

Types of government

Democracy= all people are equal and collectively hold power.

- Regular and fair elections
- Opportunities for all voters to participate
- A chance for citizens to stand for election
- Freedom for the media to report on the work of the government
- A separate legal system that can hold the government accountable
- **SEPARATION OF POWERS**

Direct democracy= all people take part in all decisions (Brexit vote)



Representative democracy= we are represented eg. MPs in UK.

VALUES= freedoms, rule of law, human rights, equality

Dictatorship - A system of government where there is rule by one person or group. E.g. Syria. FEW Human Rights

Theocracy - Where the government from the state is held by religious figures whose beliefs dominate the governmental system e.g. the Vatican

Parliament structure

1. House of Commons- voted in- 650 MPs
2. House of Lords- not elected
3. Monarchy- not elected- opens/ closes

Parliament, signs off laws

The HOC has the most power although in the past it was the monarchy!-

Civil Service

Impartiality means that civil servants cannot belong to a political party

Anonymity means they should not be identified or linked to policies

Permanence means they stay in their role regardless of who is in government

Bicameral Parliament

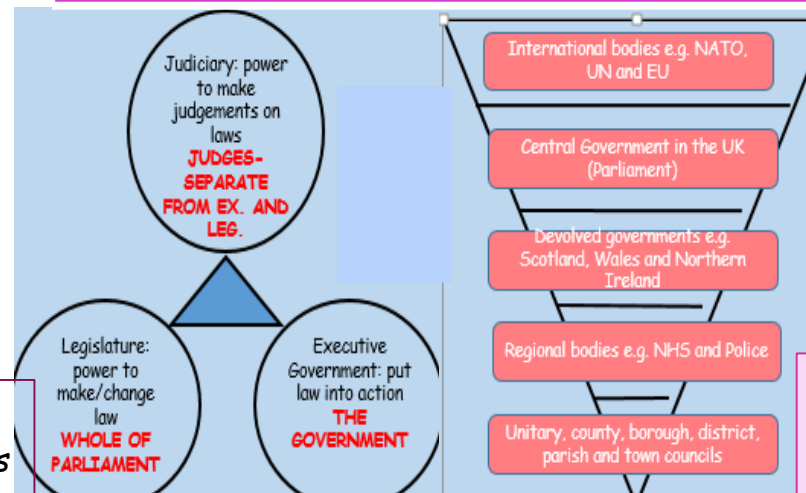
'two-Chamber'. - HoC and HoL.



Politics and Participation



Powers within the UK



SEPARATION OF POWERS- Our Judiciary is totally separate from our executive and Legislature.

Judges cannot be part of a political party of voted for.... Why not?

Voting

To vote- over 18, not in prison, not mentally ill

First past the post - the person/party with the highest number of votes wins

good points + bad points

Proportional representation - the number of votes for each person/party mean they get that % of seats

good points + bad points

Alternative vote - voters choose their first, second, third etc. choice and if there is no clear winner then they choose with the least is discounted and these voters second choice is chosen.

Socialism - associated with the Labour Party, based on common ownership, a belief in community and equality.

Conservatism - associated with the Conservative Party, based upon tradition, duty and authority and property.

Liberalism - was associated with the Liberal Party which was concerned about human rights and individual liberty, freedom and tolerance and consent.

Devolution = power if given from the central government to local governments. Eg. Scotland have their own parliament = decisions on Scottish issues e.g. education and healthcare. **BUT- ENGLISH VOTES FOR ENGLISH LAWS DEBATE EG. HS2- BUT, DOES THIS CREATE MORE PROBLEMS? IS IT DEMOCRATIC?**

Economy

Command= A national economy where all elements of the economic system are controlled by the government (China)

Market= A national economy where most of the economy is run by the private sector and the state owns and runs limited elements of it (USA)

Mixed= A national economy that has elements run and owned by the state and others run by the private sector (UK)
Issues on privatisation- eg. rail/ electricity used to be nationalised- now private companies.

What about private health care?
Academies? What are benefits/ limitations of each?



Government spending

Where is their money from?

What do they spend on?

- tax or borrowing money
Tax= income tax, national insurance and VAT.
Duties- alcohol and tobacco
Corporation tax is paid by companies based on their profits
Council tax
SHOULD INC.
TAX BE CHANGED?

Military, social security- Pension- risen. Now must have own pension.
Housing benefit- bedroom tax?
Universal Credit- top up low incomes- issues
Child benefit- £50k cap,
NHS, Education- privatised?

MP ROLES- REPRESENT CONSTITUENTS IN PARLIAMENT

Working in Parliament

- Dealing with constituency correspondence and issues
- Raising issues affecting their constituency
- Attending debates and votes on new laws
- Attending functions both relating to their party politics and their political interest



Working in their Constituency

- Many MPs leave the House on Thursdays and return to their constituencies
- They hold surgeries (drop-in meetings) where they can meet their constituents and discuss problems
- Also attend functions in the local area for schools, businesses etc.

PMQs – Prime Minister
Question time is when MPs from each party have a chance to ask the PM questions (on anything!)

Clerk of Parliaments

Most senior official in the House of Lords. They are appointed by The Crown as head of the permanent administration.

