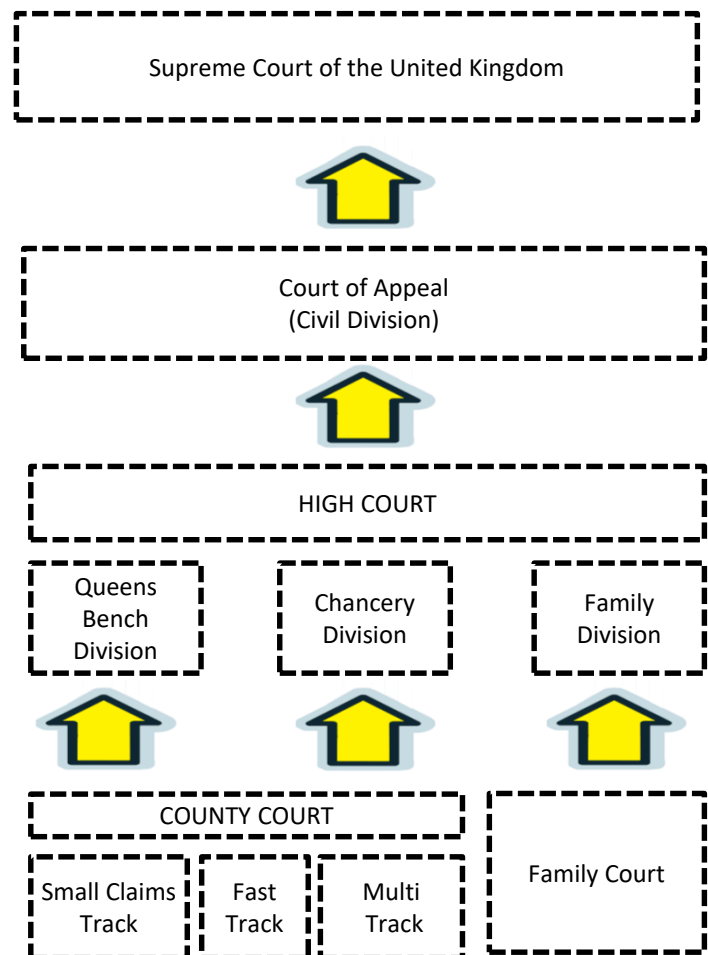
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For serious crimes (ones that carry a custodial sentence of above 6 months) the case will be referred for a jury trial at the Crown Court and there a jury will decide the verdict and a judge will decide the sentence

## CRIMINAL LAW COURTS



## CIVIL LAW COURTS



In criminal law, if the defendant is found guilty, the judge (or Magistrate) will decide the punishment. The defendant now becomes a convicted criminal. The judge has to think about the facts of the crime and the kind of person the criminal is when deciding their 'sentence'. Only the more serious crimes may end in the criminal going to prison, many criminals have to pay fines or do good work for their community instead.

Civil law will often involve a dispute between two different people that does not involve a crime being committed. Going through the civil courts is a way to find a solution to the problem. Most civil cases will involve a claimant/plaintiff making a claim against the defendant. The case could be about a breach of contract or negligent wrongdoing on the part of the defendant. Most cases will be heard in the County Court (on one of three tracks) but some high value cases will be heard in the High Court.

# Civil Law & Civil Courts

**Civil Law** will often involve a dispute between two different people that does not involve a crime being committed. Going through the civil courts is a way to find a solution to the problem. Most civil cases will involve a claimant/plaintiff making a claim against the defendant. The case could be about a breach of contract or negligent wrong doing on the part of the defendant. Most cases will be heard in the County Court (on one of three tracks) but some high value cases will be heard in the High Court.

## The County Court

Majority of civil cases all come here first (it has a bigger workload than the high court).

The main types are:

All contract and tort claims;

All cases for the recovery of land

Disputes over trusts, partnerships and inheritance up to £30,000.

All defended cases are allocated to one of three tracks:

- Small Claims Track: Most claims under £10,000. Note: the normal limit for housing disrepair cases and personal injury claims is £1,000.[2]
- Fast Track: Between £10,000 to £25,000
- Multi Track: Claims for over £25,000, or for lesser money sums where the case involves complex points of law and/or evidence.

Most cases are heard in public courts except family related cases.

The winning party may claim costs against the losing party and this would include the costs of legal representation.

## Areas of Civil Law

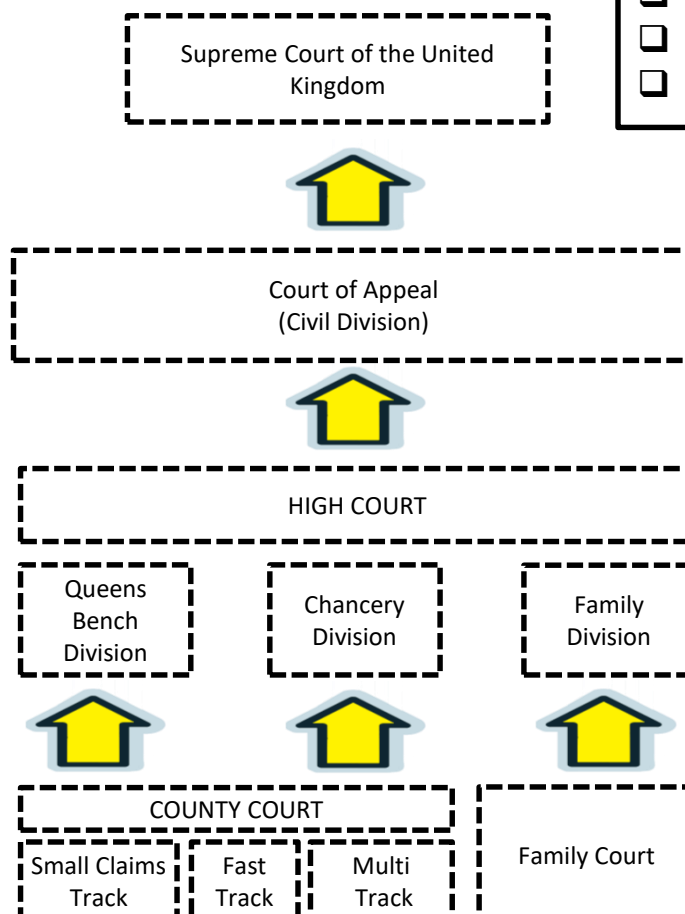
- Tort law
- Tax Law
- Shipping law
- Public law
- Consumer law
- Human Rights Law
- Employment law
- Family law
- Land law
- Intellectual property law
- Immigration law
- EU law
- Insurance law
- Equity and Trusts
- Environmental law
- Corporate law
- Construction law
- Contract law
- Constitutional law
- Commercial law
- Private litigation
- Banking law
- Alternative Dispute resolution

## The High court

This court is split up into three divisions, these are:

- Queens Bench: for contract and tort claims
- Chancery: for disputes involving equity matters such as mortgages, trusts, copyrights, and patents.
- Family: for matrimonial-related disputes and cases relating to children.

Each division of the High Court also has a divisional court above it that has appellate jurisdiction. The divisional court for the QBD the Administrative Court also hears cases for judicial review.



## DID YOU KNOW ?

TORT law is one of the biggest areas of Civil law. In civil law, a tort is a wrongdoing by one private party against another. There are three general types: intentional, negligence and strict liability, with types of grievance including injury, slander, trespass, noise pollution and false imprisonment. Successful cases usually result in monetary compensation for the claiming party.

# Alternative Dispute Resolution

Alternative Dispute Resolution [ADR] describes the ways that parties can settle civil disputes, sometimes with the help of an independent third party and without the need for a formal court hearing. The two main forms of ADR in the UK are arbitration, where an independent third party considers the facts and makes a final decision, and mediation, where an independent third party helps the disputing parties to come to a mutually acceptable outcome themselves. Conciliation and negotiation are the two other forms of ADR.



## Ombudsman

**Definition:** Ombudsmen are appointed by Parliament. They investigate complaints against government departments, local councils and certain industries.

### Examples:

Public Services Ombudsman  
Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman  
Financial Services Ombudsman  
Pensions Ombudsman

**Under the Civil Procedure Rules, parties involved in litigation are encouraged to use ADR**

## Negotiation

**Definition:** Two parties can attempt to resolve the dispute between themselves.

**Benefits:** private, quick and cheap

**Issue:** If lawyers are involved then costs will be incurred.

## Mediation

**Definition:** An independent third party will act as a go-between known as the mediator. The mediator will help the parties discuss their dispute in order to try to settle it

**Benefits:** Voluntary, impartial, confidential (what is said cannot be used in court)

**Issue:** Requires both parties to come up with their own solutions may not be legally binding

## Conciliation

**Definition:** Similar to mediation but the conciliator may suggest a way to settle the dispute

**Benefits:** Someone to actively get involved

**Issue:**

## Arbitration

**Definition:** Is the adjudication of a dispute by one or more specially-appointed experts or lawyers.

**Benefits:** Chooses arbitrator, final decision

**Neutral Evaluation:** Is where a third party, usually somebody legally qualified, gives an opinion on the likely outcome if the case went to trial.

**Common outcomes from ADR include** but are not limited to; an apology, an explanation, a change in behaviour, policy or procedure, a promise to do or avoid doing something, an agreement about contact or residence arrangements for children, an agreement about property or financial arrangements after separation or divorce, compensation, refunds or replacement of goods





# The Judiciary & Lord Chief Justice

The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 and the Concordat set out the responsibilities of the Lord Chief Justice (LCJ), as Head of the Judiciary of England and Wales and as President of the Courts of England and Wales, in respect of the judiciary. The LCJ carries out these responsibilities through the Judicial Executive Board (JEB) and the Judges' Council

## Neutrality of Judges

Judges appointed in the UK should have no political sympathies and must avoid all prejudices and unconscious biases to remain just on legal considerations

- Political restrictions - Judges must not engage in open political activities or support a pressure group
- Legal training - Extensive process of legal training designed to enable judges to focus entirely on legal considerations
- Accountability - Objectivity strengthened – they explain their rulings, also accountable by appeals system. Cases can be reheard by higher courts
- No public Debates - Judges should avoid public participation in policy debates

## What problems exist with the Judiciary?

Conservative bias within the judiciary. Judges are mainly male, white, upper-class, public school and Oxbridge. Similar biases against women and ethnic minorities. Views of judges have become more diverse over time, BUT problems remain



## Job specification for a judge

- Practiced as a solicitor or barrister for at least five years in the chosen area of law in which you hope to be a judge for
- You will have to pass specific examinations proving your knowledge in certain legal areas and your ability to relate the law to the facts.
- If you are selected you will then be shadowed by a current judge who will assess whether they believe you are ready for such a position of responsibility.
- The Judicial Appointments Commission, an independent body, will then decide if they will grant you the position of a judge.

## Types of judges that exist in the judiciary

- Circuit Judges
- District Judges
- Recorder
- High court Judges
- Court of appeal Judges
- Judge Advocate General
- Chief Magistrate
- Chancellor of the High Court
- President of the Family Division
- President of the Queen's Bench Division
- Master of the Rolls
- Lord Chief Justice





Theme 2: Rights and Responsibilities

[2.6] What laws does a society require and why?

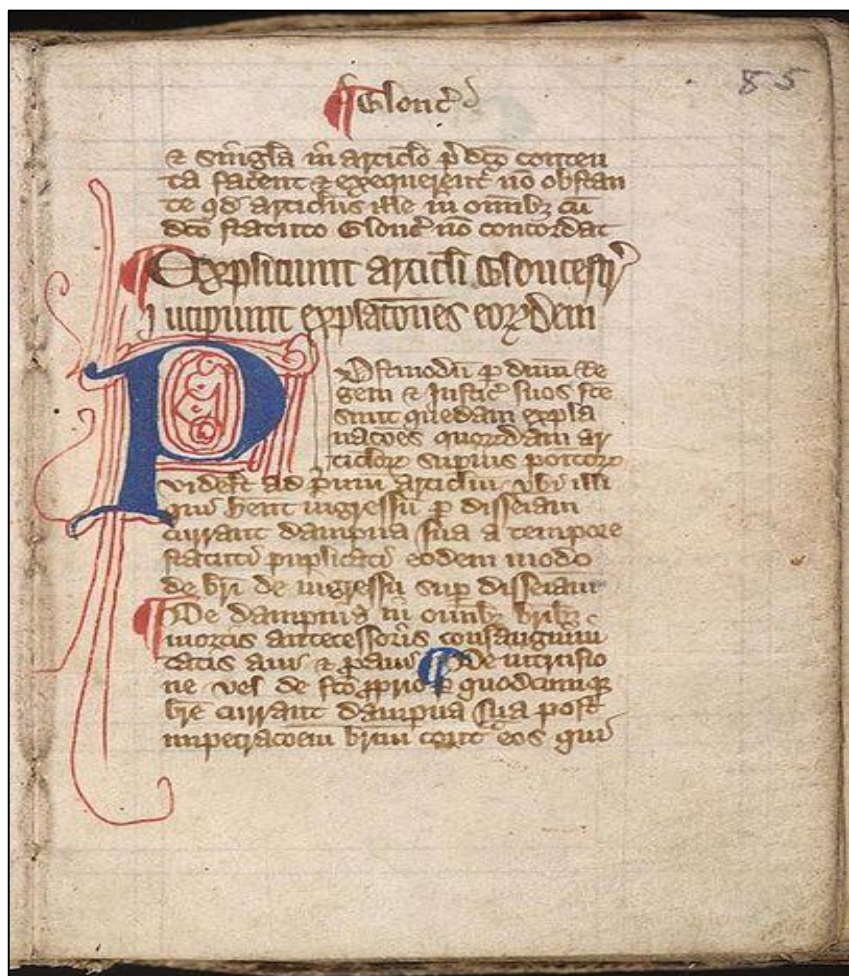


(AQA Endorsed 'Citizenship Studies' book reference Chapter 6)

GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARNED TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 		
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)
	I understand the fundamental principles of law to ensure rights and freedoms, the presumption of innocence and equality before the law							
	I understand the nature of rules and laws in helping society to deal with the complex problems of fairness, justice and discrimination							
	When rights and responsibilities needs to be balanced							
<b>[2.7] What are citizen's rights and responsibilities in the legal system?</b>								
	I understand the role and powers of the police							
	I understand the role and powers of the judiciary							
	I can identify all of the different roles inside of a court room and each persons' responsibilities							
	I can explain how the different civil and criminal courts work							
	I understand how tribunals are used in dispute resolutions							
	I am able to identify different legal rights in the UK							
	I understand the arguments FOR and AGAINST raising the age of criminal responsibility							
	I can explain how the legal system differs throughout the UK							

# Magna Carta

Magna Carta means 'Great Charter' in Latin. It was a list of demands made by the English Barons of England in 1215 and signed by the King. The Magna Carta contains 63 clauses. Most of these clauses either addressed complaints people had about King John's rule and a few of the clauses still remain key features of modern English law.



Magna Carta has had a strong influence on the development of rights in England and later the UK; and has influenced the development of democratic rights across the world. It was sealed by King John in 1215, this important document became known as The Great Charter or, in Latin, Magna Carta. It contained sixty-three clauses which outlined universal rights – some are still in place today, including the right to a trial by jury – in 1215 this would have been a trial by your 'equals'.

The clauses were revised over time and new versions were issued. For hundreds of years many people thought the Magna Carta was a great document of freedom for ordinary people, fighting against an oppressive monarch. But, today, many historians think it was really just the nobles taking back control and protecting their own interests and didn't actually care about what the people wanted

## How do you control a King?

During his reign, King John was very unpopular with many of the English people, especially the wealthy barons (These were upper class rich men who land and property in England). Before King John signed the Magna Carta the monarch has complete control over what happened in the country. The Barons thought that John spent too much money on wars, that he made people pay too much tax and that he was a weak king that lost wars all the while and argued with the church.

## Some of the Barons demands that limited the Kings Power admitted into the Magna Carta include:

- Barons property unfairly confiscated is all returned
- The king would promise not to refuse justice anymore
- The King promised he would not force the widows of Barons to remarry
- The King would stop punishing people without trial
- When a Baron inherited his father's property the tax would only be £100



## DID YOU KNOW ?

The Magna Carta has said to have influenced major legislation and declarations across the world including the American Bill of Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human rights.

# TRADE UNIONS

A Trade Union is an organized association of workers in a trade, group of trades, or profession, formed to protect and further their rights and interests. The aim of a Trade Union is for workers to come together to achieve common goals.



## What do Trade Unions do?

Trade Union often negotiates agreements with employers on pay and conditions (collective bargaining). It may also provide legal and financial advice, sickness benefits and education facilities to its members. Among the main services a Union provides to its members are:

1. Negotiation
2. Representation on individual matters
3. Information and advice
4. Education and training
5. Member services
6. Legal assistance

## Recent examples of industrial action

The *RMT* Union has organised strikes on the London underground in protest to the introduction of the night tube and the closure of nearly all ticket offices in underground stations.

McDonald's workers in Cambridge and Crawford branches went on strike for the first time ever. They protested over low wages and Zero hours contracts.

*British Airways* cabin crew decided through their union *UNITE* to balloted its members over strike action due to low pay and working conditions

In 2018 *RMT* had a long running dispute with South West trains over the role of guards on trains. South West wanted to remove all the guards and put them in stations working platforms but *RMT* argues that private profits are being put before public safety

## Unison

## GCSE CASE STUDY

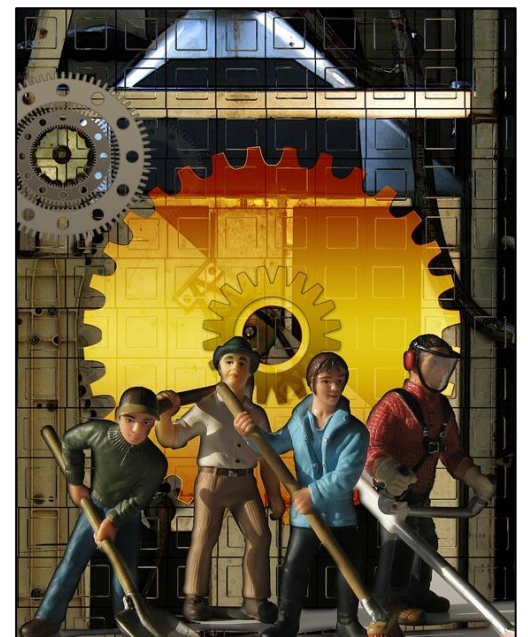
UNISON represents and acts for members working in a range of public services and utilities. We represent members, negotiate and bargain on their behalf, campaign for better working conditions and pay and for public services.

## Examples of trade unions

1. Unison
2. NUJ-National Union of Journalists
3. BMA-British Medical Association
4. NUT-National Union of teachers
5. FBU-Fire Brigades Union

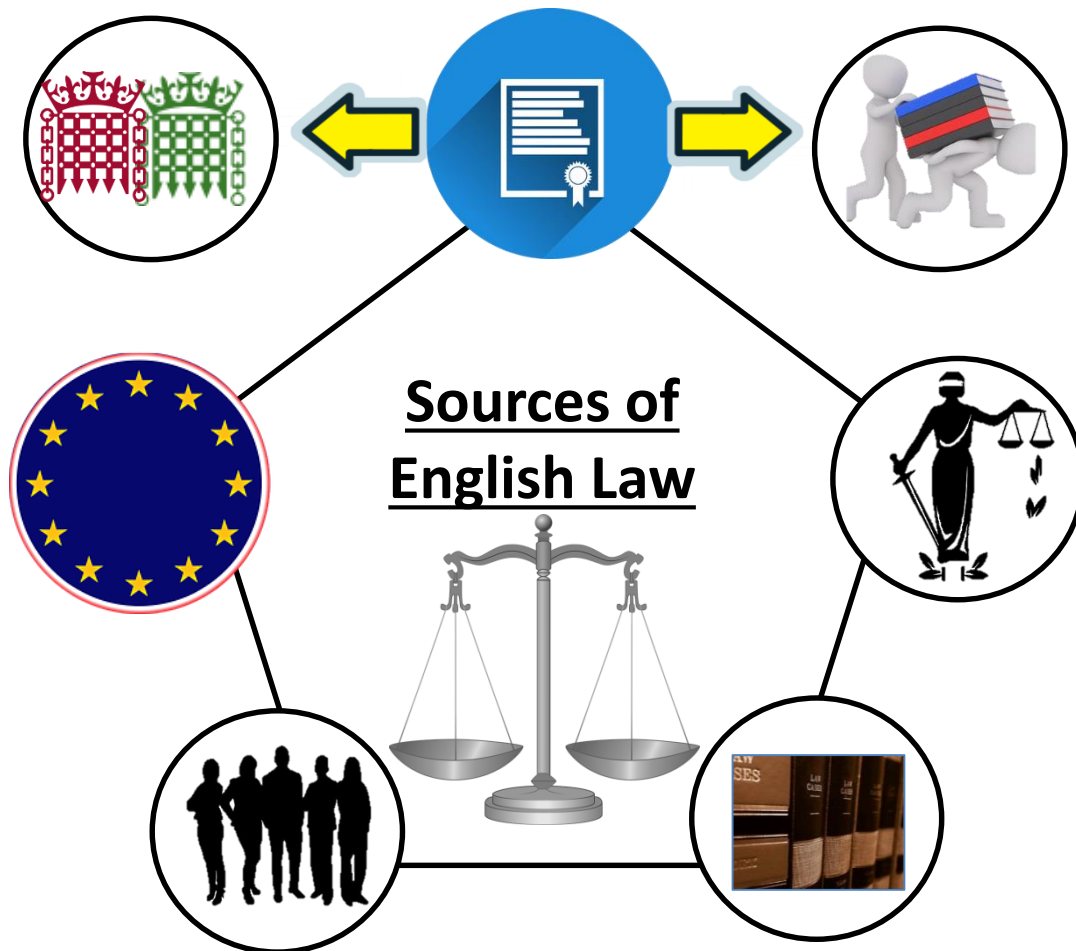
## Facts about trade unions:

- Trade union membership has fallen in recent years but membership is still more popular than political parties
- More members in Public Sector (teachers, doctors, nurses, police, etc.) than Private Sector.
- Most UK unions belong to the 'Trade Union Congress' (TUC).
- Many unions have political funds and donate to the Labour Party
- Political influence of Trade Unions has declined since 1979.
- Primary purpose of most unions is to protect the rights of workers.



# Sources of Law

Legislation and case law are the most important sources, although European Union law takes precedence over English law in certain matters. Most customs have either been fallen into disuse or have been integrated into statute or case law. Legal texts can be regarded more as aids to interpreting the law rather than actual sources of law



## Legislation

Primary legislation: Acts of Parliament also known as statutes. This is the most important source of law.

Secondary legislation: Also known as delegated legislation, these are laws created by local authorities and other public bodies that have been given powers to make regulations for specific purposes by Parliament.

The legislative function of parliament is to codify laws that may have previously be found in common law, case law into an act of parliament. It ill also help to consolidate existing laws e.g. Equality Act 2010 and it is used for law reform (change and appeal existing legislation)

Sometimes even special legislation is needed to keep up with the pace of change in society and the advances of technology

## Types of secondary legislation

**Statutory Instruments** – these are created by Government ministers and include rules, regulations and orders

**Orders in Council** – These are made by the Monarch and the members of the privy council and can be used for urgent matters and emergency measures including devolution matters

**By-laws** – These are made by local authorities, Transport companies and public bodies and can be used to regulate specific behaviour in specific geographical areas

## Case law

Case law is made up of judgments or decisions made by the higher courts interpreting the meaning of statutes. They are also known as precedents or authorities and are binding on all inferior courts and in some cases, on courts of the same level.

## EUROPEAN LAW

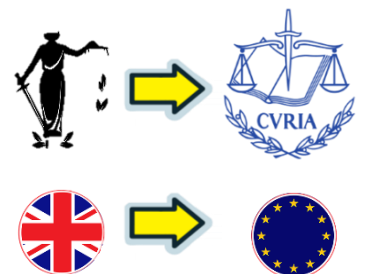
EU law is created by three EU Institutions. *The European Commission* will draft the proposals and then the *European Parliament* will debate and accept or reject whilst also being able to make its own amendments to the proposals. Finally, the European Council can enact the legislation and approve proposals and amendments. Once the legislation has been approved by the European Council it becomes EU law.