Commons Deputy Speakers

Deputies that are also elected. They sit in on any committee of the whole house and if the first cannot sit then the second or third sits instead.

Lord Speaker

Elected and are responsible for chairing the debates in the Lords chamber and offering advice on procedure.

Serjeant at Arms

Responsible for security and keeping order within the commons.

The Speaker

Elected by fellow MPs and chair the debates and decide who speaks etc.

Clerk to the House of Commons

Advisor to the House of Commons and manages contracts and leases of HOC property.

Black Rod

Responsible for security and ceremonial events e.g. calling MPs to hear the Queens speech.

Whips

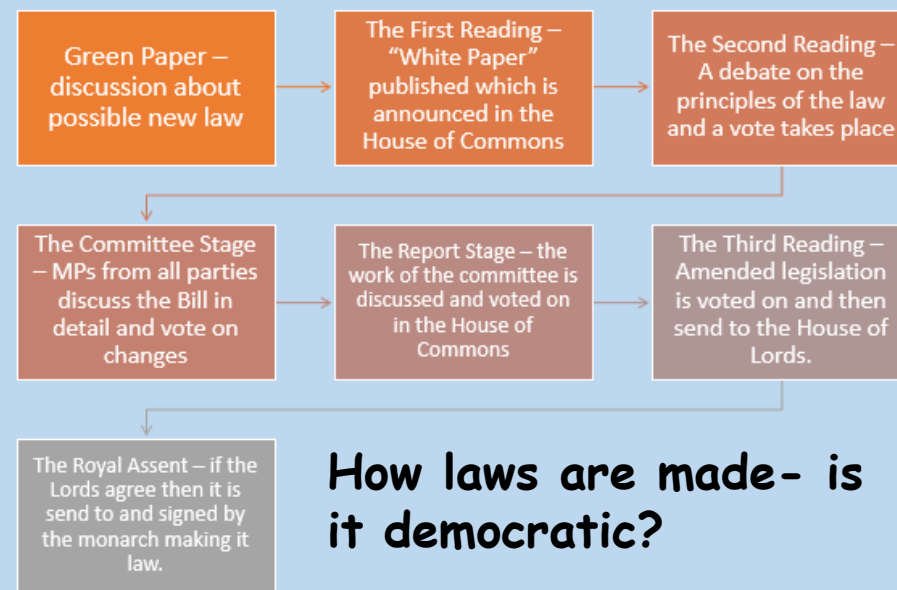
Appointed by each party they are responsible for making sure MPs turn out and vote how the party want them to vote.

Frontbenchers and Backbenchers

Where people sit and how important they are. Front are ministers or shadow ministers. Back are not ministers or are the opposition spokespersons

Sovereignty of Parliament- laws can only be made/ changed in Parliament- has this reduced?

British Constitution= uncodified (not written down- +ives? –ives?)



LEARNING FROM HOME PACK

NAME:

Teacher:

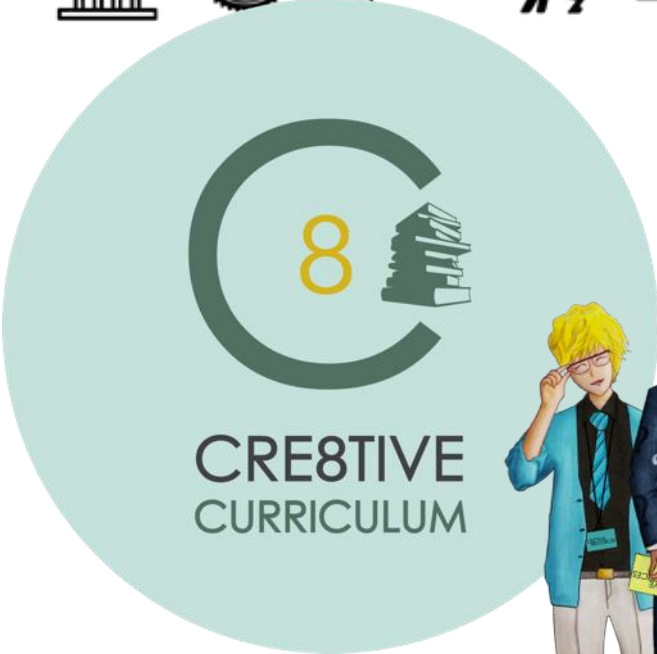
Class:

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

GCSE CITIZENSHIP



Contents:

1	R & R
2	Legal Age Limits
3	Personal Wellbeing Tips
4	Age of Criminal Responsibility
5	UK Government Departments
	Rubix Activity
6	Government Departments
7	Budget Cuts and Funding
8	Political Parties and Policies
9	Political Key terms
10	House of Commons
	House of Lords
11	British Identity
12	Multiple identities
	Debate Questions International Organisations
13	Media and Free Press

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

WORK BOOKLET

- To study the Age Related Rights And Responsibilities in England and Wales
- To understand why the voting age in Scotland was lowered to 16
- To evaluate whether the Age of Criminal Responsibility is too low in England

Identify the correct age limit for the following and justify why the government has set this age limit		
Activity	Age	Why do you think this is?
Drive a car		
Stand as a candidate in an election		
Consent to sex		
Consent to medical, dental and surgical treatment		
Adopt a child		

KEY TERMS

Match up the term to the definition

Legal Rights

What we should expect from others in certain situations

Legal Responsibility

When a law protects a human right it becomes a right protected by the law

Moral Right

A duty or obligation that is accepted, or put in to action.