EU law will come in three main formats regulations, directives and decisions.

Because the UK is a member of both the United Nations and the Council of Europe its means they have international treaties to follow like the European convention on Human Rights 1950

## DID YOU KNOW ?

English Courts cannot interpret EU legislation but instead must refer back to the European Court of Justice for rulings



# Sentencing Powers

If you are found guilty of a crime, your sentence will depend on a number of factors, including the type, seriousness and circumstances of the crime. When deciding on a sentence, the judge or magistrate will consider things like: your age, the seriousness of the crime, if you have a criminal record, if you pleaded guilty or not guilty. These factors are often referred to as mitigating and aggravating factors and will be put forward to the judge or magistrate by both the prosecution and defence legal representatives.

Someone breaks the law  
 (victim tells the police or the person is caught in the act or afterwards)



An arrest may be made if there is enough evidence and the police have (in most circumstances) 72 hours to decide whether to:

- Let the person go
- Ask a magistrate for an extension for questioning
- Charge the person with a crime



The person will then either be on remand in custody (remained locked up) or be remanded on bail (out into the public) until a court date is set for trial / sentencing



Preparing for court. The police through the CPS will gather and collate the evidence needed to be presented in court. The accused will do the same through his/her solicitor and prepare a defence.



### A guilty plea

For a lesser offence the Magistrate will decide the sentencing the offender receives. However, for a serious offence a new sentencing hearing date will be arranged at the Crown court where a judge will have a wider range of sentencing options available



### A non guilty plea

For a lesser offence the Magistrate will listen to both sides (Defence team on behalf of the defendant and the Crown Prosecution team on behalf of the state) and then decide the verdict.

For serious crimes (ones that carry a custodial sentence of above 6 months) the case will be referred for a jury trial at the Crown Court and there a jury will decide the verdict and a judge will decide the sentence



### Categories of Criminal Offences in the UK

Most criminal offences in the UK will fall under one of the categories below:

- Offences against the person
- Theft and dishonesty
- Sexual offences
- Harmful or dangerous drugs
- Criminal damage
- Firearms
- Immigration
- Evasion of liability / Bail offences
- Bomb Threat and Bomb Hoaxes
- Offensive Weapons
- Protection of Children and Vulnerable adults

### When deciding an appropriate punishment the Judge or magistrate must have regard to the five purposes of sentencing:

- The punishment of offenders
- The reduction of crime (including its reduction by deterrence)
- The reform and rehabilitation of offenders
- The protection of the public
- The making of reparation by offenders to persons affected by their offence

### Aggravating circumstance

Something that makes a crime more serious, such as burgling someone's house while they are asleep in bed.

### Mitigating circumstance

Something that may reduce your sentence, such as having problems in your personal life that have affected your behaviour.

### Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs)

These replaced Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) in 2014 – these are to deal with the hardcore of persistently anti-social individuals who are also engaged in criminal activity. Used when a person has engaged in behaviour that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the offender.



# UK PRISON SYSTEM

A prison is a building which people are legally held as a punishment for being found guilty of committing a serious crime or while they are awaiting trial. A stop in a prison might be referred to as “a stay at Her Majesty’s Pleasure” because the Government is charged with managing most of the Prisons in England and Wales. However, since 1990 and the introduction of privately managed prisons fourteen have been contractually managed by private companies such as Sodexo Justice Services, Serco and G4S Justice Services

## Should Prisoners have the right to vote?

### Arguments For:

- Removing the right to vote removes a sense of civic duty that makes rehabilitation harder
- There is no evidence that loss of the franchise acts as a deterrent
- The European Court of Human Rights has ruled that the blanket ban on prisoners is a violation of the Human Rights Act

### Arguments Against:

- Those who commit a custodial crime against society should lose the right to have any say in how that society is run
- The threat of losing the right to vote prevents crime and enhances civic responsibility
- Giving criminals the right to have a say in how laws are made would undermine the principle of justice

## Male Prison categories in the UK

**Category A** – High security prison that houses those who are the biggest threat to the public or national security

**Category B** – Known as Local or Training Prisons. They hold prisoners taken directly from courts in the local area

**Category C** – Known as training and resettlement prisons. Offenders receive training to help them for life after prison

**Category D** - Known as open prisons. Minimal security and allow eligible prisoners to spend most of their day away from the prison on licence to carry out work, education



## Life sentences

If a person's found guilty of murder, a court must give them a life sentence. A court may choose to give a life sentence for serious offences like rape, Terrorism and armed robbery.

A life sentence lasts for the rest of a person's life – if they're released from prison and commit another crime they can be sent back to prison at any time.

### Whole life term

A whole life term means there's no minimum term set by the judge, and the person's never considered for release.

**Determinate prison sentences** are for a fixed length of time. If the sentence is for 12 months or more the person spends the first half of the sentence in prison and the second half in the community 'on licence'. If they break any licence conditions – e.g. they commit another crime - they could go back to prison. If the sentence is under 12 months the person's normally released automatically halfway through

Indeterminate prison sentences don't have a fixed length of time. This means no date is set when the person will be released and they have to spend a minimum amount of time in prison (called a 'tariff') before they're considered for release. Eventually, the Parole Board is responsible for deciding if someone can be released from prison. Indeterminate sentences are given if a court thinks an offender is a danger to the public.

# Young Offenders

The criminal justice system in England and Wales treats those aged between 10 and 17 differently from adults. Offenders within this age bracket will be dealt with by the youth justice system. Majority of cases involving 10-17 year olds will be held in the youth Court (exception are for very serious cases and these will be referred up to the Crown Court). The Youth Court is a special type of court set up to deal with young people. It is important that the youth justice system and the youth courts focus more on restorative justice and the rehabilitation of the young person rather than seeking retribution for the crimes committed.



## What cases does a youth court deal with?

A youth court is a specialist type of magistrates court for young people aged 10 -17. A district judge or three magistrates will sit. It is a lot less formal than adult court.

A youth court deals with cases like:

- Theft and burglary
- Anti-social behaviour
- Drugs offences
- Non serious criminal behaviour

For serious crimes, like murder or rape, the case starts in the youth court but will be passed to a Crown Court



When a court imposes a community sentence, the child doesn't go to custody. But the court says there are specific things the young person can, can't or must do while serving their sentence. The magistrate or judge will decide which combination of these 'requirements' will most effectively punish the young person for their crime, while also reducing the risk of them offending again. A child given a community sentence will be given a Youth Rehabilitation Order (see separate entry) in which one or more requirements can be imposed such as Curfew or Supervision.

Detention and Training Order (DTO): Detention and Training Orders are determinate custodial sentences which can last from four months to 24 months in length. A child spends the first half of the order in custody and the second half in the community on licence. Should they breach the licence conditions or re-offend during the licence period, they may be returned/recalled back to custody by the court.



## DID YOU KNOW ?

If a young person is found guilty of a crime, their punishment will depend on a number of factors, including the type, seriousness and circumstances of the crime. The young person's age, upbringing and family circumstances the seriousness of the crime, previous convictions and if they show remorse for what they have done (admit to what they have done)



# Youth Court & Punishment Options

A youth court (sometimes referred to as children's' court) is a specialist type of magistrates court for young people aged 10-17. A district judge or three magistrates will sit. It is a lot less formal than adult court. It is important that the youth justice system and the youth courts focus more on restorative justice and the rehabilitation of the young person rather than seeking retribution for the crimes committed (this is one of the main aims of the adult court).

## What does a youth court deal with?

A youth court deals with cases like:

- Theft and burglary
- Anti-social behaviour
- Drugs offences
- Non serious criminal behaviour

For serious crimes, like murder or rape, the case starts in the youth court but will be passed to a Crown Court



## Types of sentences available

### Discharge

- Conditional Discharge
- Absolute Discharge

**Youth Rehabilitation order** may include a combination of 17 community options. Some of these are:

- Attendance Centres -A Curfew - Drug Testing and Drug Treatment Requirement to attend school - Electronic Tagging
- Exclusion from areas - Intensive fostering Requirement
- Mental Health support – Supervision requirement
- Unpaid work requirement -

### Custodial sentence

- Secure Children's Homes
- Secure Training Centres
- Young Offenders Institutes

**Youth Cautions** (these replaced reprimands)

### Community Resolutions

- Offender given advice
- Apology letter written
- Paying for damage
- Restorative Justice

### Community Sentences

- Specific conditions a young offender can, cannot or must do as part of their sentence. This will be alongside a Youth Rehabilitation Order

### Detention and Training Orders

Lasts up to 24 Months. First half spent in custody and second half in the community on licence.

### Parenting Orders

- Require parents to reinforce their parental responsibilities on their child

### Referral Order

- Requires a child to attend a Youth Offending Panel to agree a contract of behaviour, intervention and treatment for between 3 and 12 months

### Reparation Order



- Cleaning graffiti, Undertaking community work

Theme 2: Rights and Responsibilities

[2.8] How has the law developed over time?

(AQA Endorsed 'Citizenship Studies' book reference Chapter 7 & 8)



GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARNED TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 		
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)
	I know the background to the Magna Carta and understand its significance in shaping the UK's development of rights							
	I can identify and explain the different sources of law (Common law, Judge Made Law, Acts of Parliament and European Law)							
	I understand what human rights are and how they have developed over time (UDHR & HRA1998)							
	I understand how human rights are protected across the world (and who protects them)							
	I understand the role and purpose of trade unions and can give examples of how they support members							
	I understand how human rights can come in to conflict with each other							
	I know the role of employers associations and can give specific examples							
<b>[2.8] How does the law protect the citizen and deal with the criminal?</b>								
	I am able to identify the different types of crimes and analyse recent trends in the UK							
	I understand the profile of criminality in the UK							
	I can identify factors affecting crime rates and strategies to reduce crime							
	I understand the different forms of punishment available in the UK and reasons for their use							
	I can explain how the youth justice system works, and can explain the differences between this and the adult system							
	I can evaluate the arguments FOR and AGAINST prisons as an effective form of punishment							

# Human Rights

Since the end of WW2 and in the aftermath of the Holocaust many people were concerned about human rights and under the guidance of the United Nations in 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights set out a list of thirty basic universal rights and protections to be granted to everyone in the world no matter their race, gender, ethnicity, social standing. These rights would then be protected worldwide by all of us. These are not legally binding but the content has since been incorporated into the laws of many countries

## HUMAN RIGHTS OR A BRITISH BILL OF RIGHTS?

The Human Rights Act is a UK law passed in 1998. It means that you can defend your rights in the UK courts and that public organisations (including the government, the police and local councils) must treat everyone equally, with fairness, dignity and respect. The Human Rights Act protects all of us – young and old, rich and poor.

Hopefully you will never need to rely on it, but every year hundreds of people do. Despite this, some in the government want to replace our Human Rights Act with a British Bill of Rights. This may potentially weaken everyone's rights- leaving politicians to decide when fundamental freedoms should apply. Recently these same politicians have been accused of denying open justice, destroying legal aid and attacking Judicial Review.

However a British Bill of Rights could restore common sense to the application of human rights in the UK. The Bill would remain faithful to the basic principles of human rights, which we signed up to in the original European Convention on Human Rights. It will protect basic rights, like the right to a fair trial, and the right to life, which are an essential part of a modern democratic society. But it will stop human rights law being used for more and more purposes the Bill will stop terrorist and other serious foreign criminals who pose a threat to society from using bogus human rights arguments to prevent deportation

## Setting up of the United Nations

After the horrors of WW2 an international organisation needed to be established to ensure the future peace and security of the world and to solve humanitarian problems. The United Nations has five permanent members of its security Council (UK, USA, FRANCE, RUSSIA and CHINA) who have the power of 'veto' over decisions made and 10 non-permanent members.

## Timeline of Human Rights

## GCSE CASE STUDY

**1945** –The End of WW2 and the formation of the United Nations

**1948**–The United Nations drew up the Universal Declaration of Human rights (set of 30 rights)

**1950** –The Council of Europe produces the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)

**1950** –The Council of Europe sets up the European court of Human Rights (ECtHR)

**1998** –The UK Government passes the Human Rights Act 1998 which brought all the conventions of the ECHR in to UK law

## Examples of Human rights

No discrimination  
Right to an education  
Right to own property  
Right to democracy  
Right to life, liberty and personal security  
Freedom from slavery  
Freedom from torture  
Right to Equality  
Right to a nationality  
Right to public assembly  
Right to social security  
Innocence until proven guilty  
Freedom of belief  
Freedom of Religion  
Free Speech  
No torture



# Human Rights Abuses

## What are Human rights?

Human Rights are given to all human beings: whatever nationality, age, sex, race, religion etc. We are all equally entitled to human rights without discrimination. Human rights are often guaranteed through treaties, conventions and international law. Governments are obligated to act in certain ways to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups. Human rights are absolute and should not be taken away, only in important circumstances e.g. if found guilty of crime then right to liberty is taken away.



## What does Amnesty International do?

They are a non-governmental organization focused on human rights. The objective of the organisation is "to conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights, and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated." Amnesty draws attention to human rights abuses and campaigns for compliance with international laws and standards. It works to galvanize public opinion to put pressure on governments that let abuse take place



## How protected are Human Rights in 2018?

Human Rights around the world are still not fully protected, despite the best efforts of international organisations like the UN and NATO to uphold international law. Alongside governments there are thousands of NGO's like Amnesty International who have been working at national and international level to protect and promote human rights. Humanitarian intervention by international organisations and NGO's can prevent large-scale attacks and reduce the likelihood of human rights violations. Currently major countries (including from within the UN security Council) have impunity against criticisms for human rights violations as national interest is central to foreign policy



## Examples of Human rights Abuses

- Discrimination of African Americans in the USA
- No educational opportunities for women
- Children being forced into joining armed militia
- Dictatorships across the world
- Undemocratic elections in Zimbabwe
- Death penalty still extensively used in China
- Lack of Gender Equality in Saudi Arabia
- Modern day slavery in the UK
- Denial of democracy
- Torture of prisoners for information
- Prisoners of conscience across the world
- Civilian casualties
- Lack of religious freedom
- No right to Protest
- Apartheid laws in South Africa
- Prisoners being denied and denied the right to vote in the UK
- Total censorship of the media
- Detainment without trial
- Chemical warfare being used in Syria
- Public executions in North Korea
- Criminalisation of homosexuality across many countries
- Ethnic cleansing
- Rwandan Genocide
- The Holocaust
- Corrupt Governments across the world
- No provision of basic public services in some sub Saharan countries
- Rohingya Refugee Crisis in Myanmar
- Treatment of Syrians by President Assad and forces loyal to him
- Being denied the right to a fair trial

Human Right 1 We are all born free and equal	Human Right 2 Don't discriminate	Human Right 3 The right to life	Human Right 4 The right not to be a slave	Human Right 5 No one should be <u>tortured</u>
Human Right 6 You have rights no matter where you go	Human Right 7 We are all equal before the law	Human Right 8 Your human rights are protected by law	Human Right 9 No unfair imprisonment	Human Right 10 The right to a trial
Human Right 11 We're always innocent till proven guilty	Human Right 12 The right to privacy	Human Right 13 The right to move	Human Right 14 The right to seek a safe place to live	Human Right 15 The right to a nationality
Human Right 16 The right to marriage and family	Human Right 17 The right to own things	Human Right 18 Freedom of thought	Human Right 19 Freedom of expression	Human Right 20 The right to public assembly
Human Right 21 The right to democracy	Human Right 22 The right to social security	Human Right 23 Workers rights	Human Right 24 The right to play	Human Right 25 Food and shelter for all

1. Pick a Human Right from above and research how it is protected around the world and how sometimes it is abused.
2. Colour code the Human Rights as to how well protected they are by governments across the world

•Key:	Widely Accepted	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Sometimes Abused	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Widely Abused	<input type="checkbox"/>

**HUMAN RIGHT I HAVE CHOSEN:**

I CHOSE THIS HUMAN RIGHT BECAUSE.....

# United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund [Unicef] and UNCRC

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is an international human rights treaty that grants all children and young people (aged 17 and under) a comprehensive set of rights. It is the most complete statement of children's rights ever produced and is the most widely ratified international human rights treaty in history. The UK signed the Convention on 19 April 1990, ratified it on 16 December 1991 and it came into force on 15 January 1992

## DID YOU KNOW ?

Nearly every country in the world has ratified the Children's Human Rights treaty (UNCRC) except the USA.  
**Why do you think?**



**What is the United Nations International Emergency Children's Fund (UNICEF)?** Unicef has been working tirelessly for the past seventy years in the world's toughest environments to help support the most disadvantaged children and their families. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, or UNCRC, is the basis of all Unicef's work. They work with many international organisations, governments and NGO's across the world to help combat many issues that impact children's rights like poverty, violence, disease and discrimination. Promoting girls' education is a key focus of Unicef in recent years

## Timeline of Children's Rights

## GCSE CASE STUDY

**1945** – The United Nations was founded

**1946** – UNICEF - The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund is created.

**1948** – Universal Declaration on Human Rights formed and first peacekeeping mission

**1954** – The UN High Commission for refugees wins Nobel Peace Prize.

**1960s** – The UN Adopts the Declaration on the rights of a child, Campaigns against apartheid and sends peacekeepers to Cyprus

**1965** – UNICEF Wins a Nobel Peace Prize

**1990** - The Convention on the Rights of the Child becomes international law & The first ever World Summit for Children is held at UN Headquarters

**1992** – The UNCRC convention comes into force in the United Kingdom



The Convention has 54 articles that cover all aspects of a child's life and set out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all children everywhere are entitled to. It also explains how adults and governments must work together to make sure all children can enjoy all their rights

The Four Fundamental Rights that underpin the UNCRC are:

1. Non-discrimination (article 2)
2. Best interest of the child (article 3)
3. Right to life survival and development (article 6)
4. Right to be heard (article 12)

Every right outlined in the CRC is fundamental to the human dignity and social development of every child

# The United Nations High Commission for Refugees

## What is the UNHCR?

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The headquarters are located in Geneva but majority of its staff work out in the field. It has a staff of nearly 10,000 personnel who work across 120+ Countries. The agency has a mandate to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. This remit will include helping to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people, and assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country. It has provided assistance and protection to over 50,000,000 refugees.



The United Nations is an international organisation formed in 1945 after WW2 to increase political and economic cooperation amongst member countries to ensure a future world war never happens. The organisation works on economic and social development programs, improving human rights and reducing global conflicts.

Core values of the UNHCR are integrity, professionalism and respect for diversity.

The UNHCR website states:

- We put people first – the needs of people forced to flee are at the heart of everything we do.
- We go wherever we are needed and get the job done – our staff work in more than 128 countries, often in extremely difficult conditions.
- We support resilience – we work with those in need, affording them dignity and respect.
- We protect people's rights – we work to safeguard the rights of those who have been forced to flee their homes or are deprived of a nationality.
- We deliver the best possible outcome – we are focused on protecting refugees and displaced communities forced to flee, and developing solutions to support people in their quest to restart their lives and build a better future



## Timeline of United Nations

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

**1919** –The fore runner for the UN was the league of Nations

**1945** –The United Nations Was founded

**1948** –Universal Declaration on Human Rights formed and first peace keeping mission

**1954** – The UN High Commission for refugees wins Nobel Peace Prize.

**1960s** –The Un Adopts the Declaration on the rights of a child, Campaigns against apartheid and sends peacekeepers to Cyprus

**1994** –The UN failed to keep the Tutsi safe in Rwanda and a genocide happens

**2003** –Un failed to intervene in the Darfur crisis in which the Government has been attacking villages

**2012** –Due to the Power of Veto the UN has failed to intervene in the Syrian Crisis and the genocide of its people

# International Justice (ICC and ICJ)

The International Criminal Court [ICC] is a permanent, international court. The ICC was established in 2002 to investigate, prosecute and bring to trial individuals accused of committing crimes towards an international community (e.g. genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and criminal aggression on a large scale.)



## The International Court of Justice [ICJ]

This is a second court dealing with civil disputes between countries, usually over land or resources. There are 15 judges appointed by the United Nations, located in the Hague in Belgium.

## ICC Cases

The President of Sudan, Omar Hassan, became the first sitting President to be indicted by the ICC, accused of directing a campaign of mass murder, rape and pillage against unarmed civilians in Darfur. However he was not arrested as ICC is not obligated to enforce the law, despite the opportunity presenting itself in Kenya to do so. Other people indicted by the ICC include Joseph Kony and Muammar Gaddafi.

The ICC is currently participating in a global fight to end impunity. Furthermore, through the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the ICC aims to hold those responsible, accountable for their crimes to help prevent these crimes from happening again in the future.

The ICC cannot achieve these goals alone. This court is viewed as a last resort, assisting but not replacing the ICJ. Governed by an international treaty called the Rome Statute, the ICC is the world's first permanent international criminal court.

- The ICC does not have retrospective jurisdiction. It can only deal with crimes committed after the 1st July, 2002, when the Rome Statute of the ICC came into force.

- It is a court of last resort, intervening only when national authorities cannot or will not prosecute.

## Timeline – International Criminal Court

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

**1998** –The Rome statute is created and signed

**2002** –International Criminal Court established

**2003** –The first judges take their oaths

**2009** – The first trial begins against M R Lubanga

**2011** –They launch the international Criminal Justice Day

## Example ICC Members

UK  
Spain  
Germany  
France  
Slovakia  
Canada  
Australia  
South Africa

## Refuse to be members of the ICC

China  
Russia  
USA  
India  
Saudi Arabia  
Somalia

## DID YOU KNOW ?

*A variety of ex-presidents and military leaders were on trial at the ICC with many others awaiting trial or avoiding prosecution from the court.*



Hague



# Lay people in the Justice system

## Focus: Magistrates

Lay Magistrates deal with the vast majority of criminal cases in the English Legal System. All criminal cases start in the Magistrates' Court and around one million cases a year are heard by Magistrates. They uphold the important principle in our legal system of trial by one's peers. One of the great strengths of the English legal system is the participation of ordinary people in the administration of justice.



If a Magistrate finds someone guilty of a crime they will then deal with sentencing. The sentence will depend on a number of factors and will decide a suitable punishment that is in accordance with the sentencing guidelines that are issued each year to magistrates.

When deciding on a sentence the Magistrate will consider things like:

- Age of the defendant
- The seriousness of the crime
- If they have a previous conviction(s)
- If they pleaded guilty or not guilty
- Other aggravating factors
- Other mitigating factors

Magistrates are recruited and selected by a network of 47 local advisory committees made up of serving magistrates and local non-magistrates. Prior to October 2013, the Lord Chancellor appointed magistrates. When applying to become a magistrate an application form is required, character references are sought, and two interviews are held before a recommendation to appoint an individual is made to the Senior Presiding Judge

### Qualities needed to be a Magistrate

Lay Magistrates do not need to have any formal legal qualifications. There are however some requirements which were set out by the Lord Chancellor in 1998. These are known as the six key qualities, and are as follows;

- Good character
- Understanding and communication
- Social awareness
- Maturity and sound temperament
- Sound judgement
- Commitment and reliability
- There are some other more formal requirements;
- Be aged between 18 - 65
- Be prepared to sit for at least 26 half days per year
- Have no serious criminal record
- Not be an undischarged bankrupt
- Not be a member of the armed forces



### DID YOU KNOW ?

Magistrates are unpaid volunteers and they work part time - 26 half days per year. They have no legal qualifications and do all the training on the job.

# LAY PEOPLE IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

## FOCUS: JURIES

A jury is.... Jurors are lay people. Lay people are ordinary people involved in the administration of justice. They uphold the important principle in our legal system of trial by one's peers and in the criminal justice system trial by jury will be in the Crown Court. Trial by jury can be traced back to 1215 when King John signed the Magna Carta allowing citizens 'lawful judgement by their peers'



### What is jury service?

Names are randomly selected from a computer at the Jury Summoning Bureau from an electronic copy of the electoral register. They're required to summon enough jurors to try cases that will be heard in each two week period at court. If the person summoned cannot attend, they must contact the court. They do this by completing their jury summons. All jurors are expected to attend at least two weeks of jury service. Where it is known that a trial could be very long, jurors are asked if they can serve a long period of time.