The Scottish elections Bill provides a detailed, workable and practical framework to allow 17 and 17 years olds to register for and vote in Scottish elections just like in the independence Referendum in 2014. Scotland’s First Minister stated "I think it is a real missed opportunity on the part of the UK government not to enable 16 and 17-year-olds to vote in the EU referendum."

Labour's Lewis Macdonald said: "This bill is notable in delivering a significant amount of change with a minimum of fuss and a maximum of agreement. "In passing this bill we should celebrate the democratic participation of all our citizens, the 100,000 or so 16 and 17-year-olds, the million over-65s and everyone in between. "We are extending the franchise precisely because we know from experience that democracy works"

GCSE CASE STUDY

Why is the voting age different in Scotland than in the rest of the UK?

DISCUSSION POINTS

Why do you think Scotland lowered its voting age?

What does the term extending the franchise mean?

What arguments might be against the lowering of the voting age?

AGE RESTRICTIONS IN THE UK

1. You must go around the room looking for someone who Knows the correct age restriction
2. Each person you speak to can only fill in two boxes
3. Once completed use an exercise book or the internet to check your answers/ amend if necessary

Consent to sex

CRE

Rent or buy a property

CRE

Open your own bank account

CRE

Get a driving licence

CRE

Stand as a candidate in local and national elections

CRE

Be sent to a secure children's home

CRE

Get married with parental consent

CRE

Be convicted of a criminal offence

CRE

Ask to see your medical records

CRE

Be called for jury service

CRE

Have an account on social media

CRE

Get married without parental consent

CRE

Get a tattoo

CRE

Purchase a pet

CRE

They like to drink tea

CRE

Can be fined for not wearing a seat belt

CRE

Be sent to an adult prison

CRE

Adopt a child

CRE

Buy cigarettes and alcohol

CRE

Vote in elections

CRE



What is positive wellbeing?

It is a state of overall good health in both body and mind and can include:

- ✓ **Intellectual** (cognitive stimulation such as problem solving puzzles),
- ✓ **Spiritual** (understanding sense of purpose and beyond your own existence, can be through prayer or exploration of a higher power, etc)
- ✓ **Social** (building relationships and community support through friends and family and neighbours etc.)
- ✓ **Physical** (Movement, whether in sports or walking, movement that brings joy.)

11 TOP TIPS FOR POSITIVE WELLBEING WHEN YOU ARE OFF SCHOOL

Taking breaks from technology. It can create strain on the eyes, disrupt sleep, overstimulate your brain and normally technology is linked to a lack of movement.



Spend time outside in nature. Nature is healing, going to your local park or green space and taking a walk is a great way to destress. .

Spend time with people who support you. Social interaction and a strong network of support is important for mental health, sharing problems and building social skills



Eat fresh fruit and vegetables daily. Food helps to build and nourish your body, it provides energy and helps you when you're not feeling well. Aim for at least 5 portions daily.

Breathing exercise. Practice breathing slowly into your stomach, through your nose and out slowly to calm down nervousness. Left and right nostril breathing is all good for enhancing these effects.



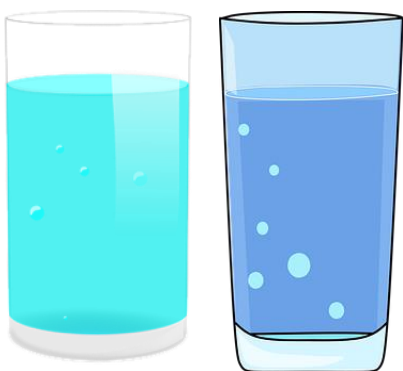
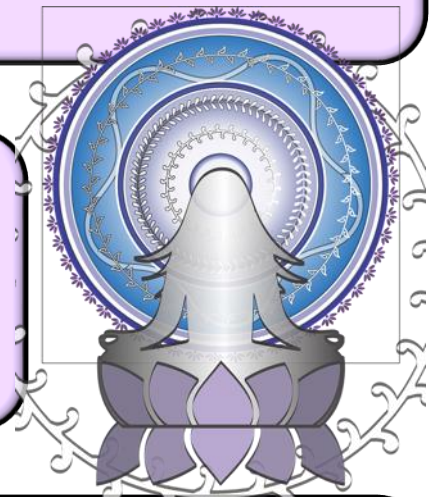
Find a creative activity. Finding a way to expressive yourself through your chosen form of art from acting, playing an instrument, art, writing short stories or poems is great for relaxing and spending time away from technology.

Limit phone time. Social Media can be a very negative environment and hyperfiltered which can distort how we see and feel about ourselves. Breaks are a good reminder that social media is a filtered highlight reel, not real life.



Talk about your problems. They can seem much worse in your head, especially if you don't talk about them and let them build up. Find someone you can trust.

Meditation. Close your eyes for a few minutes each day and just focus on breathing. You don't need to anything else but witness your thoughts and feelings.