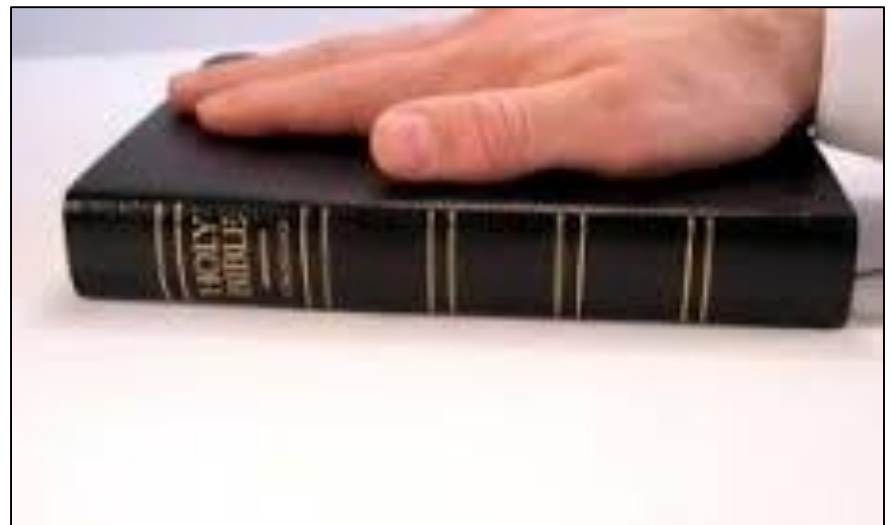
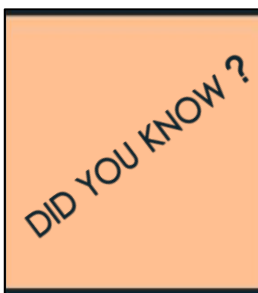
### Criteria for Jury members

A person wanting to be on a jury must:

- Be registered as a parliamentary or local elector
- Be aged between 18-70 (set to rise to 75)
- Be a resident of the UK for at least five years since they were 13
- Not have any mental disorders
- Not be disqualified from jury service

### The Vetting Process

Once the list of jurors is known, both the prosecution and the defence have the right to see the list. In some cases, it may be decided that the jurors should be vetted



Court	Jury Trials and Jury Panel
<b>Crown Court</b>	Juries sit in 1% of criminal trials. 12 people in a jury <b>(This is the only type of jury you need to know about for the exam)</b>
<b>High Court Queens Bench Division</b>	Juries sit in some circumstances but have to decide both the verdict and the compensation. They sit in defamation, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution and fraud.
<b>County Court</b>	Very rare – generally defamation cases are heard.
<b>Coroners Court</b>	Can sit in cases concerning death, industrial accidents, health and safety of public and police custody.

Only people now automatically entitled to be excused are those who have served or attended to serve on a jury in the past two years. If someone cannot make jury duty on that particular day, then they will be assigned another day. Only in extreme circumstances should a person be excused; e.g. exams, or religious reasons.

# Police and Crime Commissioners

## What do Police and Crime Commissioners do?

The Police and Crime Commissioner is a new role that replaced your local police authority in 2012. The Police and Crime Commissioner is responsible for holding the Chief Constable and police force to account on the public's behalf. They work in partnership with a range of agencies at local and national levels to prevent crime

The Police and Crime Commissioner oversees how crime is tackled in their area and aims to make sure the police are providing a good service. The Police and Crime Commissioner role includes:

Meeting the public regularly to listen to their views on policing  
producing a police and crime plan setting out local policing priorities  
deciding how the budget will be spent  
appointing Chief Constables and dismissing them if needed



## Police and Crime Commissioner responsibilities

- Secure efficient and effective police for their area;
- Appoint the Chief Constable, hold them to account for running the force, and if necessary dismiss them;
- Set the police and crime objectives for their area through a police and crime plan;
- Set the force budget and determine the precept;
- Contribute to the national and international policing capabilities set out by the Home Secretary; and
- Bring together community safety and criminal justice partners, to make sure local priorities are joined up.

(As outlined in the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011)

## How do you become a Police and Crime Commissioner

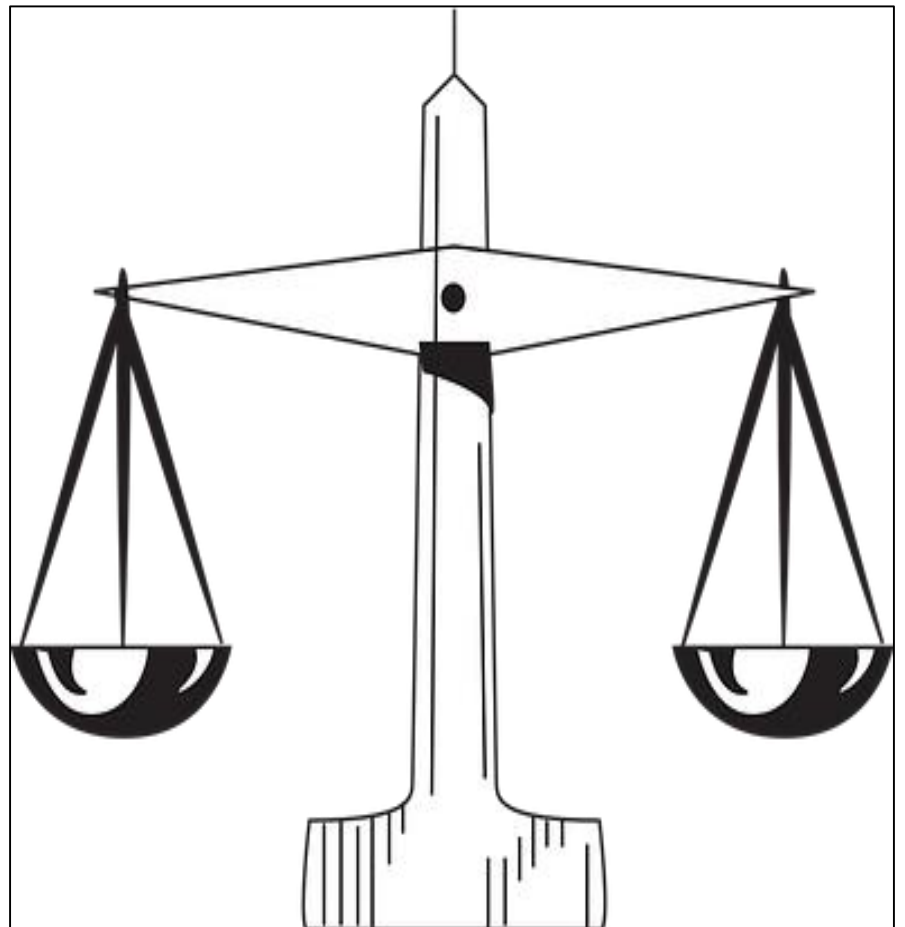
There are 41 Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) in England and Wales who are elected to make sure the police are run properly. There is no elected PCC for London.

To vote in a PCC election you must:

be registered to vote  
be 18 or over on the day of the election ('polling day')  
be a British, Commonwealth or EU citizen  
be resident at an address in England or Wales (excluding London)

not be legally excluded from voting  
PCCs are elected using the Supplementary Vote system. You make a first and second choice when you vote.

If no candidate gets more than 50% of the first choice votes, all except the top 2 candidates are eliminated. If your first choice candidate is eliminated, and your second choice is for one of the top 2, your second choice is counted.

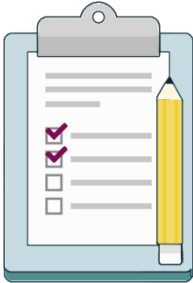



Theme 2: Rights and Responsibilities

[2.9] What are the universal human rights and how do we protect them?



(AQA Endorsed 'Citizenship Studies' book reference Chapter 9)

GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARNED TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 		
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)
	I understand the importance of the UN Universal Declaration on human rights							
	I understand the importance of European Convention on Human Rights							
	I understand the importance of the Rights of the Child							
	I can explain what the Human Rights Act 1998 is, it's importance and how it impacts citizens in the UK							
	I understand the role of international law in conflict situations							
	I can explain how international humanitarian laws and the Geneva convention can assist in conflicts							
<b>[2.10] How do citizens play a part to bring about change in the legal system?</b>								
	I can identify and explain the variety of roles a citizen can perform within the legal system (jurors, magistrates, witnesses, defendants, special constables and tribunal members)							
	The rights and responsibilities of citizens when dealing with the police							
	I can explain how citizens working together can address public policy, challenge injustice or resolve a local community issue							
	I can identify a range of employment rights' and how they are protected (unions, staff associations and tribunals)							
	I understand how citizens can contribute to society – (voting, joining an interest group or political party, standing for election, campaigning, advocacy, lobbying, petitions and demonstrations)							

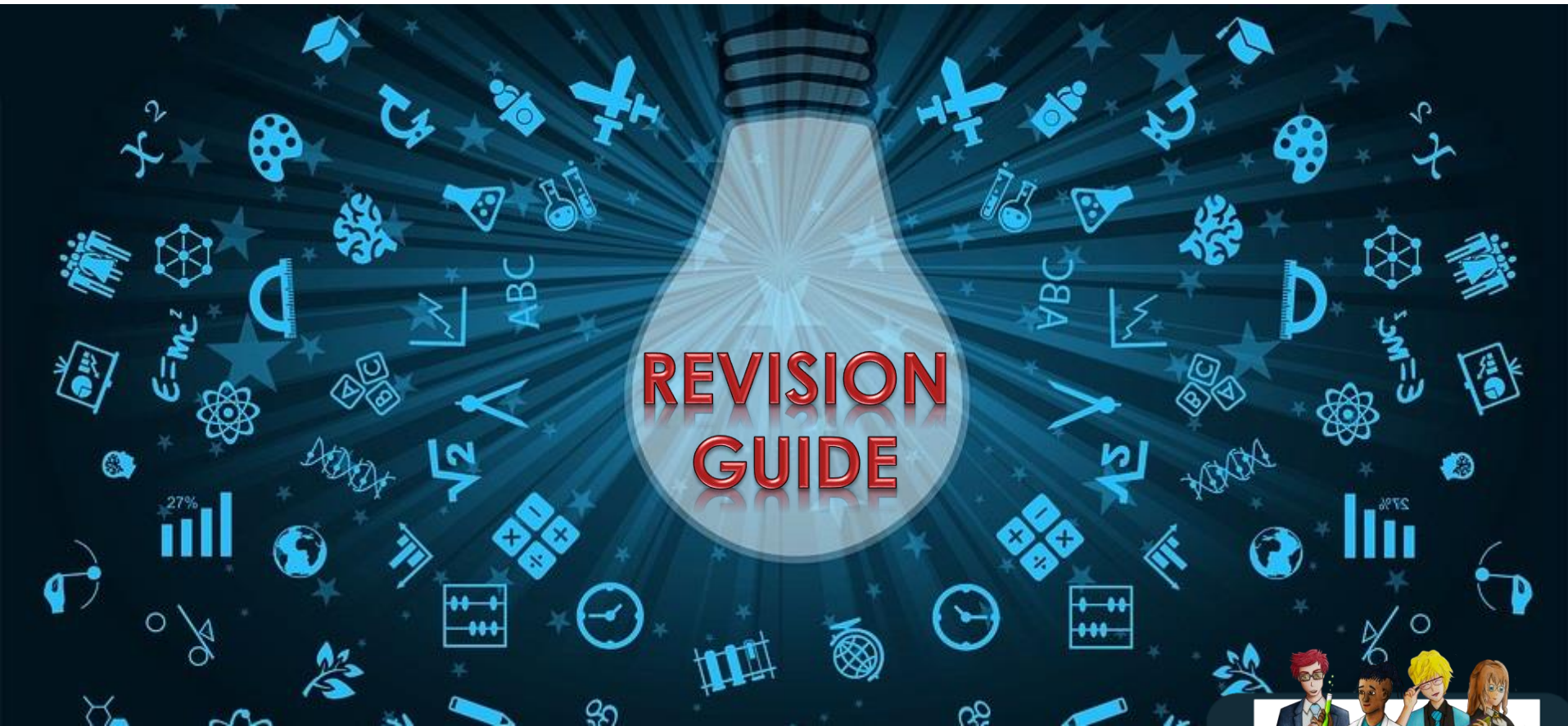
# REVISION AQA GUIDE

## Citizenship GCSE 9-1

# THEME 3 POLITICS & PARTICIPATION

AQA

AQA



REVISION  
GUIDE

RAISING  
ATTAINMENT

CRE<sup>8</sup>TIVE  
RESOURCES

SUPPORT &  
INFORMATION



# Bicameral Parliament

The UK Parliament has two chambers: The House of Commons (Elected MPs) and The House of Lords (Unelected Peers). Parliament is sometimes referred to as the 'legislature' (it is responsible for making laws). This is known as a **bicameral** legislature as there are two chambers. This system helps to improve scrutiny of bills as the Lords can use their expertise to identify problems with potential new laws and they can suggest changes.

## The House of Commons

Made up of 650 Members of Parliament (MP'S). They are elected by the people in a general election. An MP represents an area within the UK (a constituency). Each MP is a member of a political party. The party that wins the most seats forms the government. The leader of that party becomes Prime Minister and they appoint people to run the government departments (Defence, Home Office). The minister and civil service in that department are responsible for drafting 'bills'. The senior ministers have a place in the cabinet. Others may be appointed as junior ministers to work in departments. The Prime Minister and Cabinet also called the Executive

The House of Commons will often host debates regarding laws, national and international issues. When debates take place, the government sit on the speaker's right, the opposition on the left. Minister and shadow ministers sit on the front benches. Other MP's belonging to these parties sit behind (backbench MP's). MP's debate 'motions'. After discussions the Speaker will call for a division (a vote). Each MP walks through an 'Aye' or 'No' division lobby and the numbers for and against are counted. Result then announced to Speaker. Most work of Parliaments is done in Committees. A committee is made up MP's belonging to different parties.



## The House of Lords

There are around 800 Lords (also known as 'Peers'.) They are unelected and not paid for their work, except expenses. Some of the Lords belong to political parties, others do not and these are known as cross-benchers.

Since the House Of Lords Act 1999 abolished any more hereditary peers. there are now 3 types of Lords:

**Life Peers** (675 approx.): appointed by government.

**Hereditary Peers** (90 approx.): Lord by birth. (Not allowed any more)

**Bishops and Archbishops** (26)

The main function of the House of Lords is to debate and scrutinise bills from the Commons, suggest amendments, scrutinise European legislation and introduce new bills. Most of the lords work is done in Committees. Many Lords are well known experts in certain areas and contribute knowledge and experience in committees.

## DID YOU KNOW ?

There are five types of Committees;

1. General
2. Joint
3. Grand
4. Public Bill
5. Select Committees



# What is a Constitution?

All organisations including your school need a set of rules to help it run successfully. These rules will often set out the powers and responsibilities of certain individuals. With regard to a school this might be the Governors, Headteachers and the Business Manager. A country also needs rules for its government. This is called a constitution and the UK has an Uncodified (unwritten) constitution. It sets out certain procedures and details what powers different institution have like the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature. Often the constitution will protect ordinary people from the potential abuse of power by providing protections for the rights and freedoms of its citizens. The British Constitution has developed and evolved over many years and most of it can now be found in customs, conventions and laws.

The **Magna Carta** was written in **1215** and is considered a key document to the British constitution. It was written to ensure limits on the power of the monarch, and guarantee certain rights to citizens. Other parts of the British constitution have been added on by responding to the political needs at the time. So it is said that **the British constitution has evolved** over time. Important principles of the British constitution include Parliamentary sovereignty (which means the parliament and nothing else is the supreme authority in the UK) and the rule of law (no one is above the law).

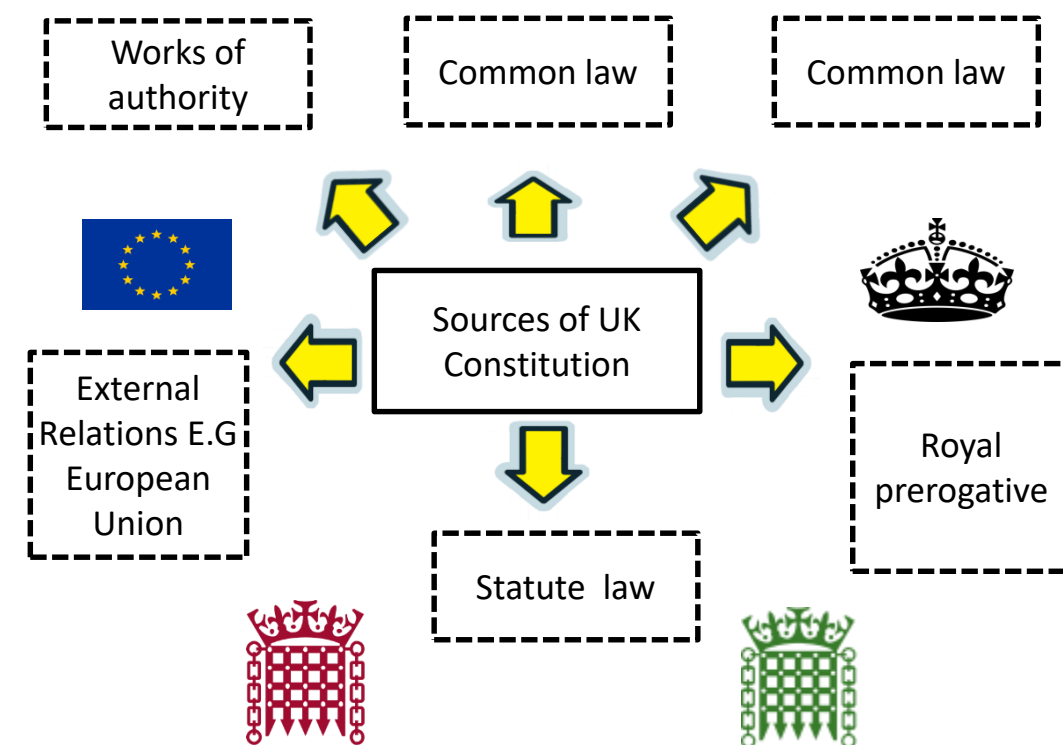
**Common law** is made from Precedent and is often referred to as 'Jude-made law'.

Parliament is unable to pass legislation to cover every possible legal scenario that might arise in the country. It is therefore essential that Common Law 'fills the gaps'. Common-law plays a significant role in areas related to murder, burglary and marriage.

## Key Laws that make up part of the UK Constitution

- Magna Carta 1215
- Act of Union 1707
- Bill of Rights 1689
- European Communities Act 1972
- Human Rights Act 1998

The sources of the UK constitution are the different things that make up how the UK constitution works. They are:



## What are Conventions?

These are unwritten customs and rules that are a key part of the UK's constitution that have developed over time without necessarily being written down and therefore technically cannot be enforced as rules of law (but can be interpreted as).

Example of a convention.

The King or Queen must agree to any proposal of a new law (Royal assent)

Discontinued Convention

The Prime Minister or Government Minister must be present at a royal birth to ensure there is no imposter!

## DID YOU KNOW ?

Majority of countries around the world have their constitution in a single document like the US did in 1787 when it fought for independence from Britain. The UK is only one of a few countries around the world that has not done this

# House of Commons



## The House of Commons

Made up of 650 Members of Parliament (MP'S). They are elected by the people in a general election. An MP represents an area within the UK (a constituency). Each MP is a member of a political party. The party that wins the most seats forms the government.

The House of Commons will often host debates regarding laws, national and international issues. When debates take place, the government sit on the speaker's right, the opposition on the left. Minister and shadow ministers sit on the front benchers. Other MP's belonging to these parties sit behind (backbench MP's). MP's debate 'motions'. After discussions, the Speaker will call for a division (a vote). Each MP walks through an 'Aye' or 'No' division lobby and the numbers for and against are counted. Result then announced to Speaker. Most work of Parliaments is done in Committees. A committee is made up of MP's belonging to different parties.

### **Make up of the House of Commons [As of January 2019]**

<input type="checkbox"/> Conservative =	317 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Labour =	256 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Scottish National Party =	35 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Liberal Democrat =	11 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Democratic Unionist Party =	10 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Independent =	8 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Sinn Fein =	7 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Plaid Cymru =	4 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Green Party =	1 MP
<input type="checkbox"/> Speaker =	1 MP

**TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS = 650**

**Working Government Majority = 0**



### **THE MAIN PARTIES**

Conservative's main supporters are most landowners and business owners, also people living in rural areas and the towns and cities of southern England and the Midlands. The Conservative Party is more popular with older voters. They have 150,000 members. In the 2015 election, they had 37% of the vote and they have 330 MPs. Their main policies are to encourage people to be independent and they believe that private companies should have a leading role in running public services such as transport, health and education. They want to cut spending on welfare benefits and public services so they can cut taxes. They also support strong defence.

The Labour Party was formed by trade unions who wanted to get working class people elected as MPs. The party was founded in 1900 and they have competed with the Conservatives for power through the twentieth century. They were in government from 1997 to 2010. Their main supporters are trade union members, younger people, Black and ethnic minorities, people living in London and the towns and cities of Northern England. Their main policy is to get rid of inequality and create jobs by increasing spending on welfare benefits and public services. They will pay for this by taxing rich people. They have 232 MPs and 30% of the vote and they have 370,000 members

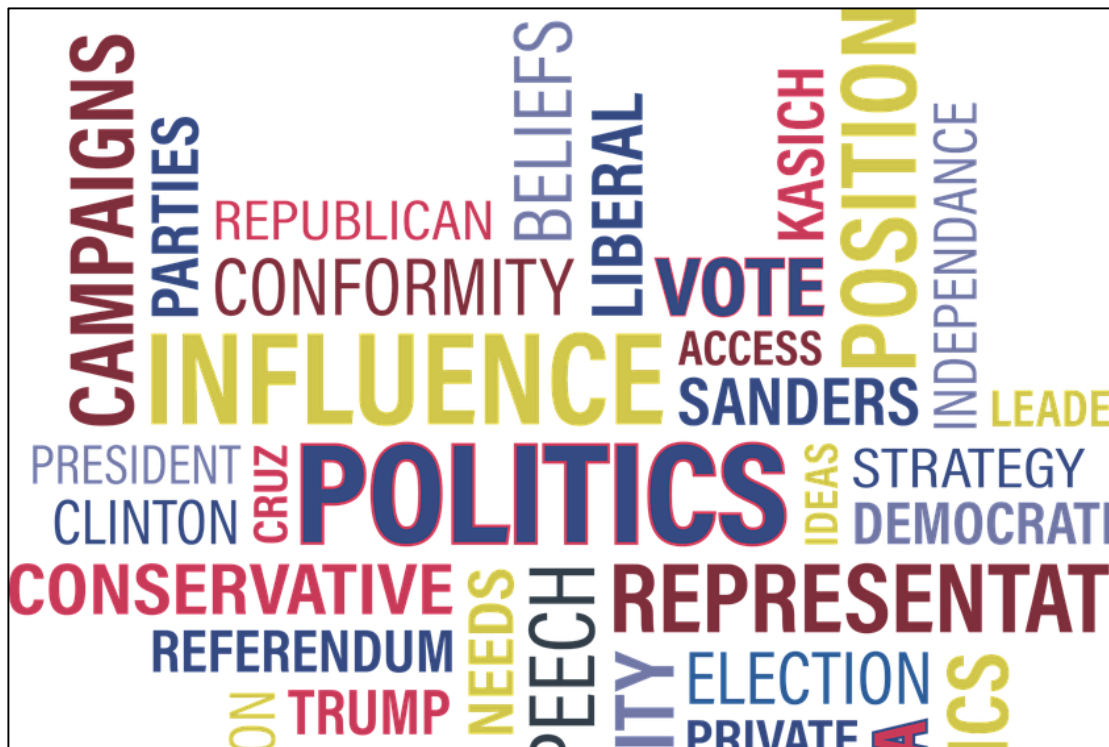
### **DID YOU KNOW ?**

UKIP's most famous politician is Nigel Farage and he has never been an MP. UKIP was formed in 1991 by a university lecturer who wanted to leave the EU. Although UKIP was successful in securing over 5 million votes in the 2015 election but only managed to secure 1 MP.



# HOW DO ELECTIONS WORK?

The UK holds many different types of elections for different representatives E.G Local council elections for councillors, European elections for MEP's and Mayoral elections for the London Mayor. One of the main elections in the UK is called the General Election and this happens at least once every five years. A General Election is used to elect the 650 MP's that make up the House of Commons. In each of the 650 constituency's, the candidate with the most votes secures a seat in the House of Commons. The political party with the majority of seats overall is invited to form a government. The leader of this political party becomes the Prime Minister and they appoint people to run the government departments (Defence, Home Office etc). The political party with the second largest amount of seats becomes the official opposition and the leader becomes the leader of the opposition and will form a shadow cabinet.



## Who still cannot vote in the UK?

- Members of the House of Lords
- Many prisoners
- Mentally incapable
- Anyone under the age of 18
- Foreign citizens without UK citizenship
- People guilty (within the last 5 years) of election-related crimes

Technically the royals don't vote (Considered unconstitutional as official royal guidelines state the Head of state ""has to remain strictly neutral with respect to political matters" and is unable to vote or stand for election

## DID YOU KNOW ?

The Electoral Law requires that returning Officers [RO's] must begin counting the votes for a UK parliamentary election within 4 hours of the close of the poll. Polling station would usually close at 10 PM and so vote counting must begin by 2AM. If this does not happen a statement must be submitted as to why.

## How do you get elected?

Most people in the electorate can stand as an MP. For a general election you will be required to submit a completed set of nomination forms along with a deposit of £500 to the returning officer before 4 pm of the deadline day for nominations.

Representatives (MPs) are those people who get the most votes in their constituency and they win a seat in parliament. The Government (Executive) proposes new laws to representatives in Parliament (Legislature). Some decisions are still thought to be too important to be left to a representative so governments have called referendums. In the UK we have had referendums on issues such as power-sharing in Northern Ireland (1998), UK membership of the EU (2016).

Recently there has been a declining voter turnout amongst the poor and disadvantaged and until recently many homeless people had been prevented due to not having a registered address which stopped them from being added to the electoral roll. Now they can apply for a declaration of local connection

A 'Declaration of local connection' is allowed if you do not have a permanent home then you can register at an address where you spend a substantial part of your time, whether during the day or night. This could be a shelter or any place where you sleep or spend a large part of your day.

## DID YOU KNOW ?

The Electoral Commission was set up in 2000 with the aims to ensure integrity of and public confidence in the UK democratic process

# Parliamentary checks and balances

The checks and balances are a system of separation of powers. Each of the three branches (Judiciary, legislature and Executive) has its own power to check the action of the other branch.



## Structure of UK Parliament

The UK has a Bicameral Parliament (two chambers): The House of Commons (Elected MPs) and The House of Lords (Unelected Peers).

Parliament is sometimes referred to as the 'legislature' (it is responsible for making laws).

## Judiciary holding the Executive to account

The UK has an independent judiciary who can challenge the representatives on matters against the constitution and therefore, provide a series of checks and balances on power.

The judges in the UK are not nominated by the PM and If a UK court disagrees with a Parliamentary law they cannot strike it down with a ruling but instead issue a 'declaration of incompatibility, and encourage the government to consider looking at or amending the legislation in question.

## Legislature holding the Executive to account

Members of Parliament in both in the Commons and the Lords. are able to ask ministers or the Prime Minister during their question time session in each chamber. These questions can be either oral or written. Oral questions require an oral statement in chamber, whilst a written question mean the member wants a written reply.

Ministers from each government department attend the commons on an agreed basis with the opposition to answer oral questions. Each major government department is allocated a particular day of the week

## How else can Parliament be held to account?

- By the Constitution
- By the Monarch
- By Select Committees
- By the European Union
- By Judicial rulings
- By Public Inquiries
- Through Media Scrutiny
- Through the work of Pressure Groups and Trade Unions

## DID YOU KNOW ?

A Whip is an MP whose role is to enforce party discipline and ensure backbench MP's follow the party line  
The whips can enforce party discipline by offering a promotion or threatening punishment if MPs do not follow the party line



# Parliamentary Sovereignty

Parliamentary sovereignty is a principle of the UK constitution. It makes Parliament the supreme legal authority in the UK, which can create or end any law. Generally, the courts cannot overrule its legislation and no Parliament can pass laws that future Parliaments cannot change. Parliamentary sovereignty is the most important part of the UK constitution (which means the parliament and nothing else is the supreme authority in the UK) and the rule of law (no one is above the law).

Politicians interpret Parliamentary Sovereignty differently and there is fierce debate about whether continued membership of the EU strips Britain of this.

### David Cameron

“Sovereignty really means: are you able to get things done? Are you able to change things, to fix things”

### Michael Gove

“The UK as part of the EU no longer has parliamentary sovereignty as it cannot remove or reduce VAT, cannot support a steel plant through troubled times, cannot build the houses we need where they're needed and cannot deport all the individuals who shouldn't be in this country”

### Boris Johnson

“Membership of the EU is a slow and invisible process of legal colonisation, as the EU infiltrates just about every area of public policy”

### Timeline of some Key Acts of Parliament

1689 – Bill of Rights

1701 – Act of Settlement

1707 – Act of Union

1972 – European Communities Act

1996 – Employment Rights Act

1998 – Government of Scotland Act

1998 – The Human Rights Act

1998 – Data Protection Act

1999 – The House of Lords Act

2010 – The Equality Act

2011 – The Fixed Term Parliament Act

2015 – Consumer Rights Act

2018 – The European Union (Withdrawal) Bill

### Timeline of

### Developments Affecting Parliamentary Sovereignty

2016 – Referendum to leave the European Union

2009 – The establishment of the UK Supreme Court

1998 – Referendums in Scotland and Wales for devolution of power and the setting up of the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly

1998 – Human Rights Act Passed

1973 – UK entering into the European Union

Ongoing – Case law from the European Court of Justice (ECJ) seems to confirm the decline of Parliamentary supremacy in favour of a more harmonised European pooling of sovereignty



### DID YOU KNOW ?

The UK still has a Monarch and although they lost absolute power long ago the monarch is still constitutionally very significant as a symbol of political unity

# Separation of Powers

There are several branches to the UK's system of government. At the centre is the Monarchy. The UK has an unwritten constitution which contains the details of how power is held.

In order for a democratic government to function properly, it is essential to have a separation of powers. This means that the power is distributed to separate branches within the government. Generally, these branches are executive, legislative and judicial.



**The UK has a fusion / Separation of Powers.**

**The Executive** is made up of HM Government. Its primary role is to put forward ideas for laws and run the Government. It represents the will of the majority.

**The Elected Legislature** is the House of Commons and its primary role is to create and design new laws and scrutinise and approve laws. It represents the will of the people.

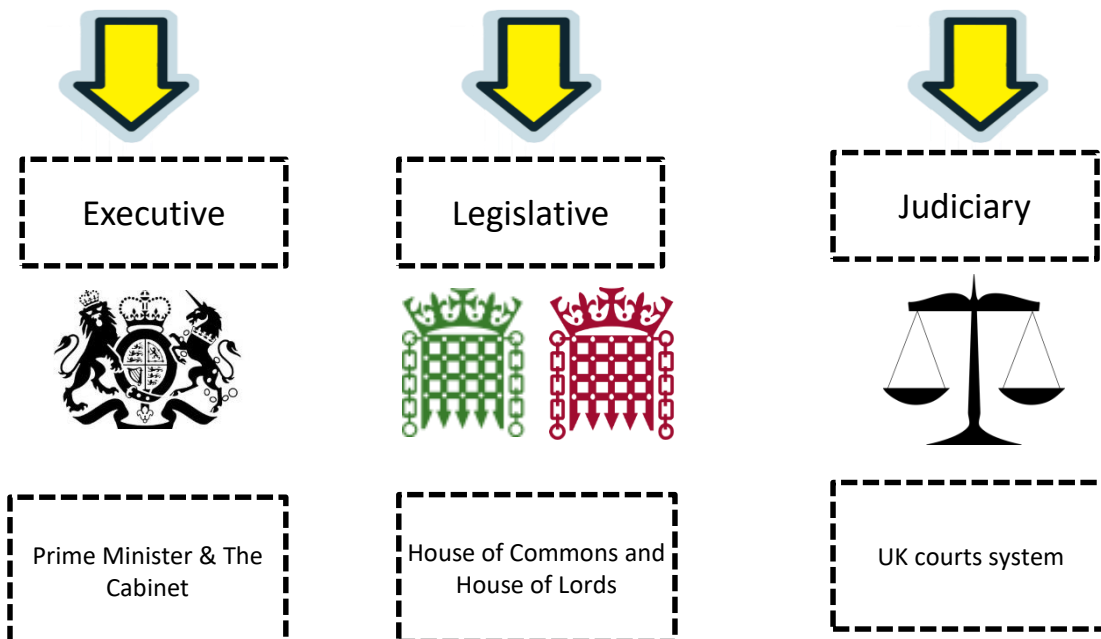
**The Appointed Legislature** is the House of Lords and its primary role is to scrutinise and approve laws and act as a body to keep checks and balances on the Executive. It represents the unwritten constitution

**The Judiciary** is made up of all UK courts of law and its primary role is to uphold the laws of the UK. It represents the rule of law

**The Crown** is the Monarch (Queen Elizabeth II) and her primary role is to represent the UK and sign bills into law (Royal Assent) and she represents ceremony and tradition

Below is a diagram of the UK Parliament :

## SEPERATION OF POWERS IN THE UK



THE CROWN / MONARCH  
Currently Queen Elizabeth II



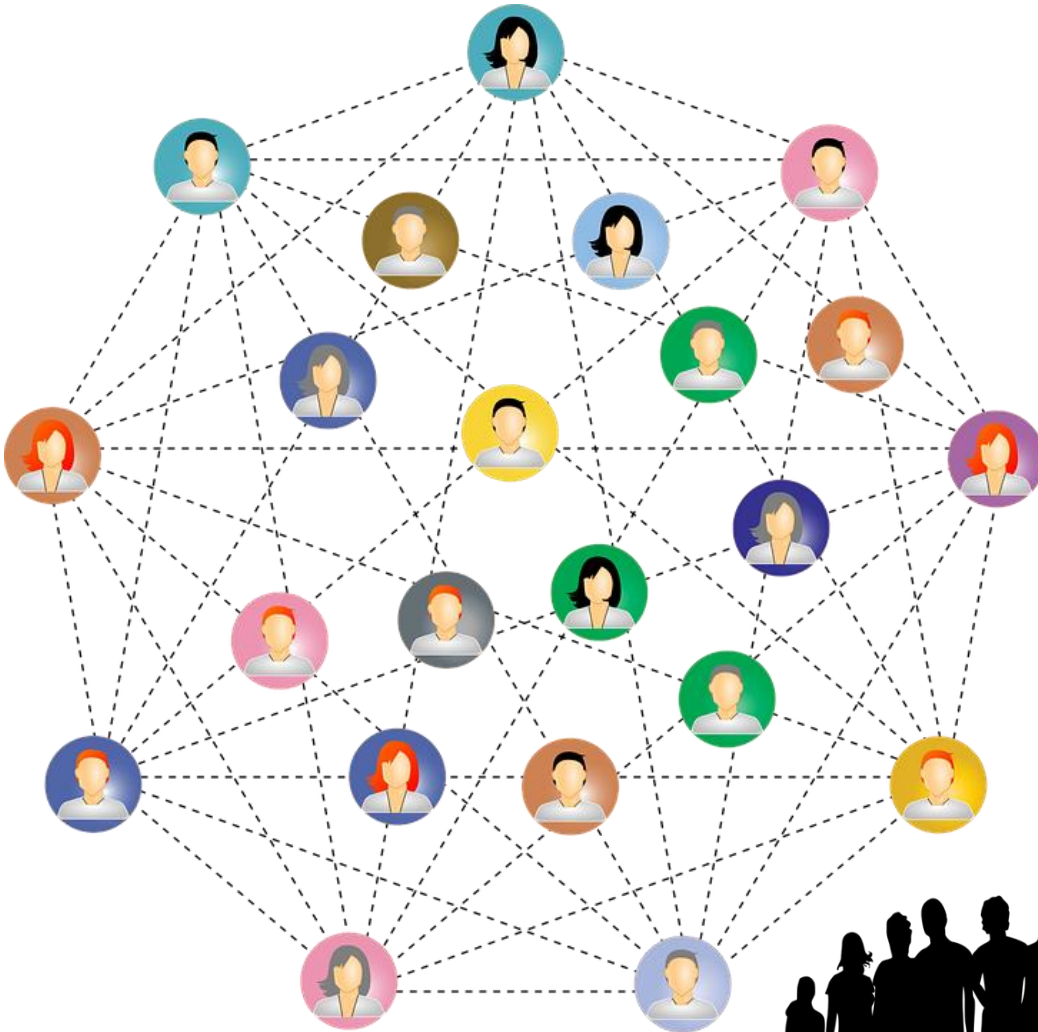
## DID YOU KNOW ?

It is also not possible or practical for the UK to have a strict separation of power as all three branches of Government usually provide checks and balances for each other. However, the UK has carried out fundamental reforms to have a much clearer separation of power. E.G Setting up the Supreme Court and Changing the position of Lord Chancellor



# The Civil Service

The Civil Service does the practical and administrative work of government. It is co-ordinated and managed by the Prime Minister. Civil Servants work alongside government to direct policies. There are a strict set of rules in a code of conduct they must follow. Around half of all civil servants provide services directly to the public, including paying benefits and pensions, running employment services, staffing prisons and issuing driving licences



## Impartiality and role of Civil Servants

Civil servants are servants of the Crown. For all practical purposes the Crown in this context means and is represented by the Government of the day. The civil service as such has no constitutional personality or responsibility separate from the duly elected Government of the day. It is there to provide the Government of the day with advice on the formulation of the policies of the Government, to assist in carrying out the decisions of the Government, and to manage and deliver the services for which the Government is responsible. The civil service serves the Government of the day as a whole, that is to say Her Majesty's Ministers collectively. The duty of the individual civil servant is first and foremost to the Minister of the Crown who is in charge of the Department in which he or she is serving

Civil Service employment on 31 March 2018 was 430,075, up 10,676 (2.5%) on 31 March 2017



## DID YOU KNOW ?

A Civil Servant cannot act in a way that is determined by party political considerations, or use official resources for party political purposes or allow a personal political view to determine any advice you give or your actions and cannot act in a way that unjustifiably favours or discriminates against particular individuals or interests

### The Civil Service Code:

The Civil Service Code, forms part of the terms and conditions of every civil servant. It was first introduced in 1996 and has been updated several times since.

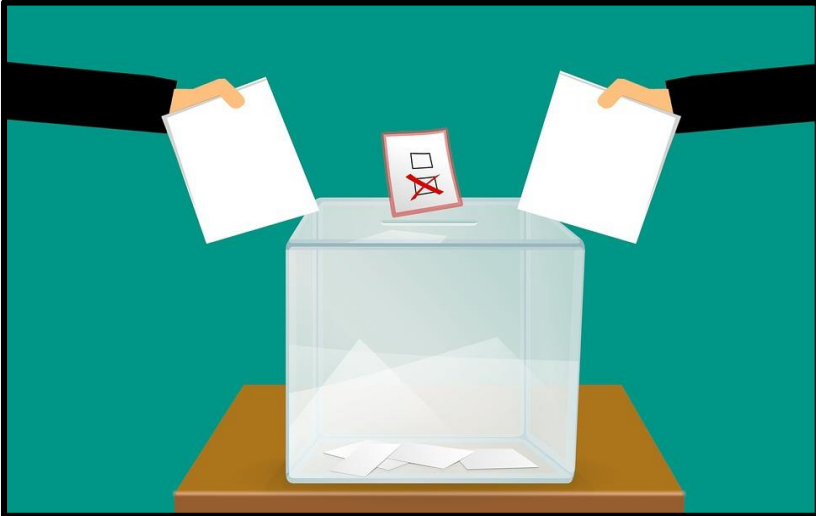
The Four Core Values outlined in the code are:

- 'integrity' is putting the obligations of public service above your own personal interests
- 'honesty' is being truthful and open
- 'objectivity' is basing your advice and decisions on rigorous analysis of the evidence
- 'impartiality' is acting solely according to the merits of the case and serving equally well governments of different political persuasions

The Civil Service Code describes the standards of behaviour expected of individual civil servants against each of these four values

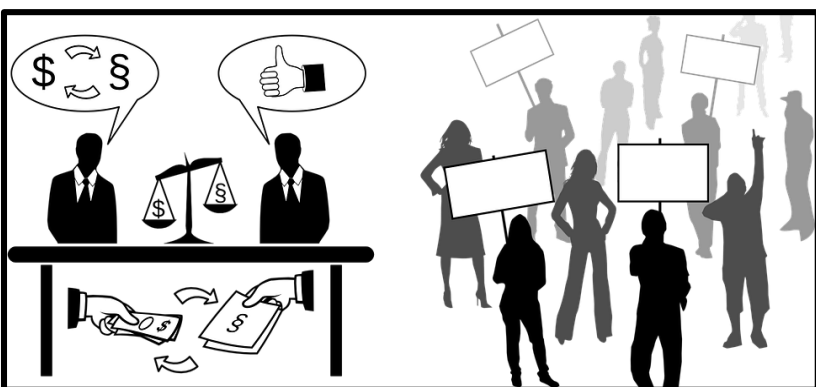
# Types of Democracy

The word democracy comes from Greek language, meaning 'government by the people'. Democracy can have many different interpretations and meanings throughout history. This is because it is constantly evolving and changing. However, most people can agree that a democracy (Democratic society) would consist of; freedom of expression, freedom of opinion, freedom of the press, the rule of law, equal opportunities, tolerance of others and respect for Human rights.



## Representative democracy

This is a system where citizens of a country vote for representatives to handle making new laws and running the country on their behalf. For example, electing councillors or MP's in the UK. This type of democracy is the opposite of a direct democracy. Most representative democracies would have a range of political parties and candidates to choose from. Due to the power representatives have, most democracies would also have some form of constitution which will specify the limits of power that representatives have and an independent judiciary who can challenge the representatives on matters against the constitution and therefore, a series of checks and balances on power.



## Classical Democracy (Direct Democracy)

The classical democracy was direct democracy and began in Athens over 2,500 years ago. There were, besides Athens, other Greek city states but among all the city states Athens was the most prominent and powerful. Direct democracy in Athens worked by only adult male citizens who owned land were allowed to vote, whereas peasants, slaves, women and foreign workers could not vote or say in how the country was to be run.. The Athenian citizens would gather in large meetings and vote directly on issues rather than elect representatives to vote on their behalf. The ideals of classical democracy were equality between all citizens and liberty and respect for law and justice.

Drawbacks of this type of Democracy:

- Very few people were actually able to vote
- It became inconvenient for so many people to attend such frequent meetings
- Eventually representatives of the citizens would need to vote on smaller issues (more speedy process)

## Timeline of Referendums in the UK

**1997** –Referendums in Scotland And Wales for devolution of power and the setting up of the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly  
**1998** –Referendum for London to have a directly elected Mayor and devolution of powers  
**1998**-Power sharing in Northern Ireland  
**2011** –UK: The Alternative vote referendum (Change the voting system)  
**2014** –Scotland – Independence Referendum  
**2016**—Britain's membership of The European Union

## DID YOU KNOW ?

Even in a representative democracy, referendums can be held on important constitutional matters. This would be an example of a type of direct democracy.



# Structure of Local Government

Local authorities also known as councils make decisions about local services. Most local authorities are controlled by councillors and elections for local authorities use first past the post system. Local government in England operates under either a one tier system - unitary authorities, or a two tier system - county and district councils. There are five types of local authority in England: county councils, district councils, unitary authorities, metropolitan districts and London boroughs. There are 353 councils in England. (Two tier: 27 county councils (not including Isle of Wight unitary); 201 district councils. Single tier: 33 London boroughs (including City of London); 36 metropolitan districts; 55 unitaries (including all county unitary authorities); 1 Isles of Scilly)



## Local government

Local government elections take place at least every 4 years. Not all local government elections take place at the same time.

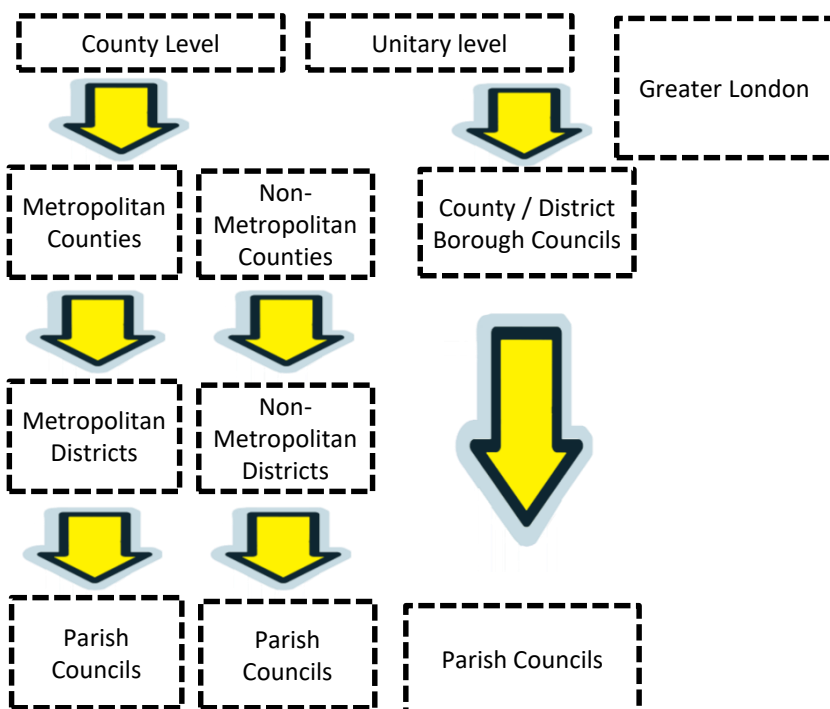
Your local government will do one of the following:

- ✓ Elect all the local councillors every 4 years
- ✓ elect half the local councillors every 2 years
- ✓ Elect one third of the local councillors every year for 3 years and hold no elections in the 4th year

Local government councillors in England and Wales are elected using the First Past the Post system. You vote for one candidate in your local area and the candidate with the most votes wins.

In Scotland and Northern Ireland, councillors are elected using the Single Transferable Vote system. You rank the candidates in order of preference.

## STRUCTURE OF THE UK LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND



## Council Responsibilities

Councils have responsibility for things such as children and families, social care, public health, libraries, strategic planning, roads, cycle lanes and footpaths, consumer protection and dealing with emergencies. Other responsibilities include local planning, parks and leisure, rubbish collection and recycling, food hygiene and pest control, voting and elections.

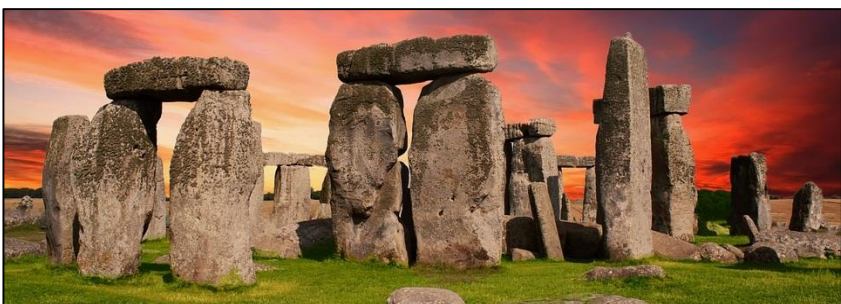
They also have responsibility for improving quality of life with things such as floral displays and public seating

## Mayoral Elections

Some areas in the UK elect Mayors and others do not have a Mayor. Mayors are elected using the Supplementary Vote system. You make a first and second choice when you vote.

## DID YOU KNOW ?

If you live in 2 different local authority areas, you may be able to vote in both areas. You must register to vote in both areas. You must register to vote in both areas. The local Electoral Registration Offices will check each application and tell you if you can register in both areas.