Drink plenty of water. We are over 70% water and dehydration can cause low energy amongst other undesirable symptoms

Write your feelings on paper. Keeping a journal, can help ease a troubled mind when you're not ready to talk about what is bothering you.



Evaluate the following viewpoint: continued...

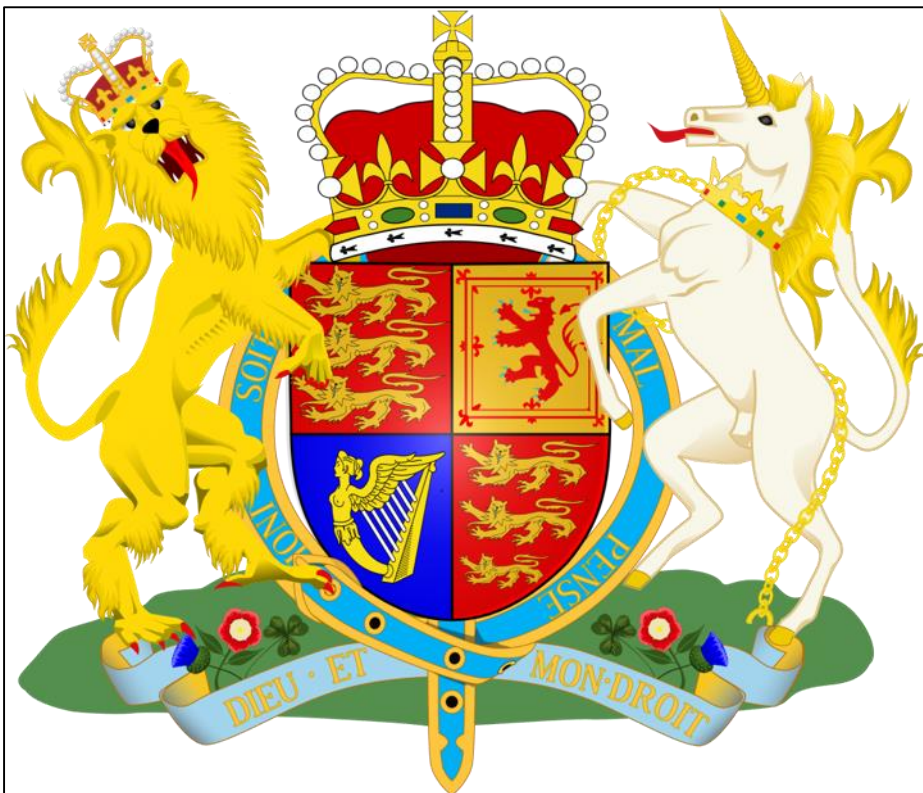
----- [/8] or [/12] or [/15

Essay Ideas: James Bulger, Lowest in the EU, Accountability, legal ages in the UK, Children, second chances, Punishment, deterrence, youth Courts, Morals, India is 7 Brazil is 18, Scotland is 12

Good Breadth and
Depth of Arguments
Sustained Throughout

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)