# Structure of the UK Economy

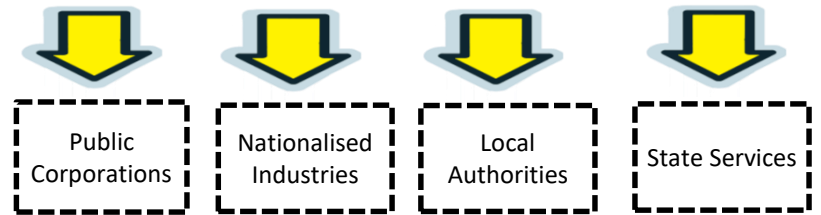
**THE ECONOMY:** The production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money with a country.

## UK ECONOMY

### PRIVATE SECTOR



### PUBLIC SECTOR



### ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Local authorities also known as councils make decisions about local services. Most local authorities are controlled by councillors and elections for local authorities use first past the post system. Councils have responsibility for things such as children and families, social care, public health, libraries, strategic planning, roads, cycle lanes and footpaths, consumer protection and dealing with emergencies.

Other responsibilities include local planning, parks and leisure, rubbish collection and recycling, food hygiene and pest control, voting and elections. They also have responsibility for improving quality of life with things such as floral displays and public seating.

### The Public Sector

The part of an economy that consists of state-owned institutions, services provided by local authorities such as the NHS. They exist to serve a need and are free at the point of access.

### The Private Sector

The part of a country's economy that consists of privately owned enterprises. The primary goal of the private sector is to make a profit.

Businesses increasingly help to run public services on behalf of the government. They are paid to do this out of taxes raised by the government. If they run the service efficiently, they make a profit.



### DID YOU KNOW ?

Lots of former public services are completely privatised. This means they have been sold off to private companies to be run (E.g. British Telecom, British Gas, British Rail & British Airways.)

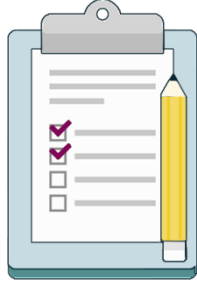



Theme 3: Politics and Participation

[3.11] Where does political power reside in the UK and how is it controlled?



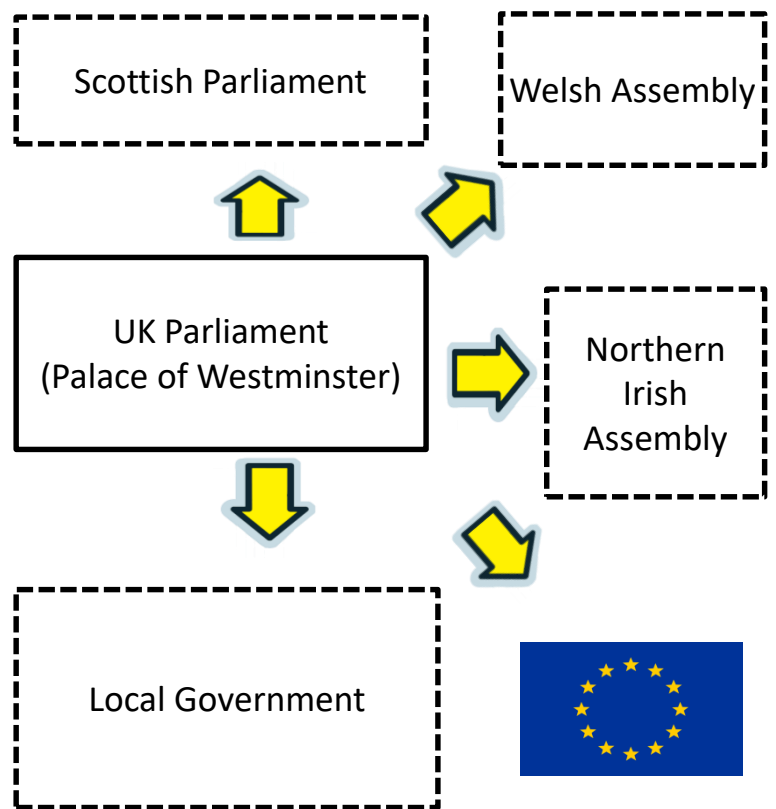
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GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARNED TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 		
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)
	I understand the difference between a written (uncodified) and unwritten constitution							
	I can explain the difference between Parliament and Government and explain how they hold each other accountable							
	I understand and can explain the separation of powers in the UK Government (Legislature, Judiciary Executive and the Crown)							
	I understand how a bill passes through parliament and becomes a law (And EVEL)							
	I understand why we have a bicameral parliament and how that works (HOC and HOL)							
	I understand what the civil service is and its core values							
	I understand the term parliamentary sovereignty and the issues surrounded by it (EU)							
	I understand the differences between the House of Commons and the House of Lords							
	I understand the role police, civil service and judges play within the British constitution							
<b>[3.12] What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate?</b>								
	I understand the structure of local government							
	I can explain how local councils work (including how they represent their communities and the various services offered)							
	I can explain how local councils raise money through council tax and business rates							

# Devolution of Power

Devolution is the transfer of power from a central government to a local or regional government. In the UK, this refers to the transfer of power from Westminster to the Scottish Parliament, Welsh Assembly and Northern Irish Assembly. Reserved powers are issues on which only the UK Parliament can make laws for example; The Constitution, Immigration and foreign policy. Devolved powers are the issues on which devolved assemblies and parliaments can make their own laws. Examples areas include Tourism, education, housing and health ad social care.

## Devolution of Power in the UK

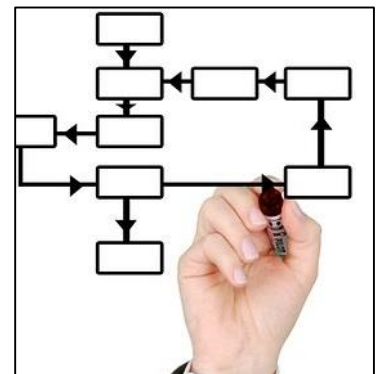
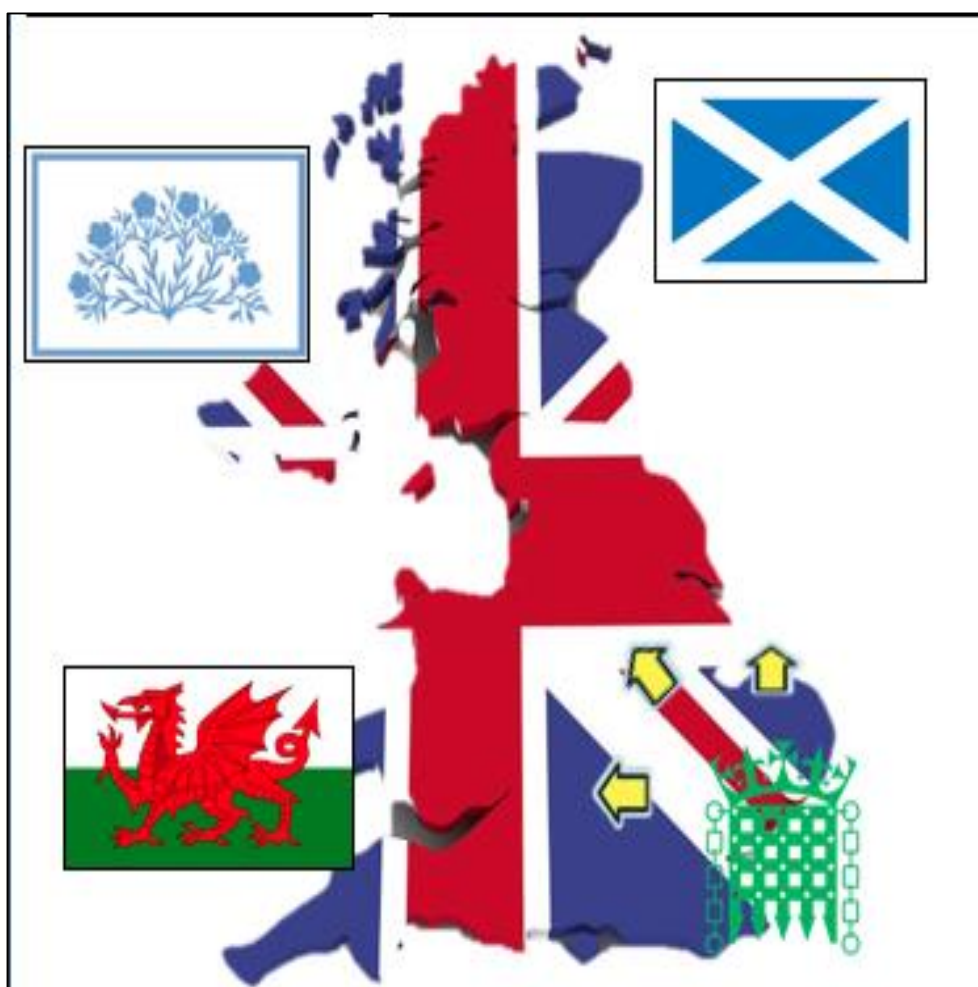


There is general support for devolution of power as local and national decision makers understand the needs of their community/country and can check that the money is being well spent. Resident can easily contact these local decision makers and develop a stronger sense of identity. However, some government responsibilities can't easily be devolved such as Taxation, border control and overall foreign policy. As the interests of the whole country need to be considered when making decisions about these areas. In 2010 the Conservative Government made plans for even greater devolution of power away from national and local government with their Big Society idea. This is when power is devolved to local communities through businesses, charities and community groups. It inspires communities to take responsibility. Disadvantages: Some argue that the Government was just trying to save money and undermine public services

## Timeline of

### Referendums in the UK

- 1997** –Referendums in Scotland And Wales for devolution of power and the setting up of the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly
- 1998** –Referendum for London to have a directly elected Mayor and devolution of powers
- 1998**-Power sharing in Northern Ireland
- 2011** –UK: The Alternative vote referendum (Change the voting system)
- 2014** –Scotland – Independence Referendum
- 2016**—Britain's membership of The European Union



## DID YOU KNOW ?

The Scotland Act 2012 gave Scotland more devolved power than either Northern Ireland or Wales has. This act now enables Scotland more borrowing and spending powers in relation to their economy. They can now set their own rate of income tax.

# Devolved powers of national governments in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

The word democracy comes from the Greek language, meaning 'government by the people'. Democracy can have many different interpretations and meanings throughout history. This is because it is constantly evolving and changing. However, most people can agree that a democracy (Democratic society) would consist of; freedom of expression, freedom of opinion, freedom of the press, the rule of law, equal opportunities, tolerance of others and respect for Human rights.

## Northern Ireland Assembly

There are 90 Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) in the Northern Ireland Assembly.

- ✓ To vote in the Northern Ireland assembly election you must:
- ✓ Be registered to vote
- ✓ Be 18 or over on the day of the election ('polling day')
- ✓ Be a British, Irish, Commonwealth or EU citizen
- ✓ Be registered at an address in the area you want to vote in
- ✓ Not be legally excluded from voting

MLAs are elected by the Single Transferable Vote system.

## National Assembly for Wales

There are 60 Assembly Members (AMs) of the National Assembly for Wales.

- ✓ To vote in the National Assembly for Wales election you must:
- ✓ Be registered to vote
- ✓ Be 18 or over on the day of the election ('polling day')
- ✓ Be a British, Commonwealth or EU citizen
- ✓ Be resident at an address in Wales
- ✓ Not be legally excluded from voting

AMs are elected using the Additional Member system. You vote once for your constituency AM and once for an AM to represent the wider region.

## Scottish Parliament

There are 129 Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs).

- ✓ To vote in the Scottish Parliament elections you must:
- ✓ Be registered to vote
- ✓ Be 16 or over on the day of the election ('polling day')
- ✓ Be a British, Commonwealth or EU citizen
- ✓ Be resident at an address in Scotland
- ✓ Not be legally excluded from voting

MSPs are elected using the Additional Member system. You vote once for your constituency MSP and once for an MSP to represent the wider region.

## Timeline of Devolution in the UK

**1997** –Referendums in Scotland And Wales for devolution of power and the setting up of the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly

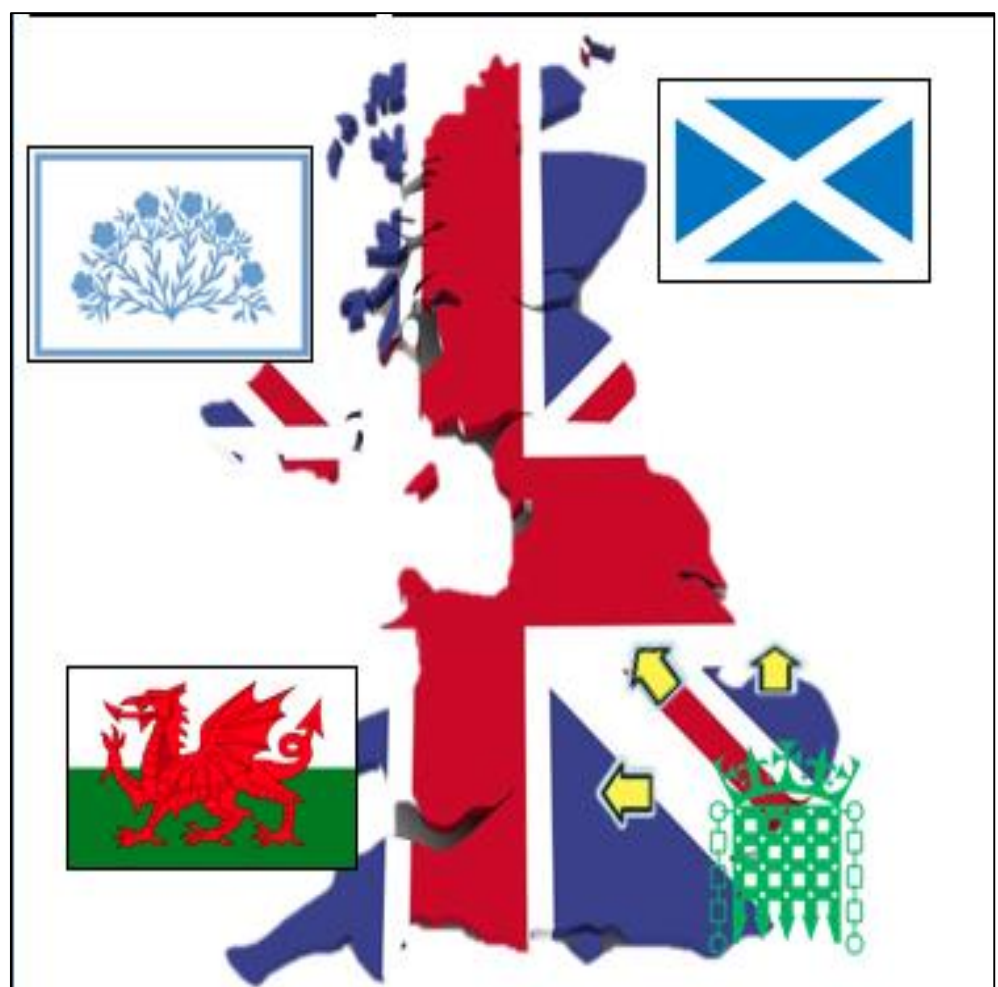
**1998** –Referendum for London to have a directly elected Mayor and devolution of powers

**1998**-Power sharing in Northern Ireland

**2012** – Scotland Act – This gave additional devolved powers to the Scottish Parliament.

**2014** –Scotland – Independence Referendum

**2016**—Britain's membership of The European Union



# Scottish Parliament & Scottish Independence

The Scottish Parliament is the devolved national (unicameral) legislature of Scotland and it is located in the Holyrood area of Edinburgh and was founded in 1999. In 2014, Scottish people were given a referendum on whether Scotland should be an independent country. 55% voted against it and 45% voted for it. Scotland remained as part of the United Kingdom. During the Scottish Referendum, the Scottish National Party supported independence and the turnout was 85%.

## Scottish Parliament

There are 129 Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSP's).

To vote in the Scottish Parliament elections you must:

- Be registered to vote
- Be 16 or over on the day of the election ('polling day')
- Be a British, Commonwealth or EU citizen
- Be a resident at an address in Scotland
- Not be legally excluded from voting

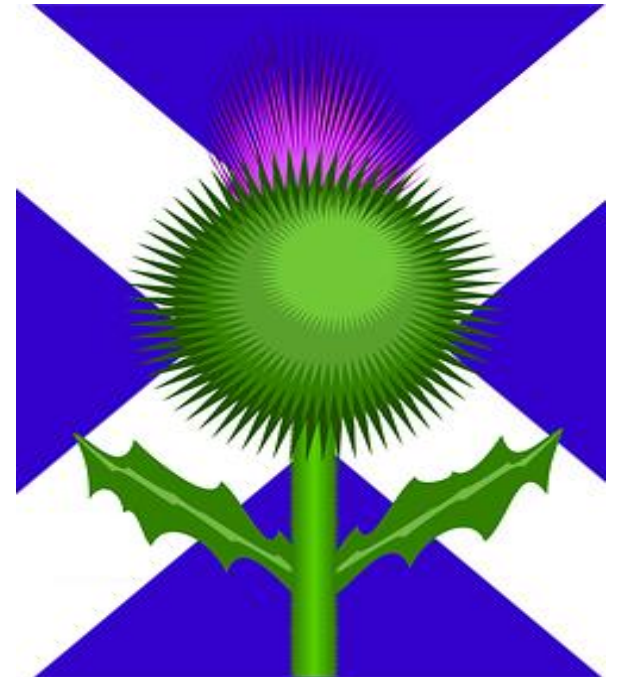
MSP's are elected using the Additional Member system. You vote once for your constituency MSP and once for an MSP to represent the wider region.

The party with the largest number of seats in the Scottish Parliament is the Scottish National Party (SNP), which campaigns for Scottish independence. The current First Minister of Scotland is SNP leader Nicola Sturgeon, who has led a government since November 2014. The previous First Minister was Alex Salmond.



## DID YOU KNOW ?

Opinion polls indicate that Welsh people would not support independence from the UK. Northern Ireland is split between unionists who want their country to remain part of the UK and republicans who would prefer a single republic for the whole of Ireland.



## What are the arguments for and against Scottish Independence?

The United Kingdom has existed for many years and all parts of the UK have benefited from its membership. Scotland has been a part of the Union since 1707. The UK has a shared language and culture, which benefits from all its member countries. The UK will be weaker if it breaks up into several smaller countries.

If Scotland gained independence from the rest of the UK, it would have the advantage of self-government, the ability to decide on all policy matters regarding the people of Scotland. Independence would enable the Scottish people to feel a real sense of Scottish identity and control over every aspect of their lives. Already, care for the elderly and the student tuition fee policy is different in Scotland than England. The Government would control all types of income and would claim the oil fields off the Scottish shores as sources of taxation. They would be able to choose their own economic policy either going for high levels of public services or low taxation to attract businesses and jobs away from England.

# The process of voting in the UK



You must register to vote before you can vote in UK elections or referendums.

You can register to vote when you're:

- 16 years old in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (and vote when you're 18)
- 14 years old in Scotland (and vote in Scottish elections when you're 16 and other elections when you're 18)

After you've registered, your name and address will appear on the electoral register.

## How does voting actually work?

- You have to be eligible to vote
- You have to be registered and on the electoral register
- You have to go to the correct polling station, or apply for a postal vote or nominate someone as your proxy vote
- You have to fill the ballot out correctly

There are also three ways to cast your vote in an election.:

- Vote in person** by attending a polling station and casting your vote
- Proxy vote** – If you are eligible but unable to vote you can apply to have someone else vote on your behalf
- Postal Vote** – this must be applied for and registered in advance and enables you to vote through the post in advance of polling day.

Almost all men and women over the age of 18 in the UK can vote. Voting helps to put people in office who can then make decisions on the citizens' behalf about the way in which the country should be run. In the UK we vote for Members of Parliament, Local Councillors, Mayors and Police and Crime Commissioners and Members of European Parliament (MEP's)

The process of voting is relatively straight forward.. Firstly you must ensure you are eligible to vote and that your name is on the Electoral Register. This register comprises of a list of people who are eligible to vote and will be used at polling stations on the day of an election.

You can contact your local council through their website to be included on this list and often the local council will send representatives out to the local area to collect names to add on t the list. Just before an election, the Council will issue a polling card to every registered voter which will identify when and where to vote on polling day.

On the day of a general election, Polling stations will be set up all across the country in every constituency and ward in a public building like a church or a primary school where you may go to cast your vote.

## Types of Elections and referendums in the UK

- General Election
- Local government
- European Parliament
- Scottish Parliament
- Northern Ireland Assembly
- National Assembly for Wales
- Local mayors, Mayor of London and London Assembly
- Police and Crime Commissioner
- Referendums

## DID YOU KNOW ?

A general election is when the voters of the country cast their votes to elect Members of Parliament (MPs) to the House of Commons.

# 2017 GENERAL ELECTION

After the 2017 General Election result was confirmed no single political party had a working government majority and therefore the Conservative Party signed a "Confidence and Supply" agreement with the Democratic Unionist Party. The 2017 electorate has now been revealed as the largest ever electorate for a UK wide poll. Turnout reached 69% which was the highest turnout a general election has had since Tony Blair won in 1997 for Labour.

## THE TWO MAIN PARTIES

Conservatives:

Their main supporters are most landowners and business owners, also people living in rural areas and the towns and cities of southern England and the Midlands. The Conservative Party is more popular with older voters. Their main policies are to encourage people to be independent and they believe that private companies should have a leading role in running public services such as transport, health and education.

Labour:

This party was formed by trade unions who wanted to get working class people elected as MPs. The party was founded in 1900 and they have competed with the Conservatives for power through the twentieth century. They were in government from 1997 to 2010. Their main supporters are trade union members, younger people, Black and ethnic minorities, people living in London and the towns and cities of Northern England. Their main policy is to get rid of inequality and create jobs by increasing spending on welfare benefits and public services.

## Excluded from standing as political candidates in an election

This is all set out in the Electoral Commission guidance documentation.

### Groups not allowed to stand include:

- Members of the royal family
- Members of the armed forces
- Members of the House of Lords
- Members of the police force
- Civil Servants
- Sitting judges
- Those subject to bankruptcy or debt relief restrictions

## 2017 General Election statistics from the Electoral Commission

- 285,000 UK citizens abroad registered to vote
- 48,853,433 In total were registered to vote
- 284,000 Proxy votes were cast
- 8,412,060 (18%) Postal votes were issued and 7,155,315 were actually cast (However 2.4% of these votes could not be counted because the signatures could not be verified or the ballot was filled in incorrectly or missing altogether)
- 74,289 Ballot papers were spoilt (0.25% of total votes cast)

Total number of candidates across all 650 constituencies equalled 3,308 with an average range of between 5 and 6 for each constituency.

## Make up of the House of Commons [January 2019]

<input type="checkbox"/> Conservative =	317 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Labour =	256 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Scottish National Party =	35 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Liberal Democrat =	11 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Democratic Unionist Party =	10 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Independent =	8 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Sinn Fein =	7 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Plaid Cymru =	4 MP's
<input type="checkbox"/> Green Party =	1 MP
<input type="checkbox"/> Speaker =	1 MP

**TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS = 650**  
**Working Government Majority = 0**



## DID YOU KNOW ?

A **Confidence and Supply agreement** is required for a minority government to retain power in the House of Commons. After the 2017 Election Theresa May's Conservative Party set up a confidence and supply agreement with the Democratic Unionist Party. Therefore the DUP agree to support her Government in votes that are critical to its survival in office (E.G The Queen's Speech, The Budget and Finance Bills.) In return, the DUP received an increased spending budget for Northern Ireland of around 455 million a year

# TAX SYSTEM IN THE UK



## DID YOU KNOW ?

Every citizen in the UK has a tax-free personal allowance. The standard Personal Allowance in 2019 is £11,850. This is the amount of income you don't have to pay tax on. However this can vary greatly depending on personal circumstances E.G Marriage, Disability or previous amounts of underpaid taxes.

- Some of the Taxes that exist in the UK:**
- Capital Gains Tax.
  - Corporation Tax.
  - Income Tax.
  - Inheritance Tax.
  - National Insurance Contributions.
  - Excise duties.
  - Insurance Premium Tax.
  - Petroleum Revenue Tax.
  - Stamp Duty.
  - VAT.
  - TV Licence
  - Landfill taxes
  - Business rates
  - Environment/green taxes
  - Air Passenger Duty
  - Climate Change Levy
  - Vehicle Exercise Tax

Tax is something that we will all have to pay during our lifetime. Tax is a compulsory contribution to state revenue, levied by the government on workers' income and business profits, or added to the cost of some goods, services, and transactions. The personal tax year runs from 6 April to 5 April. The tradition goes back to medieval times and it was originally based on the church year.