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

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

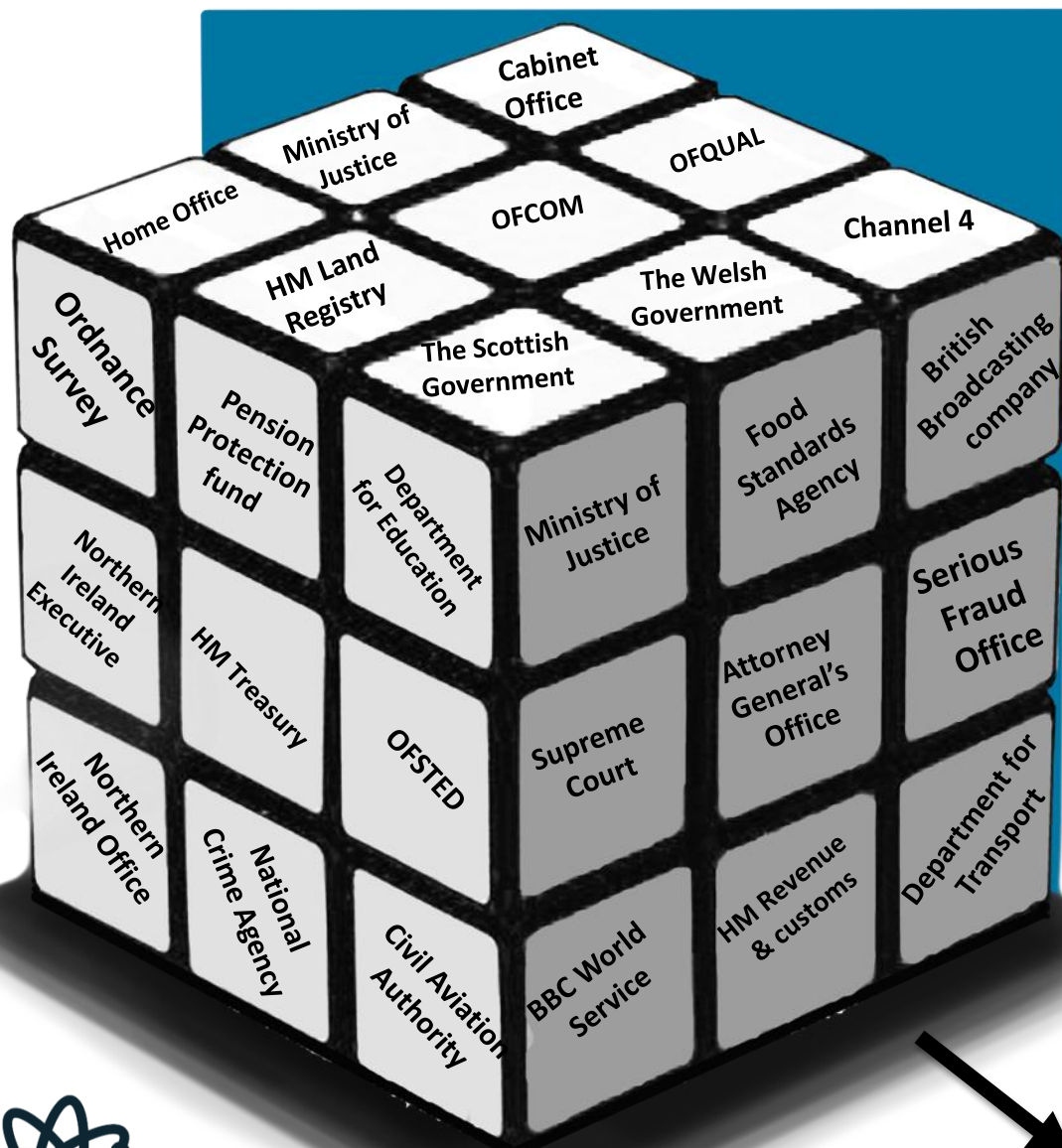
Non Ministerial Departments

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



REVISION TOPICS KEY

UK Government Departments

☐

Non – Ministerial
Departments

☐

Corporations and Devolved
Administrations

☐

Activity 1

Deciphering the cube

1. Use three colours to fill in the revision topics key
2. Colour in **the nine corresponding cube faces** that match each of the three revision topic the **same colour** as the key colour for each revision category.



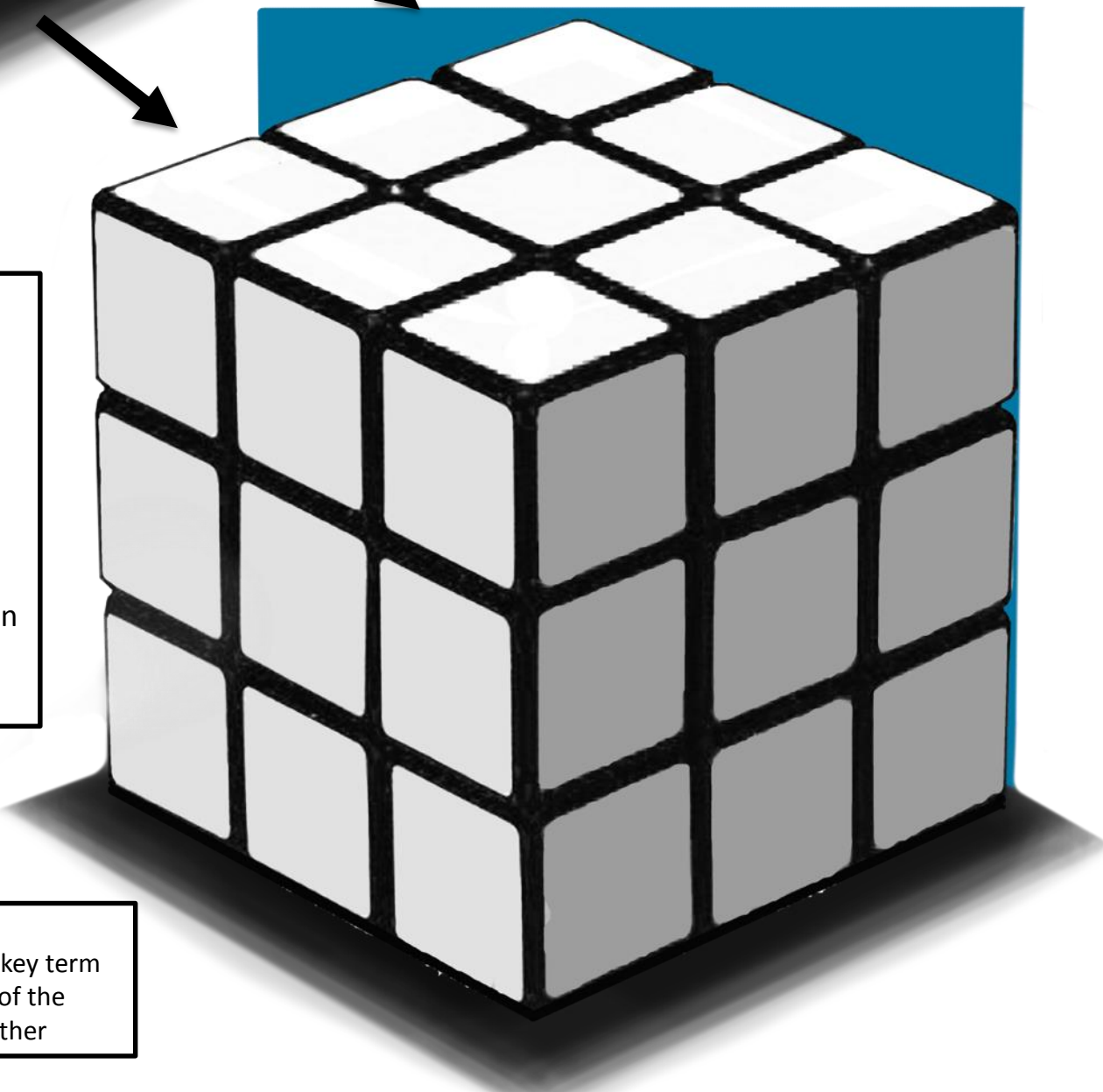
Activity 2

Reconfiguring the cube

1. Copy across the nine corresponding cube faces that match each revision topic category on to one side of the cube
2. **Colour each side** of the cube the **correct colour** according to the revision topics key – Your Rubix cube should now be solved!

Revision Ideas

1. **Explain** the key term to your partner
2. Think of an **exam question** that links to the key term
3. **Link** a public body or agency from one side of the cube to a government department on the other



DEPARTMENT FOR
HEALTH



Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

DEPARTMENT OF
WORK AND PENSIONS



Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION



Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE



Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

HOME OFFICE



Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE



Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here

Stick or write the spending here



ROYAL NAVY

PENSION SCHEME
REGULATIONS

HOSPITAL SERVICES

FURTHER EDUCATION

COUNTER TERRORISM

UNIVERSAL CREDIT



IMMIGRATION VISAS

CHILD BENEFITS

UK BORDER FORCE

ROYAL AIR FORCE

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES



SECONDARY SCHOOLS

PROBATION SERVICE

ARMED FORCES

PRISON OFFICERS

MEDICINES

COURTS




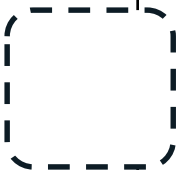
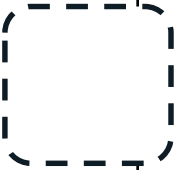

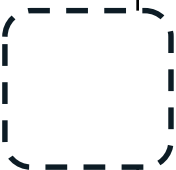

Evaluate the following viewpoint: continued...

----- [/8] or [/12] or [/15]

Essay Ideas: Only non-essential services cut, budgets must be balanced, Austerity needed, Residents understand it, Prevent wastage of money, other ways to save, Efficiency savings, May lead to a rise in Homelessness, Crime, Impact vulnerable people

Good Breadth and
Depth of Arguments
Sustained Throughout

THE MAKE UP OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Name of Political Party & Logo	How many MP's do they currently have? What % share of the vote did they have in 2017?	Leaders of Party & main supporters	Main policies	Newspapers that support them.
CONSERVATIVE PARTY 				
LABOUR PARTY 				
SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY 				
LIBERAL DEMOCRAT PARTY 				
DEMOCRATIC UNIONIST PARTY 				
SINN FEIN 				
PLAID CYMRU 				
GREEN PARTY 				

EXTENSION
ACTIVITY

TASKS:

Why is it hard to get elected to parliament if you do not have the backing of a political party?

Stages of debate and discussions of a Bill

Key term

The party with the most seats. A party would usually require more than 325 seats to form a government.

Key term

Small group of Ministers chosen by the Prime Minister to meet regularly

Key term

Helps the government of the day develop and implement its policies. They act with Integrity, honesty, objectivity and impartiality

Key term

Also known as the Government, it is chosen by the PM to plan laws, make important decisions and lead the country

Key term

When you have to signal which side to support. Can be done by ballot, show of hands or even physical movement

Key term

Chosen by the PM and each one has a specific responsibility for an area of government business. E.G Health, Defence

Key term

An elected Member of Parliament is said to have one.

Key term

Answering an opponents argument's, explaining why you believe them to be incorrect

Key term

Manipulating the boundaries of an electoral constituency to favour one particular party

Key term

Having the power to make new laws. In the UK this is the House of Commons and the House of Lords

Key term

Small group who call expert witnesses , make recommendations and discuss and debate issues

Key term

An area of the country than an MP represents. There are 650 of these in the UK

Key term

When the Monarch signs off on the Bill on behalf of the whole country and it become a law

Key term

Judges that are within the legal system. E.G Recorders and Supreme Court Justices