## Tax Free Allowances in the UK

You have tax-free allowances for:

- Savings interest in ISA's
- Dividends, if you own shares in a company
- Your first £1,000 of income from self-employment - this is your 'trading allowance'
- Your first £1,000 of income from property you rent
- Some state benefits
- Premium bond or National Lottery wins
- Rent you get from a lodger in your house that's below the rent a room limit

Married couples may also be entitled to reduced rates of tax under the Married Couples Allowance.



## Current Rates of Income tax in the UK

Band	Taxable income	Tax rate
Personal Allowance	Up to £11,850	0%
Basic rate	£11,851 to £46,350	20%
Higher rate	£46,351 to £150,000	40%
Additional rate	over £150,000	45%

## What do you have to pay tax on?

Citizens must usually pay tax on the following things:

- Money you earn from your job
- Profits you make if you're self-employed
- Some state benefits
- Most pensions, including state pensions, company and personal pensions
- Rental income on rental properties
- Benefits you get from your job
- Income from a trust
- Interest on savings over your savings allowance and outside a tax free ISA

# What is the economy?

The economy is the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money. Everyone is a part of the economy as we all consume and buy products. A good economy is good for the country as it creates jobs and wealth and investment opportunities. A poorly performing economy can lead to; a rise in unemployment, a reduction in tax receipts, reduced spending on public services, businesses failing and a recession. Many citizens may also feel a reduction in their standard of living. When this happens, governments need to make difficult choices to manage the risks involved.



## How does the Government manage the economy?

The government will sometimes work alongside the Bank of England to help manage the economy and prevent it falling into a slump or even a recession. One of the main ways to ensure a growing economy is to encourage consumer confidence and encourage business activity, investment and growth.

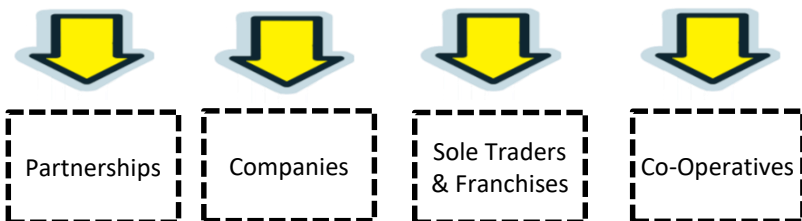
The Bank of England can help support the government to encourage business activity by cutting the base rate of interest which makes borrowing cheaper for businesses and encourages consumers to spend more of their money because interest rates for savers will be lower and loans may be available at more favourable rates.

Other ways the government can help manage and boost the economy include:

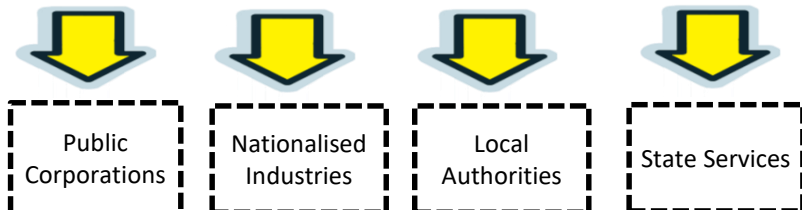
- Cutting business rates and income tax
- Increase the money available for lending to businesses
- Encourage investment in new technologies
- Fund major construction projects like housebuilding, high speed rail (this could increase employment opportunities)
- Encourage business to expand their work forces
- Cutting VAT rates.

## Structure of the UK Economy

### PRIVATE SECTOR



### PUBLIC SECTOR



Social Security Benefits

HEALTH

Education

Local Government

Public Investment

Other Expenditure

Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland

Interest Payments

Defence

Business

Home Office

Justice

EC

AID

Transport

FCO





# HM Treasury & Chancellor of the Exchequer

HM Treasury is the government's economic and finance ministry, maintaining control over public spending, setting the direction of the UK's economic policy and working to achieve strong and sustainable economic growth.



## HM Treasury



### The UK Budget

The United Kingdom's Budget is made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Currently Philip Hammond) a member of the Government who is responsible for all economic and financial matters. He controls HM Treasury and the revenues gathered by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and the expenditure of public sector departments and can raise taxes and duties according to the needs of the economy.

The Budget is normally an annual event in March, but in more recent times a mini budget has also been held in November each year. The budget speech is always carried to the House of Commons in a red briefcase, known as Ministerial Boxes, or Red Boxes'. This red briefcase has become representative of the annual UK Budget. Historically, the first documented use of the red briefcase was by William Gladstone in 1860.

### The Institute For Government describes the treasury as:

"The most powerful department in Whitehall because of its central role in government strategy and in allocating money for other departments to spend".

The way the treasury operates has an huge impact on the success of the Government's programme, on economic growth and on people's views of government.

### What are Government Spending Reviews?

In 2019, the Government will have a spending Review. Spending Reviews take place every two to five years. They set departmental budgets for three to five years ahead, and shape the scale and nature of public service programmes and public investment.

They are important because they affect the Government's ability to achieve its aims for the country, determine the scope of public services and affect the lives of citizens across the UK.



### DID YOU KNOW ?

Philip Hammond is the Current Chancellor of the Exchequer

### Previous Chancellor's of the Exchequer

- George Osborne. 2010 to 2016.
- Alistair Darling. 2007 to 2010.
- Gordon Brown. 1997 to 2007.
- Kenneth Clarke. 1993 to 1997.
- Norman Lamont. 1990 to 1993.
- John Major. 1989 to 1990.
- Nigel Lawson. 1983 to 1989.
- Sir Geoffrey Howe. 1979 to 1983.



# Structure of the UK Economy

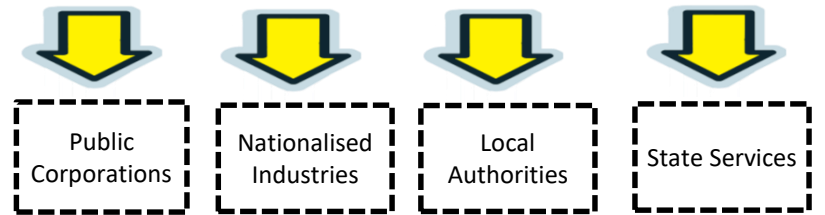
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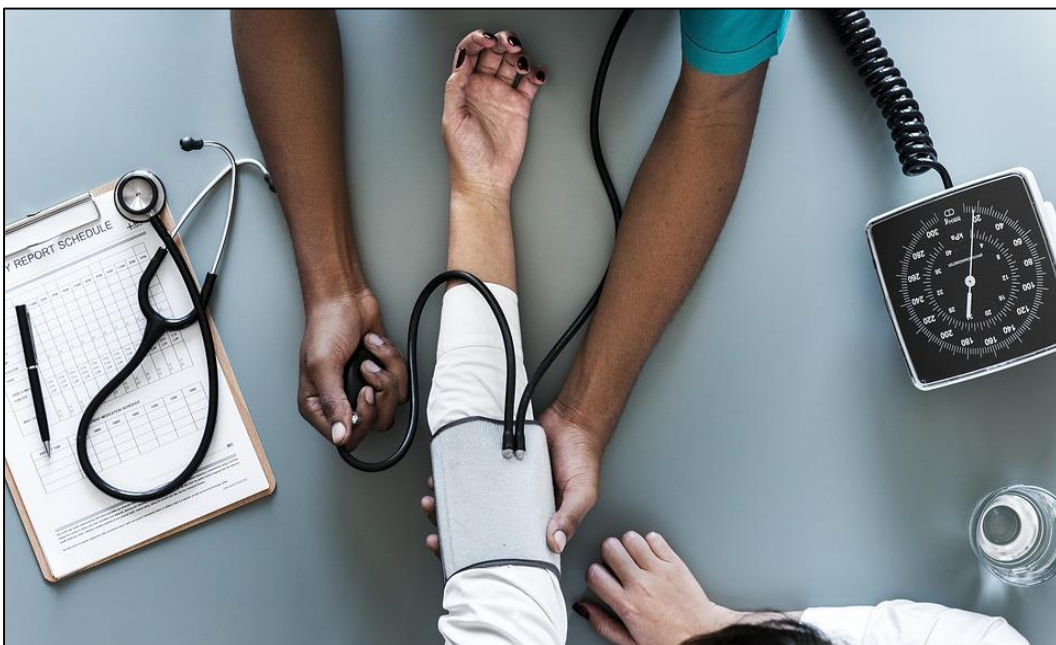
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Businesses increasingly help to run public services on behalf of the government. They are paid to do this out of taxes raised by the government. If they run the service efficiently, they make a profit.



### DID YOU KNOW ?

Lots of former public services are completely privatised. This means they have been sold off to private companies to be run (E.g. British Telecom, British Gas, British Rail & British Airways.)

# Government Spending Prioritising

The government has a huge influence over the UK economy. The economy is the state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money. Everyone is a part of the economy as we all consume and buy products. A good economy is good for the country as it creates jobs and wealth and investment opportunities. A poorly performing economy can lead to; a rise in unemployment, a reduction in tax receipts, reduced spending on public services, business failing, recession and many citizens may feel a reduction in their standard of living. When this happens, governments need to make difficult choices to manage the risks involved.



There are differences of opinion about how far governments should be responsible for providing services and support for citizens. Political parties are divided. **The Conservatives, UKIP, and the Liberal Democrats** believe that people should take as much responsibility as possible for their own lives. On the other hand, **Labour the Green party and the Scottish and Welsh Nationalists** think that governments should provide services and support for everyone according to personal needs.

## UK GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

- 1) Attorney General's Office
- 2) Cabinet Office
- 3) Department for Business, Energy & Industrial strategy
- 4) Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport
- 5) Department for Education
- 6) Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
- 7) Department for Exiting the European Union
- 8) Department for International Development
- 9) Department for International Trade
- 10) Department for Transport
- 11) Department for Work and Pensions
- 12) Department of Health and Social Care
- 13) Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- 14) HM Treasury
- 15) Home Office
- 16) Ministry of Defence
- 17) Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government
- 18) Ministry of Justice
- 19) Northern Ireland Office
- 20) Office of the Advocate General for Scotland
- 21) Office of the Leader of the House of Commons
- 22) Office of the Leader of the House of Lords
- 23) Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland
- 24) Office of the Secretary of State for Wales
- 25) UK Exports and Finance



## Looking to the future

When managing the economy it is said that the government should plan up to fifty years in advance to meet the country's future needs. So in 2019, the Government needs to be thinking about 2069! To do this the government would need to consider the. Following things:

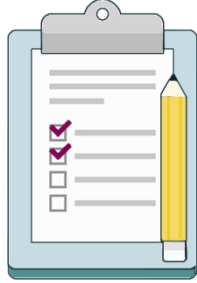

- Advances in medicine
- Advances in technology
- Changes in Climate
- Availability of natural resources and non-renewable resources
- Population changes (Death rates / Birth Rates / Migration rates)

Theme 3: Politics and Participation



[3.12] What are the powers of local and devolved government and how can citizens participate?

(AQA Endorsed 'Citizenship Studies' book reference Chapter 12)

GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARN TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 		
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)
	I can identify the different national and devolved governments in the UK							
	I can identify which powers are reserved by the UK parliament and which powers are devolved							
	I can explain how local authorities (councils) work and their responsibilities (including GLA in London)							
	I can explain the arguments FOR and AGAINST further Scottish Independence							
	I understand who can stand as a candidate in elections							
	I understand who can and cannot vote in elections							
	I can evaluate the arguments FOR and AGAINST lowering the voting age to 16 in the UK							
	I understand how public taxes are raised and spent by governments locally and nationally							
	I understand how governments budget, manage risk and how they allocate public funding							
	I understand the different views and debates of how governments and other service providers make provision for welfare, health, care of the elderly and education							

# Government & Parliament

## What is Parliament?

The UK parliament is bi-cameral (two chambers): The House of Commons (Elected MPs) and The House of Lords (Unelected Peers). Parliament is sometimes referred to as the 'legislature' (it is responsible for making laws). The role of Parliament is to represent the people of the country when new laws are being made, by debating the proposed bill. Parliament debates current issues and scrutinises the work of government through select committees and the questioning of ministers. Every Government department has a select committee that oversees its work.

## What is the government?

After an election, the leader of the majority party will be invited by the Monarch to form a government (or even a coalition government if there is no majority in the House of Commons). The leader of that party becomes Prime Minister and they appoint people to run the government departments (Defence, Home Office). The minister and civil service in that department are responsible for drafting 'bills'. The senior ministers have a place in the cabinet. Others may be appointed as junior ministers to work in departments. The Prime Minister and Cabinet also called the Executive

## Checks and balances

The checks and balances are a system of separation of powers. Each of the three branches (Judiciary= Judges, legislature = all MP's and Peers and Executive = PM and her Cabinet) has their own power to check the action of the other branch.

### Holding Government to Account

- Select Committees
- Debates in the Commons
- Public Scrutiny through the media
- Prime Ministers Questions
- Scrutinising policy
- Voting against Government Bills
- Asking questions of senior ministers

Briefly during elections, the electorate get to hold the government to account by voting for them or for someone else

## Citizens holding parliament to account

If citizens don't like the decisions made in parliament they can wait for the next general election and vote for different representatives. They may also lobby existing representatives, join a pressure group, campaign in the media, protest directly or start an online petition



## Excluded from standing as political candidates in an election

This is all set out in the Electoral Commission guidance documentation.

### Groups not allowed to stand include:

Members of the royal family  
Members of the armed forces  
Members of the House of Lords  
Members of the police force  
Civil Servants  
Sitting judges  
Those subject to bankruptcy or debt relief restrictions



## DID YOU KNOW ?

A Judicial Review is a procedure in which a court can review an action of a public body (Government) and challenge it.

# How a bill becomes a law

A bill is a proposal for a new law. Did you know that before a Government bill is even introduced to parliament it has to go through a few stages. Firstly, the government may have included this idea as a promise made in their political party campaign manifesto or they may have had the issues raised to their attention by others. The government will produce a Green Paper. A green paper is a consultation to allow people both inside and outside Parliament to give the department feedback on its policy or legislative proposals. Then a White Paper is published which may include a draft version of the bill and allows further consultation with interested groups and allows final changes to be made before a Bill is formally presented to Parliament

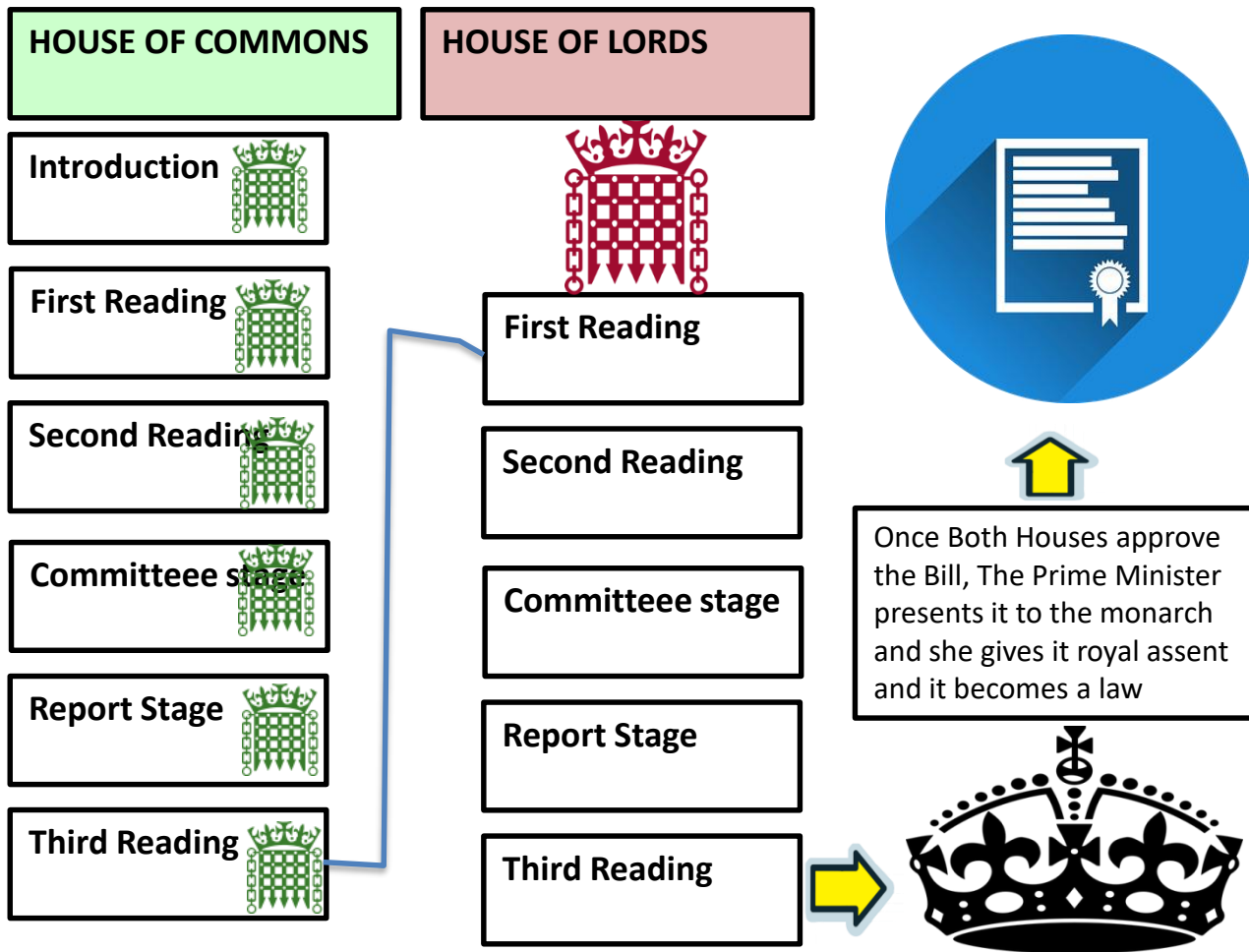
## CATEGORIES OF BILLS

- Public Bills - proposed changes to the law as it applies to the population in general
- Private Bills - only change the law as it applies to specific individuals or organisations rather than the general public

## TYPES OF BILLS

- Government Bills
  - Private Members' Bills
- Individual MPs can present a Bill to Parliament. Most private members bills do not become law but a handful of them have become important pieces of legislation.

## Passing a new law through Parliament



## DID YOU KNOW ?

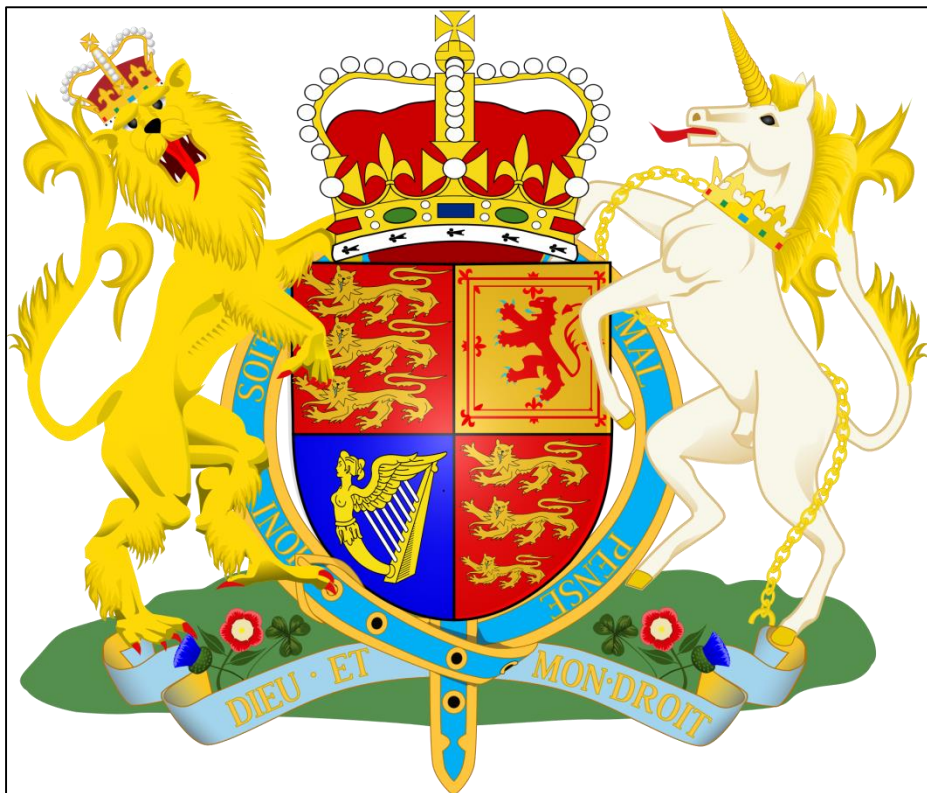
**Primary legislation** is the general term used to describe the main laws passed by the legislative bodies of the UK, including the UK Parliament. For example an Act of Parliament. Where as

**Secondary legislation** is law created by ministers (or other bodies) under powers given to them by an Act of Parliament (primary legislation).

If the two Houses don't agree on the wording of the bill, they send the bill back and forth, responding to each other's proposed changes. This process is what is known as 'ping-pong' or formally as 'consideration of the Lords/Commons amendments'

## UK Government Departments, Agencies and Public Bodies

In total there are 25 Ministerial Department, 20 Non Ministerial Department and 402 Agencies, 81 High profile groups (for example HM Passport office, Health UK & Office for Civil Society) 12 Public corporations (BBC, Ordnance Survey & Pension Protection fund) and 3 Devolved administrations (Northern Ireland Executive, The Scottish Government and the Welsh Government)



### UK GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

- 1) Attorney General's Office
- 2) Cabinet Office
- 3) Department for Business, Energy & Industrial strategy
- 4) Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport
- 5) Department for Education
- 6) Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
- 7) Department for Exiting the European Union
- 8) Department for International Development
- 9) Department for International Trade
- 10) Department for Transport
- 11) Department for Work and Pensions
- 12) Department of Health and Social Care
- 13) Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- 14) HM Treasury
- 15) Home Office
- 16) Ministry of Defence
- 17) Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government
- 18) Ministry of Justice
- 19) Northern Ireland Office
- 20) Office of the Advocate General for Scotland
- 21) Office of the Leader of the House of Commons
- 22) Office of the Leader of the House of Lords
- 23) Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland
- 24) Office of the Secretary of State for Wales
- 25) UK Exports and Finance

### Agencies and other public bodies

Well known ones include:

- Arts Council England
- Bank of England
- Big Lottery Fund, Sport England
- British Film Institute
- Care Quality commission
- College of Policing
- Companies House
- Disclosure and Barring Service
- The Electoral commission
- HM Prison Service
- Equality & Human Rights commission
- Highways England
- Legal Aid Agency
- Law Commission
- NHS England, MET Office & Royal Mint
- Network Rail
- National Gallery , Portrait Gallery & National History Museum
- Parole Board, UK Anti-Doping
- Public Health England

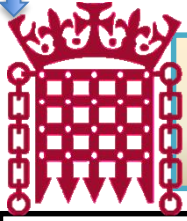
### Non Ministerial Departments

Well known non ministerial departments include:

OFCOM, OFQUAL, OFSTED, National Crime Agency, HM land Registry, HM Revenue & Customs, Crown Prosecution Service, Food standards Agency, Serious Fraud Office, Supreme Court of the United Kingdom

### DID YOU KNOW ?

A Parliamentary Inquiry is an enquiry set up to investigate actions taken by government departments and public bodies. They will often report back their findings to the public



# House of Lords



## The House of Lords

There are around 800 Lords (also known as 'Peers'.) They are unelected and not paid for their work, except expenses (these amount to £300 a day for attending Westminster. Some of the Lords belong to political parties, others do not and these are known as cross-benchers.

Since the House Of Lords Act 1999 abolished any more hereditary peers. there are now 3 types of Lords:

- Life Peers** (675 approx.): appointed by the government
- Hereditary Peers** (90 approx.): Lord by birth. (Not allowed any more)
- Bishops and Archbishops** (26)

The main function of the House of Lords is to debate and scrutinise bills from the Commons, suggest amendments, scrutinise European legislation and introduce new bills. Most of the lord's work is done in Committees. Many Lords are well known experts in certain areas and contribute knowledge and experience in committees.