Key term

Cabinet

Judiciary

Civil Service

Rebuttal

Legislative

Majority

Vote

Gerrymandering

Executive

Royal Assent

Constituency

Readings

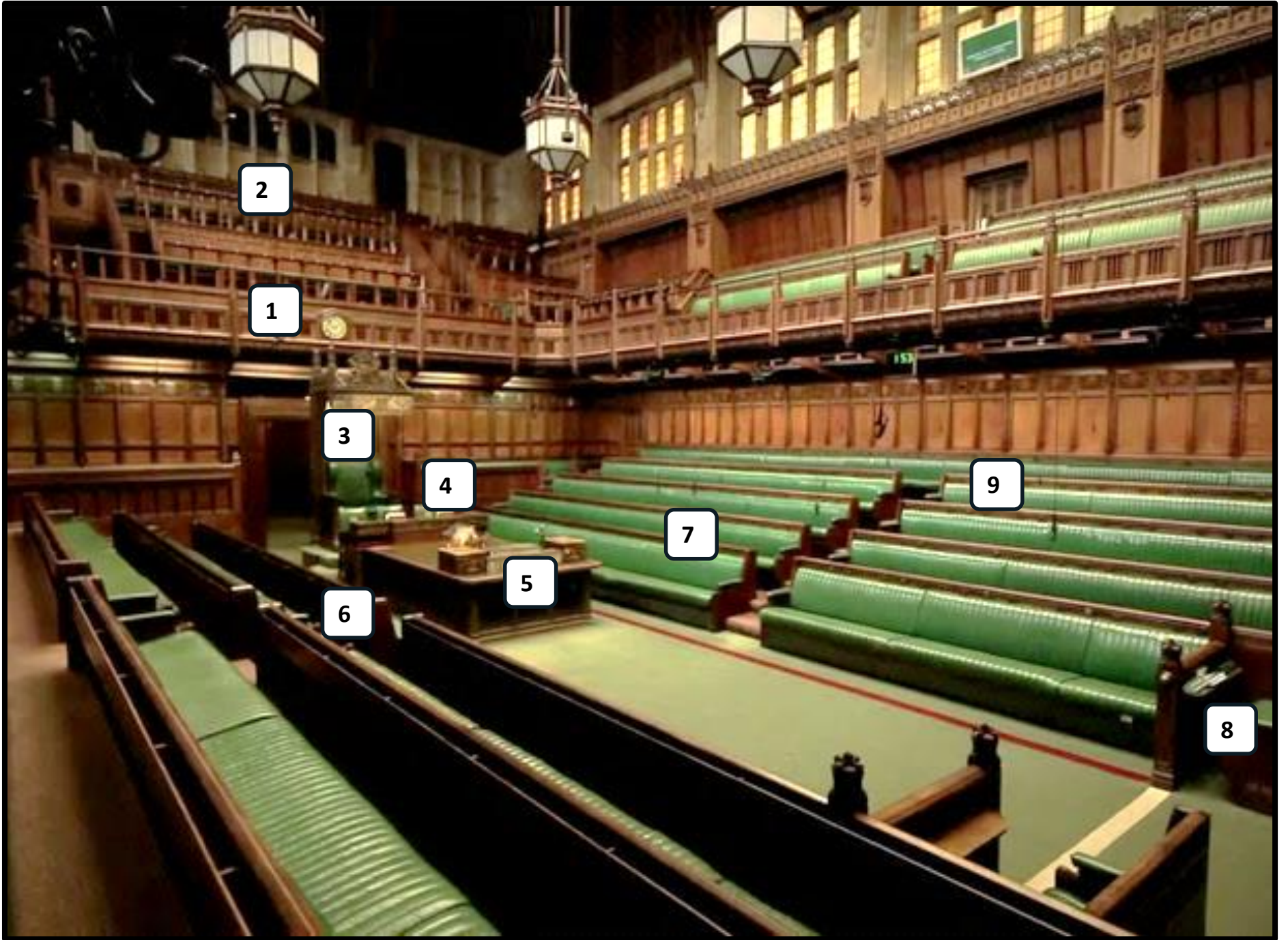
Select Committees

Ministers

Seat

Task: Match up the different roles in parliament with the correct description of the duties involved

Extension: Identify which roles are undertaken in the Commons and which are undertaken in the Lords. Which roles are elected?



1 =

4 =

7 =

2 =

5 =

8 =

3 =

6 =

9 =

Press gallery

Opposition

Back benchers

Despatch boxes

Public gallery

Serjeant at Arms' seat

Government

Clerks' table

Speaker's chair



1 =

4 =

7 =

2 =

5 =

8 =

3 =

6 =

9 =

Cameras for filming

Opposition

Throne

Lord Speaker's seat

Public gallery

Cross benches

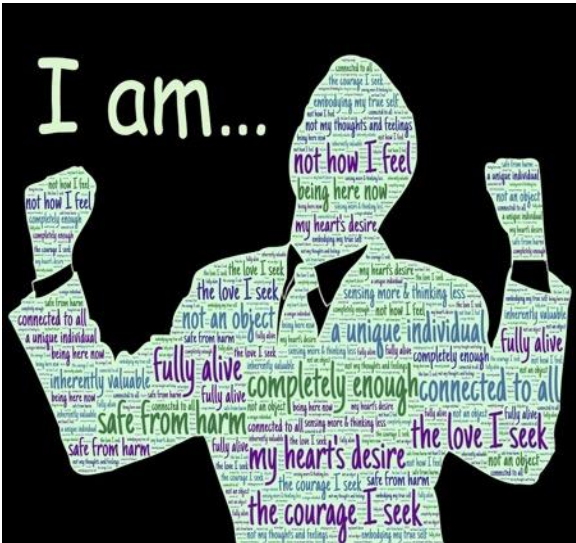
Government

Clerks' table

Despatch boxes

Our Sense of Identity

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 19th 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.

What categories make up our culture?

- ☐ 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

GCSE CASE STUDY

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.

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.