## Bicameral Parliament Advantages

- The Commons and the Lords check on each other to ensure that neither is getting too much power.
- The two Houses will allow for greater in-depth analysis of proposed laws and policies and will be able to use considerable experience to see if they work
- By having two Houses, there is a greater pool of experience and expertise to call upon in creating laws.

## Timeline of the House of Lords Reform

**11<sup>th</sup> Century** –The Witan and Councils of Chief advisors emerges under Anglo Saxon Britain

**14<sup>th</sup> Century** –Two distinct House of Parliaments emerge (Religious leaders and Lords)

**17<sup>th</sup> Century** –After the English Civil War the Lords ceased to exist for a short period of time

**Parliament Act 1911** –The lords caused huge controversy by voting down the Liberal Governments budget of 1909 and legislation was passed to restrict their power to reject laws but only delay them for up to two years

**Parliament Act 1949** –Restricted the Lord's powers to delay new legislation to only one year

**1963** –Women were allowed to inherit peerages and sit and vote in the chamber

**1999** –Many of the Hereditary peers are banished from the lords. Only 92 remained and the rest were peers for life.

**2009** –Judicial Function of the House of Lords is removed and transferred to the Supreme Court. The sitting Law Lords became the first judges in the new court.

**2012** – David Cameron attempt to push through Parliament A Lords Reform Bill (Which would make the chamber 80% elected and 20% appointed) but this is shelved after opposition from within the Conservative Party and the opposition parties.





# State Opening of Parliament

The State Opening of Parliament marks the official start of the parliamentary year and the Queen's Speech sets out the current government's agenda for the coming session, outlining proposed policies and legislation. It is the only regular occasion when the three constituent parts of Parliament – the Sovereign, the House of Lords and the House of Commons – meet. State Opening happens on the first day of a new parliamentary session or shortly after a general election.



## Calling an early general election

The Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011 set the date of the next election to 7 May 2020 and then every five years subsequent to that. The Queen no longer has the power to dissolve Parliament. This is now scheduled by the Act to automatically happen 25 days before the election date.

Parliament has the power to call for an early general election, on one of two conditions:

1. Via a motion of no-confidence in the current government. It would be unusual for a Prime Minister to call an election in this manner, as it would effectively end their career.
1. Via a vote that carries the agreement of two thirds of MPs. Under current Parliamentary conditions this would be hard but not impossible for the Prime Minister to manage. It would also require the assent of Jeremy Corbyn's Labour Party.

## What happens during the opening of parliament?

Members of both Houses take their respective seats in each chamber. The Serjeant at arms, the Speaker and the Chaplain enter the House of Commons and a prayer is read. The Queen arrives and enters via a special entrance through the royal gallery to the Lords Chamber where she takes her seat. The Queen gives Black Rod the nod and he leaves the lords and goes towards the Commons chamber. The doors are slammed shut in his face. Black Rod knocks on the Commons Chamber. He is then welcomed in and immediately summons the MPs to the House of Lords. MPs and Lords will then listen to the Queen's speech which sets out the Government's legislative plans. This is written by the Government. The Queen finishes her speech. Everyone stands as she exits the Lords Chamber. MPs, the Serjeant at Arms, the Speaker and the Chaplain return to the House of Commons. Opening of the Parliament session is complete. and both houses return to work debating the contents of the speech.



## DID YOU KNOW ?

Traditions surrounding State Opening and the delivery of a speech by the monarch can be traced back as far as the 16th century. The current ceremony dates from the opening of the rebuilt Palace of Westminster in 1852 after the fire of 1834.

# The Political Spectrum

The term right-wing and le -wing is said to have its origins in the French Revolution on of 1789. This revolution saw the overthrow of the existing right-wing monarchy. In the French chamber building, the conservatives (the people who wanted to keep the rule of the king) sat to the RIGHT of the speaker whilst the radicals (those who wanted change and handing of power to the people) sat on the LEFT side.



## DID YOU KNOW ?

Most political parties aim their policies at the centre ground because this is where the majority of the voting electorate is

Business should not be regulated

People should not rely on the Government for help

Government should intervene to help support people

Support the National Health Service

Citizens should not have to pay for other citizens access to services

Taxation should be low

Higher taxation and better public services

The rich should pay more to help the poor

## Types of Governments

### Briefly summed up

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

#### Communism

Power to the people. Classless system. All men are equal and sharing is caring (Cuba)

#### Socialism

Profits should be shared, trade unions should provide protection for workers and power to the people

#### Capitalism

Big business and the economy is all powerful. low taxes and if you work hard you will be rewarded. (American dream)

#### Liberalism

Believe in democracy and individual rights and that the government should work for the people

#### Conservatism

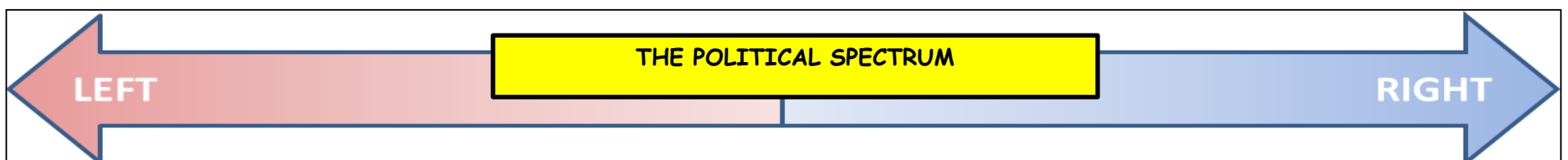
Government keeps businesses in check and smart people run the country through a strong and stable government

#### Fascism

Nationalistic and autocratic leadership (Dictatorship) that gets things done. Country before individual. Forcible suppression of opposition.

#### Anarchism

No rules and no respect towards authority. Freedom to do whatever you want with no rule of law.



Usually progressive in nature, they look to the future, aim to support those who cannot support themselves, are idealist and believe in equality

value tradition, they are about equity, survival of the fittest, and they believe in economic freedom

# Separation of Powers

There are several branches to the UK's system of government. At the centre is the Monarchy. The UK has an unwritten constitution which contains the details of how power is held.

In order for a democratic government to function properly, it is essential to have a separation of powers. This means that the power is distributed to separate branches within the government. Generally, these branches are executive, legislative and judicial.



**The UK has a fusion / Separation of Powers.**

**The Executive** is made up of HM Government. Its primary role is to put forward ideas for laws and run the Government. It represents the will of the majority.

**The Elected Legislature** is the House of Commons and its primary role is to create and design new laws and scrutinise and approve laws. It represents the will of the people.

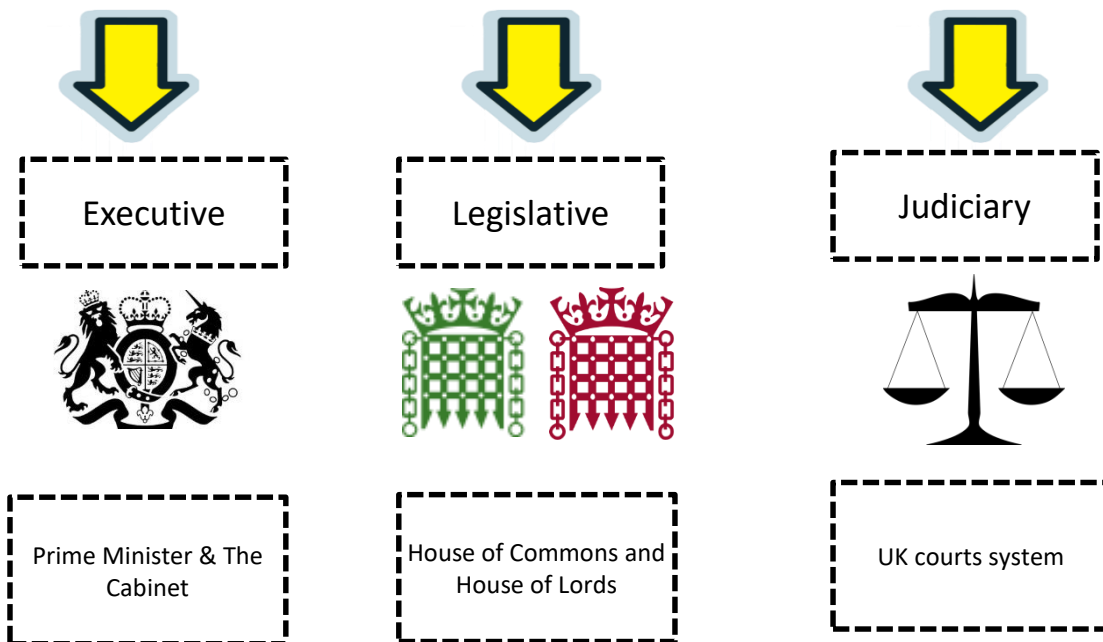
**The Appointed Legislature** is the House of Lords and its primary role is to scrutinise and approve laws and act as a body to keep checks and balances on the Executive. It represents the unwritten constitution

**The Judiciary** is made up of all UK courts of law and its primary role is to uphold the laws of the UK. It represents the rule of law

**The Crown** is the Monarch (Queen Elizabeth II) and her primary role is to represent the UK and sign bills into law (Royal Assent) and she represents ceremony and tradition

Below is a diagram of the UK Parliament :

## SEPERATION OF POWERS IN THE UK



THE CROWN / MONARCH  
Currently Queen Elizabeth II



## DID YOU KNOW ?

It is also not possible or practical for the UK to have a strict separation of power as all three branches of Government usually provide checks and balances for each other. However, the UK has carried out fundamental reforms to have a much clearer separation of power. E.G Setting up the Supreme Court and Changing the position of Lord Chancellor



# WORK OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament is made up of three parts – The House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Monarch. Originally Parliament was there to just advise monarchs but ever since the English Civil War in 1642 and the Execution of Charles the I Parliament has grown in power and responsibility in regards to the day to day running of the country. Parliament is now the supreme law making body in the United Kingdom. It is not bound by previous parliaments that have gone before and cannot bind future parliaments. In theory, the UK Parliament can pass any laws it wishes but whilst the UK remains a member of the European Union there are some restrictions and the UK would not be allowed to pass new laws that are not compatible with existing EU law. E.G Re-introduction of the death penalty or torture.

Below is a diagram of the UK Parliament :

## UK PARLIAMENT



HOUSE OF  
COMMONS



HOUSE OF  
LORDS



THE MONARCH  
Currently Queen Elizabeth II



Civil Service



## Statute Law & Parliament

A statute is a written law passed by an Act of Parliament. It is a law that is enforceable in the courts.

To pass a law in Parliament it must:

- Agreed by a majority in the House of Commons
- Agreed by a majority in the House of Lords
- Given Royal Assent by the reigning Monarch

In Britain, every law is passed in the same way. They are all equal and there is no 'fundamental law'. However, Statute Law is considered the highest form of law and the most important source of the constitution. When major changes are made to the constitution, they are almost always done via Statute.

## The main roles of Parliament

Parliament has many functions but five of the most important are:

- Examine and check government policy
- Debate the major issues of the day
- Give approval to the government's plans for raising and spending money
- Examine amendments and proposals for new laws and existing laws
- Represent the will of the people and by the custodians of democracy



## DID YOU KNOW ?

The life of a Parliament can only be extended if both Houses of Parliament Agree. This has happened only twice in history (1910-1918) and 1935-1945) and both times were due to Britain being involved in World Wars

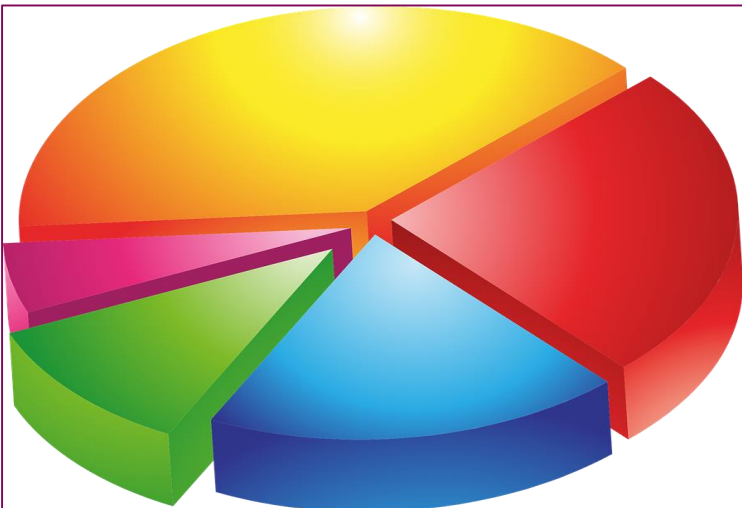
# Voting Systems

The word democracy comes from Greek language, meaning 'government by the people'. Democracy can have many different interpretations and meanings throughout history. This is because it is constantly evolving and changing. However, most people can agree that a democracy (Democratic society) would consist of; freedom of expression, freedom of opinion, freedom of the press, the rule of law, equal opportunities, tolerance of others and respect for Human rights.

## FIRST PAST THE POST

In the UK, there are 650 constituencies. The people living in each constituency vote for the person they want to represent them. The candidate in each constituency with the most votes wins a seat as a member of parliament (MP). The political party with the most seats wins the election and can form the government.

Although this system has been in place for many years some people say that it is unfair and undemocratic.



## PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

A system of electing people that reflects the wishes of the voters meaning that the number of seats a party wins is roughly proportional to the votes it receives in an election. There are 4 types of proportional representation that are now used throughout the UK but they are not used in general elections

1. STV used in Northern Ireland
2. AMS used in Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly
3. Party-list system used to elect Members of European Parliament
4. Supplementary Vote used to elect the mayor of London

## Other Voting systems used in the UK include:

**1997** –Referendums in Scotland And Wales for devolution of power and the setting up of the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly

**1998** –Referendum for London to have a directly elected Mayor and devolution of powers

**1998**-Power sharing in Northern Ireland

**2011** –UK: The Alternative vote referendum (Change the voting system)

**2014** –Scotland – Independence Referendum

**2016**—Britain's membership of The European Union



## DID YOU KNOW ?

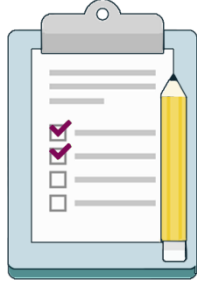

Citizens in the UK don't just vote for who represents them in general elections. There are also other elections that British citizens can vote in. Some of them use proportional representation, while others use a mixture of first past the post and proportional representation. Proportional representation means that the percentage of votes is directly proportional to the number of seats a political party gains.

Theme 3: Politics and Participation



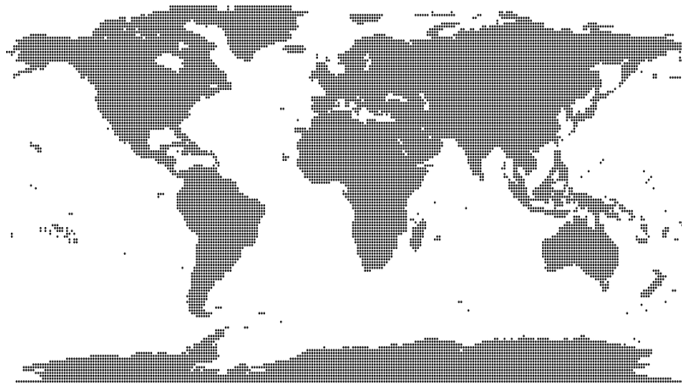
[3.13] Where does political power reside: with the citizen, parliament or government

(AQA Endorsed 'Citizenship Studies' book reference Chapter 13)

GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARN TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 		
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)
	I can explain, in detail, the inner workings of parliament (select committees, commons speaker, black rod, budget)							
	I understand why we have a bicameral parliament and how that works (HOC and HOL)							
	I understand what the civil service is and its core values							
	I understand the differences between the House of Commons and the House of Lords							
	I can explain how parliamentary candidates are selected							
	I understand how the parliament debates and the process for policy formulation (different types of bills – Public bills and private members bills)							
	I understand the role of police, civil service and judges play within the British constitution							
	I can name the main political parties, their leaders and some of the issues they stand for							
	I can name the main political parties of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (Unionist and Nationalist)							
	I understand and can explain how the 'First Past the Post' electoral system works (Compare it to PR)							
	I understand the different types of electoral systems and in which election they are used							
	I understand how a general election works and can explain the outcome of the most recent elections							
	I can define the key terms: constituency, referendum, manifesto, bi-election, ballot							

# Politics Beyond the UK

The UK has a Monarch and a parliament. It is considered a constitutional Monarchy. This means that, while the sovereign is head of state, this power is very much ceremonial and true power to amend new laws and pass legislation lies with our elected parliament and elected government of the day. The Monarch still plays an important role by undertaking constitutional and representational duties and is supported by members of their immediate family. The Monarch is also a national symbol for stability, unity and pride and is Head of the Commonwealth.



## CUBA and Communism

Cuba was a Spanish colony until 1965 when a coup led by Fidel Castro changed it into a communist state. Under Castro, the new government took over all public services, property, and businesses. Castro also placed controls on private businesses and shut down the gambling industry. Only one political party is allowed (The Communist Party). Any and all opposition parties are illegal. Citizens are not allowed to criticize the government, there is no free press and no independent newspapers. The state runs all education facilities, the economy and production and all prices are set by the government. It does however, run a very good state run health care system and provide opportunities for higher education, as long as you support the government.



## Forms of Governments and Ideologies

GCSE  
CASE STUDY

### Communism

Power to the people. Classless system. All men are equal and sharing is caring (Cuba)

### Socialism

Profits should be shared, trade unions should provide protection for workers and power to the people

### Capitalism

Big business and the economy is all powerful. low taxes and if you work hard you will be rewarded. (American dream)

### Liberalism

Believe in democracy and individual rights and that the government should work for the people

### Conservatism

Government keeps businesses in check and smart people run the country through a strong and stable government

### Fascism

Nationalistic and autocratic leadership (Dictatorship) that gets things done. Country before individual. Forcible suppression of opposition.

### Anarchism

No rules and no respect towards authority. Freedom to do whatever you want and no rule of law.

## DID YOU KNOW ?

### North Korea

Its political system is built on the principle of centralisation and its constitution defines North Korea as "a dictatorship of people's democracy"[3] under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), which is given legal supremacy over other political parties

## DID YOU KNOW ?

**Saudi Arabia** has an absolute Monarchy. Therefore only one person will decide on new policies. Countries ruled by a monarch often have less corruption but citizens lack power to remove them and the Monarch has nobody to answer to but themselves.

# Developed and Developing Countries

## What is the Human Development Index?

developed by the United Nations as a metric to assess the social and economic development levels of countries. It quantifies life expectancy, educational attainment and income into a standardized number between 0 and 1; the closer to 1, the more developed the country. No minimum requirement exists for developed status, but most developed countries have HDIs of 0.8 or higher.



## What do Developed Countries have in common:

Developed countries share several other characteristics other than a high GDP and these include:

- Highly industrialized
- Stable Birth and death rates
- Infant Mortality rate is lower than 10 per 1000 live births
- Life Expectancy is over 70 with an average nearer 80
- Working women including in high executive positions
- A lot of people will be able to drive cars, use airports, and power their homes with Gas and electricity
- Citizens will have higher levels of personal debt due to the availability of financing to them.
- Well educated population
- Rank highly on the United Nations Human Development Index [HDI]

## What about China?

Despite the fact China has a vast amount of wealth held by a small minority of people it is actually still considered a developing country because of its high proportion of agriculture and low level of technological innovation. Poverty is widespread in China; in fact, more Chinese people live in poverty than the entire population of England. Over one-sixth of the country's residents live on less than \$2 per day. therefore its per capita GDP remains below any accepted minimum threshold for developed-country status



**DID YOU KNOW ?**

## How can you tell if a country is Developing?

The primary factor used to distinguish developed countries from developing countries is the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, a tally of all the goods and services produced in a country in one year, expressed in U.S. dollars. GDP is calculated by dividing a country's GDP by its population. However, looking exclusively at GDP can distort reality and/or be so evident as to be meaningless.

GDP-PPP Rank	Country	GDP-PPP in USD trillions (2017 est.)
1	China	\$23.16
2	United States	\$19.39
3	India	\$9.47
4	Japan	\$5.43
5	Germany	\$4.17
6	Russia	\$4.00
7	Indonesia	\$3.24
8	Brazil	\$3.24
9	United Kingdom	\$2.91
10	France	\$2.83

The following countries are not considered to be developed yet:

Argentina  
Brazil  
China  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Nigeria  
North Korea  
The Philippines  
Russia  
Qatar

Amongst many other nations across the world



# Politics and Freedoms across the world

The term right-wing and left-wing is said to have its origins in the French Revolution on of 1789. This revolution saw the overthrow of the existing right-wing monarchy. In the French chamber building, the conservatives (the people who wanted to keep the rule of the king) sat to the RIGHT of the speaker whilst the radicals (those who wanted change and handing of power to the people) sat on the LEFT side.



## China and freedom of the Press

China often makes the news in the UK due to the Chinese government's violation of its citizens human rights including the right to life, liberty and freedom of speech.

The Chinese Government controls the media heavily so sites such as YouTube, Facebook and WhatsApp etc...are banned in China. The Chinese Government has set up alternative social media sites its citizens can use which it can regulate heavily. News broadcasts and print is controlled by the Government and the Communist Party.

## UK and Parliamentary Democracy

The UK is a parliamentary democracy with a constitutional monarch. The UK has a bicameral system (two chambers that act as a legislative body) with an elected House of Commons and an unelected House of Lords. Members of the Government are made up of members of the winning political party who will also be members of one of the two Houses of Parliament. The Government is directly accountable to parliament and will be in power because it holds a majority of seats in the House of Commons.

## 2018 World Press Freedom Index

### Top 6 Ranked Countries

- 1. Norway
- 2. Sweden
- 3. Netherlands
- 4. Finland
- 5. Switzerland
- 6. Jamaica

The United Kingdom is ranked 40<sup>th</sup>

### Bottom 5 Ranked Countries

- 176. China
- 177. Syria
- 178. Turkmenistan
- 179. Eritrea
- 180. North Korea

## DID YOU KNOW ?

Previously in Zimbabwe the previous president has tried to buy technology from china so that it can also prevent its people freely accessing the internet



# Comparing Constitutions

The word democracy comes from the Greek language, meaning 'government by the people'. Democracy can have many different interpretations and meanings throughout history. This is because it is constantly evolving and changing. However, most people can agree that a democracy (Democratic society) would consist of; freedom of expression, freedom of opinion, freedom of the press, the rule of law, equal opportunities, tolerance of others and respect for Human rights.



## Why are the UK's and USA's constitutions so different?

The **US constitution** could be considered a **revolutionary one** whereas the UK has not had a revolution (The closest it came was when Oliver Cromwell removed the Monarchy and made himself Lord Protector after the English Civil War ended in 1649). The **British constitution**, in comparison, is an **evolutionary constitution**. It has grown and developed over 1,000 years and has done this organically.

The UK's Constitution has four historical Key constitutional building Blocks:

- Magna Carta [1215]**
- The Bill of Rights [1689]**
- The Act of Settlement [1701]**
- Acts of Union [1707]**

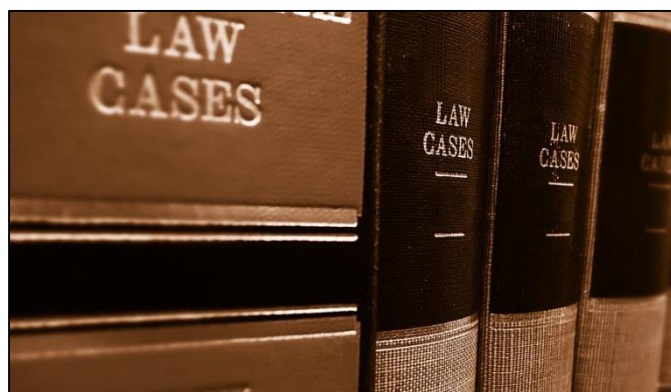
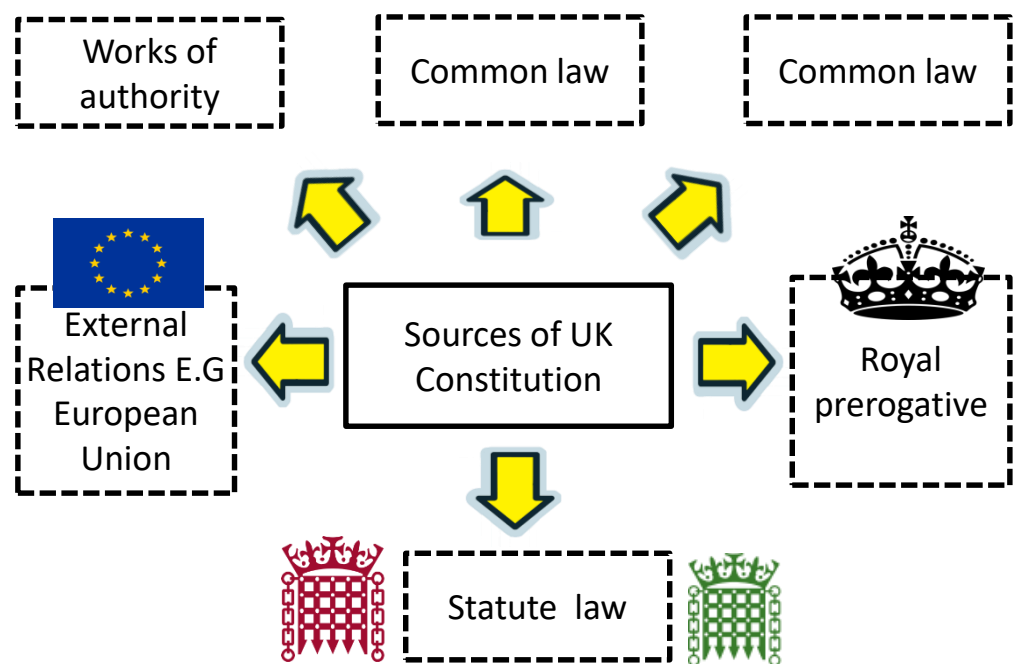
Two modern Constitutional Building blocks include:

- European Communities Act [1972]**
- Human Rights Act [1998]**

One Future Constitutional Building Block:

- European Union (withdrawal) Act 2018**

The sources of the UK constitution are the different things that make up how the UK constitution works. They are:



## DID YOU KNOW ?

A statute is a written law passed by an Act of Parliament. It is a law that is enforceable in the courts.

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> amendment in America

"A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed"

This Amendment was agreed in 1791 as part of the American Bill of Rights and at this point in time America did not have a police force and was potentially going to war with Britain.

Despite numerous tragedies and hundreds of court cases, the Supreme Court has consistently ruled that the 2nd Amendment protects the right of ordinary Americans to keep and carry guns

## Main features of the European Union

Set an EU Budget each year.

Common policies for all members

Run EU institutions

Pooled sovereignty (Allow the EU to act on behalf of all states)

Sign new international treaties agreed by all member states

Work towards social, political and economic union

## Objectives of the European Union

Maintain Peace

Improve standard of life and common value

Strengthen the union

### European Commission Roles

Propose new policies for the EU

Implement EU policies

Executive management body for the EU

Civil Service

Provide political leadership and Run EU courts and ensure EU laws are being obeyed

Manage EU finances and impose fines on member states

### European Parliament Roles

Pass new EU laws and amend existing laws

Approve the EU budget and monitor this budget once in place

Represent the many citizens of the European Union

Help protect peoples rights

Appoint and dismiss the commissioner

Regulate other institutions

### The Council of European Union Role

Make all major decisions of the EU and pass laws

Decide on the future developments of the European Union. Set the direction

Set objectives for future development

Provide leadership for all EU projects

Maintain full cooperation and trust between member states

# Political Participation

There are two main principles to political participation. Firstly it should allow for the people themselves make important decisions about the state rather than leaving decision making to elected representatives and secondly it should allow for people to be directly involved in political decision making like through initiatives, consultations, petitions and referendums.

## Volunteer work

People who volunteer in the community sometimes decide to become more involved. As their expertise develops, they want to take on tasks that are more of a challenge. This is also true of people who work in social work, healthcare, youth work, community development, housing and education. People who have suffered some sort of harm, such as domestic abuse, sometimes want to campaign for other people. Faith can also be a motivating factor in participating. People's involvement can begin with encouragement from family members, friends, colleagues or acquaintances who are already participating



## Political party membership

Anyone can join a political party or even start their own political party. A political party is a group of people with similar ideas and viewpoints who organise themselves to fight elections. By gaining power they can make changes to the country so that it fits with their viewpoints. The three main political parties are the Conservative party, Labour Party and the Liberal Democrat Party.

- The Conservatives want to cut taxes but expect people to pay something for the school and health services they use.
- The Labour party want to use taxes from wealthier people to support poorer people and to improve health and education services.
- The Liberal Democrats want to cut taxes for low and middle earners but also improve health and education services by making them more efficient under local control

## Political Participation in the UK

Some other ways citizens can get involved include:

- Taking part in a campaign.
- Raising funds.
- Raising awareness.
- Collecting names on a petition.
- Lobbying or writing letters.
- Meeting those you wish to convince/influence to help you make a change/improvement.
- Taking part in direct action/protests.
- Joining a pressure group
- Standing for election.

## Timeline of Referendums in the UK

**1997** –Referendums in Scotland And Wales for devolution of power and the setting up of the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly

**1998** –Referendum for London to have a directly elected Mayor and devolution of powers

**1998**–Power sharing in Northern Ireland

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**2014** –Scotland – Independence Referendum

**2016**—Britain's membership of The European Union

## DID YOU KNOW ?

The House of Commons Chamber is usually only full up when there is a very important vote which everyone must attend or at the yearly Royal State Opening of Parliament. There are more MPs than there are seats so, on these occasions, some have to stand up.

# Digital Democracy

Since the 1990s there has been a technological revolution and the internet, smartphones and social media have taken off. In 2019 Lots of people are accessing politics through the internet and their smartphones and this has led to the rise of digital/ E-Democracy. This can happen in two ways, Firstly, it can be top-down and initiated by government bodies or it can be bottom up and started by citizens, activists and pressure groups.

## Examples of Digital Democracy from around the world:

- Online voting in elections and referendums
- Online E-petitions organised by governments or other bodies
- Use of social media to publicise, organise, lobby and fundraise for campaigns Accessing political information via websites and online blogs
- Political party broadcasts being performed on YouTube and Facebook.
- Elected officials running twitter accounts (even the US President Donald Trump has announced policy initiative through twitter.

Politician's and the press rely heavily on each other. The press wants the latest stories and politicians want the media to promote their political messages and policies. Short 'sound bites' like 'Take back Control' or 'quotes' are used rather than long speeches. This captures audiences more and means they are more likely to remember the message and repeat it.

Digital democracy has allowed social movements (these are similar to pressure groups but not as organised and usually have a more radical direct approach to achieving a single objective) to gain a wider support base and more publicity than they would have historically before the technological revolution. Recent examples of social movements include 'Camps for Climate Action' and the 'Occupy Movement'. Both utilised traditional media and social media platforms to spread awareness of their issue and to galvanise support from the wider public to apply pressure to the decision-makers in power.



## Outsider Pressure Groups in the UK

An outsider pressure group has little or no government contact and are not consulted during policy formation and implementation, no matter what level of expertise they possess. They are often associated with law breaking. For example, animal rights groups have broken into animal testing labs and freed the animals. Examples of outsider pressure groups include CND, Motorcycle Action Group and Fathers 4 Justice.

## Insider Pressure Groups in the UK

An **insider pressure** group has a close and productive relationship with the government. This relationship may mean that insiders will be consulted before and during policy implementation. They are highly unlikely to use direct action or break the law, as this would damage their relationship with the government. Example of Insider Pressure Group include, NFU, BMA, MENCAP and the Howard League for Penal Reform.



# Consumer Rights and Responsibilities

We are all consumers as we all buy goods and services. Consumer law protects the consumer from companies that might sell them damaged goods or that might make promises they cannot keep. When you buy something the law gives you certain rights that protect you if it's faulty. You may also have extra rights depending on where you buy the item and how you pay for it. Find out what your rights are and who can help if things go wrong.

Even Adverts are regulated to protect consumers. The Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) is the self regulating organisation for the advertising industry in the UK. Recently Iceland's deforestation Christmas TV Advert was blocked from being Televised due to being too political on the issue of using Palm Oil in products.



## How to make a complaint?

If you need to complain about something you've bought, always go back to the trader. Also check any warranty you have to see what protection it gives you, eg for accidental damage. If you don't hear back from the trader or don't agree with their response, you should make a complaint in writing or seek advice from the Citizens Advice Bureaux

When you buy an item from a trader (eg a shop or online shop) the law says the item must be:

- Of satisfactory quality – last for the time you would expect it to and be free of any defects
- Fit for purpose – fit for the use described and any specific use you made clear to the trader
- As described – match the description on packaging or what the trader told you

If you find an item you have purchased does not meet any of these standards or it is faulty you will usually have the right to a repair, replacement or a full refund. Always check to see if you have a warranty on the product as this may contain extra protections.

When returning faulty or miss-sold good you must present a proof of purchase. Usually this will be in the form of a receipt but could also take the form of a bank or credit card statement.

## Consumers Responsibilities

To check that goods are suitable before they buy them and do not have the right to a refund if they change their mind. Many shops will however give refunds on items that are returned with a receipt, but legally they are not obliged to do so

## Did you know?

If there is nothing wrong with the item. E.G you changed your mind, you don't have the legal right to return it. However some shops (Particularly clothing shops) may still allow you to return the item as a gesture of good will

## THE CONSUMER RIGHTS ACT 2015

The Consumer Rights Act came into force on 1 October 2015. The law is now clearer and easier to understand, meaning that consumers can buy and businesses can sell to them with confidence. On the rare occasions when problems arise, disputes can now be sorted out more quickly and cheaply. Alternative Dispute Resolution, for example through an Ombudsman, offers a quicker and cheaper way of resolving disputes than going through the courts. The changes are relevant to all consumers and every business which sells directly to them

# The use of referendums in the UK

One of the items on the Conservative Party's winning manifesto at the 2015 General Election was the so-called promise of an in-out referendum on the UK's membership of the EU before the end of 2017.

The Conservatives won the election and held this referendum in 2016. The result was 52% voted for Britain to leave the EU and 48% Voted for Britain to stay in the EU. Prime Minister David Cameron wants to stay in Europe because of the benefits it brings us, however some critics argue that it costs too much money and there aren't enough benefits for us.

Soon after the referendum result was announced he decided to step down as being Prime Minister. He argued that Britain would be stronger, wealthier, more influential and united if it remained as part of a reformed European Union.

**In 2014 Scottish people were given a referendum on whether Scotland should be an independent country**

**The Result: 55% voted against it and 45% voted for it.** Scotland remained as part of the United Kingdom. During the Scottish Referendum, the Scottish National Party supported Independence and the turnout was 85%.

**What are the arguments for and against Scottish Independence?**

The United Kingdom has existed for many years and all parts of the UK have benefited from membership. Scotland has been a part of the Union since 1707. The UK has a shared language and culture, which benefits from all its member countries. The UK will be weaker if it breaks up into several smaller countries.

if Scotland gained independence from the rest of the UK, it would have the advantage of self-government, the ability to decide on all policy matters regarding the people of Scotland. Independence would enable the Scottish people to feel a real sense of Scottish identity and control over every aspect of their lives. Already, care for the elderly and the student tuition fee policy is different in Scotland than England. The Government would control all types of income and would claim the oil fields off the Scottish shores as sources of taxation.



## AV Voting System Referendum

UK electors were asked: 'At present, the UK uses the 'first-past-the-post' system to elect MPs to the House of Commons. Should the 'alternative vote' system be used instead?'

The final result was:

**Yes 32.1%. No 67.9%**

19.1 Million people voted with a turnout of 41%

## Referendum on the United Kingdom's membership of the European Union

Vote only once by putting a cross  in the box next to your choice

Should the United Kingdom remain a member of the European Union or leave the European Union?

Remain a member of the European Union

Leave the European Union

## THE EU REFERENDUM RESULT

**LEAVE**  
**51.89%**  
17,410,742 Votes

**REMAIN**  
**48.11%**  
16,141,241 Votes

TURNOUT = 72.2%



## Timeline of Referendums in the UK

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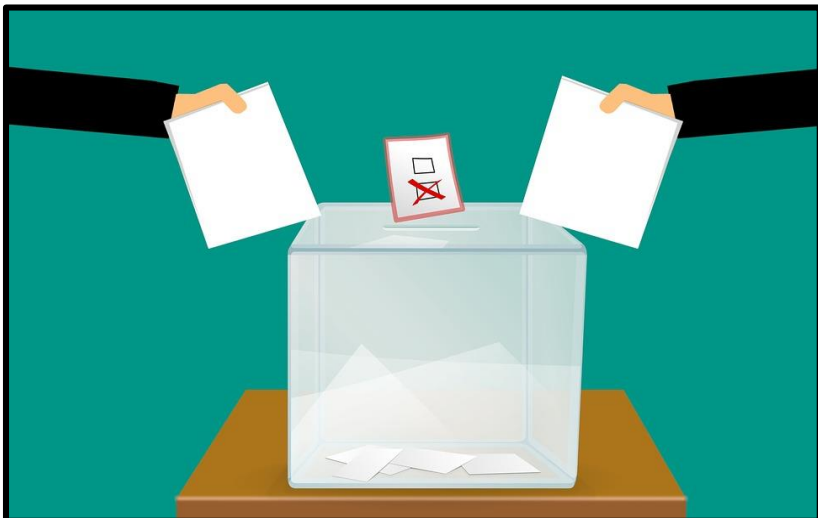
**2016** –Britain's membership of The European Union

## DID YOU KNOW ?

Even in a representative democracy, referendums can be held on important constitutional matters. This would be an example of a type of direct democracy.

# Types of Democracy

The word democracy comes from Greek language, meaning 'government by the people'. Democracy can have many different interpretations and meanings throughout history. This is because it is constantly evolving and changing. However, most people can agree that a democracy (Democratic society) would consist of; freedom of expression, freedom of opinion, freedom of the press, the rule of law, equal opportunities, tolerance of others and respect for Human rights.



## Representative democracy

This is a system where citizens of a country vote for representatives to handle making new laws and running the country on their behalf. For example, electing councillors or MP's in the UK. This type of democracy is the opposite of a direct democracy. Most representative democracies would have a range of political parties and candidates to choose from. Due to the power representatives have, most democracies would also have some form of constitution which will specify the limits of power that representatives have and an independent judiciary who can challenge the representatives on matters against the constitution and therefore, a series of checks and balances on power.



## Classical Democracy (Direct Democracy)

The classical democracy was direct democracy and began in Athens over 2,500 years ago. There were, besides Athens, other Greek city states but among all the city states Athens was the most prominent and powerful. Direct democracy in Athens worked by only adult male citizens who owned land were allowed to vote, whereas peasants, slaves, women and foreign workers could not vote or say in how the country was to be run.. The Athenian citizens would gather in large meetings and vote directly on issues rather than elect representatives to vote on their behalf. The ideals of classical democracy were equality between all citizens and liberty and respect for law and justice.

Drawbacks of this type of Democracy:

- Very few people were actually able to vote
- It became inconvenient for so many people to attend such frequent meetings
- Eventually representatives of the citizens would need to vote on smaller issues (more speedy process)

## Timeline of Referendums in the UK

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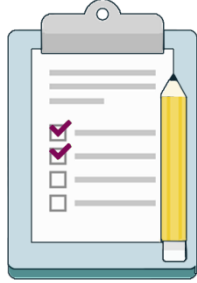



Theme 3: Politics and participation

[3.14] How do others govern themselves?

(AQA Endorsed 'Citizenship Studies' book reference Chapter 14)



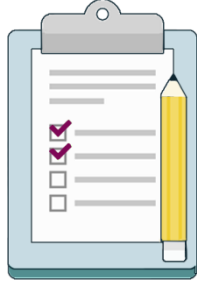

GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARN TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 		
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)
	I understand the electoral systems used in European parliamentary elections							
	I understand the impact electoral systems can have on the composition of political parties representing citizens							
	I am able to explain the key features of a democratic and non-democratic country							
	I can evaluate different political systems across the UK							
<b>[3.15] How can citizens bring about political change?</b>								
	I know how citizens can contribute to parliamentary democracy and hold those in power accountable							
	I understand how social media can be used as a means to improve voter engagement and political participation in the UK							
	I can explain the different actions citizens can take to contribute to public life (stand for elections, lobbying, join a political party, trade union member, join a pressure group, sign a petition)							
	I understand how human rights can come in to conflict with each other							
	I can identify the roles played by public institutions, public services in providing a voice and support for different groups in society							

Theme 4: Taking Citizenship Action

[4.16] Theme 4

(AQA Endorsed 'Citizenship Studies' book reference Chapter 16)



GCSE AQA CITIZENSHIP	EXAM BOARD CONTENT		LEARNED TOPIC	REVIEWED TOPIC	REVISED TOPIC	Confidence Level 		
						Developing (RED)	Secure (AMBER)	Extended (GREEN)
	Deciding the question or issue							
	Conduct primary research (surveys, observations and discussions)							
	Conduct secondary research (published sources of data, news reports, opinion polls or official reports from public bodies)							
	Research a variety of different viewpoints held by a variety of different people on your issue							
	Plan out your citizenship action, taking into account time and resources available.							
	Set goals for success and consider how these can be evaluated							
	<b>Carry out an activity</b> Take informed action based on your research (this can take different forms e.g writing a letter, petitioning, using E-Media, volunteering, establishing a group to promote a change, etc.)							
	Assess the impact of the action							
	Evaluate the whole process							



How well do you think your campaign went?

(Explain how you have achieved each sub aim, review the evidence you have to support this, evaluate whether you have achieved your main aim.)

### **Evaluation**

- Assess how your campaign contributed to your issue, both locally and nationally
- What was your issue and what steps did you take to address it?
- Your school, (School Name) is a local community...
  - How did the Citizenship Fair raise awareness for your issue?
  - In what way did your event allow people to support your issue?
  - How did your event help positively address your issue?
- At a national level.....
  - Has the message regarding the importance of your issue spread beyond your school? If so, How did you make this happen? Who did you get involved?
  - How did your event contribute to helping your issue?
- What were the limitations of your actions?
  - Did everyone in school hear and understand your campaign issue? Why? Why not?
  - How did you help support your issue? Is there more you could've done? If so, what?
  - What would you do differently next time, to improve the effectiveness of your campaign?
- What are your thoughts regarding your campaign and the issue? (*Do you think you have made a difference to your issue? Explain why.*)

### **FREEDOM AND EQUALITY**

How did you ensure your campaign was fully inclusive and allow anyone to participate?

(Consider: The venue, how people could interact with your campaign with your chosen methods (elderly, young people, etc.)

#### **Print out any relevant documents you used to support your campaign:**

Letters posters, petitions, screenshots of emails, Twitter, Facebook, Posters, etc.

#### **Follow-up activities to complete:**

- Write to MP/SLT/PCC/ Head Teacher, local councillor, person in power, etc
- Make sure you have a copy in your folder.
- Send petition with accompanying letter
- Update Social Media

### Introduction:

My chosen issue is .....  
I think this is an important issue because.....(support with evidence).  
For example.....

*Ideas – child exploitation lessons, raising awareness for food banks, reduce xenophobia, increase recycle bins in school ,etc*

### Research

#### **Primary**

First, we conducted primary research to find out about the issue.  
We did this by..... / ..... / .....  
We discovered..... because. .... For example,.....  
This means.....

#### **Secondary**

First, we conducted secondary research to find out about the issue.  
We did this by..... / ..... / .....  
We discovered..... because. .... For example,.....  
This means.....

*Ideas – surveys, questionnaires, interviews, letters, etc.*

*Ideas – internet, books, websites, research already conducted etc.*

### Our aims

1. Our first aim was to.....

2. Our second aim was to.....

3. Our third aim was to.....

*Ideas – Raise money for a specific charity, raise awareness for a specific issue, more lessons in school, raise awareness of the difficulties with the NHS, encourage an MP to discuss in parliament, get the support from local MP, publish an article in the local newspaper to raise awareness, educate younger years, encourage the use of recycle bins/ more recycle bins in school, etc.*

### Campaign Methods and tactics

In order to achieve our first aim we .....  
because.....  
For Example.....

In order to achieve our second aim we.....  
because.....  
For Example.....

In order to achieve our third aim we .....  
because.....  
For Example.....

### Citizenship Fair (You can copy this directly into your essay)

In order to increase the reach of my campaign, I helped to organise the Citizenship Fair in my school hall. This fair was held last July. I invited, students, parents, local councilors, the local MP and local press to the event. Over 400 people attended the event and it enabled me to advocate and lobby my chosen issue to influence people, raise awareness and support for my cause and showcase my research and findings. Since setting up a campaign stall at the Citizenship Fair, I have developed my research, enquiry, teamwork and advocacy skills.

This helped to achieve my aim of ... ..... because..... I believe our stall at the fair was successful because.....  
This could be improved by.....

*Ideas: letter, petition, assembly, lesson, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, car wash, cake sale, clothing collection, write to MP, local newspaper etc*

### Other Campaign Methods

Another campaign method we could have used to achieve aim 1 is.....  
This is a good method because.....

Another campaign method we could have used to achieve aim 2 is.....  
This is a good method because.....

Another campaign method we could have used to achieve aim 3 is.....  
This is a good method because.....

*Ideas: letter, petition, assembly, lesson, YouTube, Twitter, Facebook, car wash, cake sale, clothing collection, write to MP, local newspaper etc*

### Evaluation

We were successful/not successful at achieving aim 1 because.....  
We know this because.....  
Next time I would improve by. ....

We were successful/not successful at achieving aim 2 because.....  
We know this because.....  
Next time I would improve by. ....

We were successful/not successful at achieving aim 3 because.....  
We know this because.....  
Next time I would improve by. ....

*Ideas: Signatures on petition, replies, surveys, questionnaires, feedback from head or teachers, assembly, showcasing knowledge/evidence, write up in local newspaper, raise money, etc.*

# HOW TO REVISE – TOP TIPS

- ❑ Writing out your notes, shortening them every time, and trying to remember what's missing is very effective!
- ❑ Complete the PLC Checklist provided in this Revision booklet
- ❑ Create a set of revision cards, mind maps or visual diagrams.
- ❑ Watch the news regularly and download the BBC News app.
- ❑ Create flashcards with questions on the front and answers on the back to test yourself.
- ❑ Create your own Mini Revision Guide that contains key information about each topic.
- ❑ Use the online revision tools listed below – make use of any resources made available to you by your classroom teacher
- ❑ Attend revision sessions; this is a good chance to get extra help from an expert teacher
- ❑ Look up the exam board website and print off the practice exam papers. Practice makes perfect. Even planning out essay answers is excellent revision

## EFFECTIVE REVISION IS....

- ✓ Starting early not the night before
- ✓ Assessing your strengths and weaknesses and focussing on the weaknesses
- ✓ Revising little and often – revisiting topics more than once
- ✓ A variety of revision methods is the spice of life – Create a revision timetable
- ✓ Don't just read your notes: you need to actually interact with the information to remember it!
- ✓ Test yourself: you must keep checking your understanding so you know what to work on.

## ONLINE REVISION TOOLS FOR GCSE CITIZENSHIP

### [YouTube Channel](#)

1. Visit YouTube
2. Search 'GCSE Citizenship 9-1 by Cre8tive'
3. Chose a relevant play list and learn a new topic.

### ONLINE QUIZLET

1. Visit [www.Quizlet.com](http://www.Quizlet.com)
2. Search 'GCSE Citizenship 9-1'.
3. Complete the 'Learn', 'Test' or 'Matching' activities

### ONLINE KAHOOT

1. Visit [www.Kahoot.com](http://www.Kahoot.com)
2. Search 'GCSE Citizenship 9-1' or Mrcitizenship1
3. Choses a topic linked to this unit and complete.



GOOD LUCK!