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

WORK BOOKLET

- To study the important factors that affect identity
- To understand the religious and cultural make up of the UK
- To evaluate why British people often have a complex sense of identity

Evaluate the impact that each part of your identity has on the way you feel, act and behave 10 (very high impact) 0 (no impact at all)		
Sense of Identity	Impact 1-10	Explanation
Religion		
Gender		
School		
Cultural or ethnic group		
Friends and family		

KEY TERMS

Identity

Identity card

Multiple Identity

Match up the term to the definition

Something that can establish someones identity particularly in relation to dealing with the authorities

When a person feels they have more than one identity

Who or what someone or something is or made up of

GCSE CASE STUDY

The son of a Pakistani bus driver become Home secretary

Sajid Javid MP for Bromsgrove is a British Muslim Conservative Party MP who formally worked as a managing director of a huge bank. He has recently become the first BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) minister in high office for 140 years. He is the first ever Home Secretary from a BME background and takes over from Amber Rudd who had to resign over the recent Windrush controversy and for her role in misleading MP's over targets for removing illegal immigrants from the UK.

How does the appointment of Sajid Javid change British politics?

Why is this appointment good for the BME communities in the UK?

What is the Windrush Scandal?

Does everyone in the UK now have equal opportunities?

Your personal opinion :

Equal Opportunities

People from Black and Minority Ethnic Groups

	CON	LAB	LD	SNP	Other	Total
1987	0	4	0	0	0	4
1992	1	5	0	0	0	6
1997	0	9	0	0	0	9
2001	0	12	0	0	0	12
2005	2	13	0	0	0	15
2010	11	16	0	0	0	27
2015	17	23	0	1	0	41
2017	19	32	1	0	0	52

What trends can you identify from the case study?

DISCUSSION POINTS

Do you think politicians are doing enough to support BME communities?

“Faith schools should be banned in the United Kingdom”**Argument For****Arguments Against**

Your personal opinion :

“People in Britain no longer have a sense of Identity”**Argument For****Arguments Against**

Your personal opinion :

“Citizenship should become a compulsory GCSE for all student”**Argument For****Arguments Against**

Your personal opinion :

IDENTIFY ALL 32 PARTICIPATING
COUNTRIES IN THE 2018 FIFA
WORLD CUP

EXTENSION: Which of these also belong in the EU /
which belong in the UN Security Council / Which
are part of NATO

ACTIVITIES

Country / International
Organisations

- 1.
- 2.
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- 32.



NEW KEY TERM

The Media and Society

FREE PRESS

The idea that the media is free from political interference and should be free to print the stories they wish without fear of reprisals

**Synonym:**

Unrestricted news

In a sentence:

A democratic country with a **free press** has laws which protect individuals from newspapers printing false stories, but restrictions on the press will be limited.

Exam technique:

Does Russia and China have free press?
What are the advantages of free press?
What are the disadvantages of free press?

NEW KEY TERM

The Media and Society

INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM

Investigative journalism is a form of journalism in which reporters deeply investigate a single topic of interest, such as serious crimes, political corruption, or corporate wrongdoing.

**Synonym:**

Journalist

In a sentence:

An **investigative journalist** may spend months or years researching and preparing a report.

Exam technique:

What was the phone hacking scandal about?
How does investigative journalism hold powerful people to account?
What issues have reporters been looking at recently in detail?

NEW KEY TERM

The Media and Society

MEDIA BIAS

The perceived prejudice for or against one person or group in a way considered to be unfair. E.G journalists or news producers selecting certain stories to cover.

**Synonym:**

Propaganda / Prejudice

In a sentence:

The **media** were accused of being **bias** against Donald Trump in the recent American presidential election.

Exam technique:

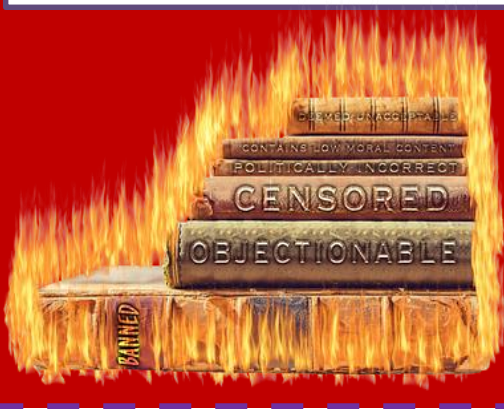
Why is important for the BBC to remain unbiased?
What is the problem with biased media?
How can the media influence elections?

NEW KEY TERM

Human Rights

NON-ABSOLUTE RIGHTS

These rights and freedoms can be interfered with by police and Governments in certain situations and when it is needed.

**Synonym:**

Unqualified Rights

In a sentence:

Free Speech is a **non-absolute right** because it may be taken away if you use it to incite racial hatred or terrorism

Exam technique:

Which Human Rights do you think are non-absolute rights?
Do you agree with non-absolute rights?
Does the UK government do enough to protect children's rights?

LEVEL 1

- Start** at the top of the tree
- Pick a question** and **colour it in**.
- Answer the question** in the triangle **then pick the fruit** and **add to trolley**
- Continue taking **one path down** the tree answering questions and picking as much fruit as you can.
- You must try to **reach Peace or Conflict**

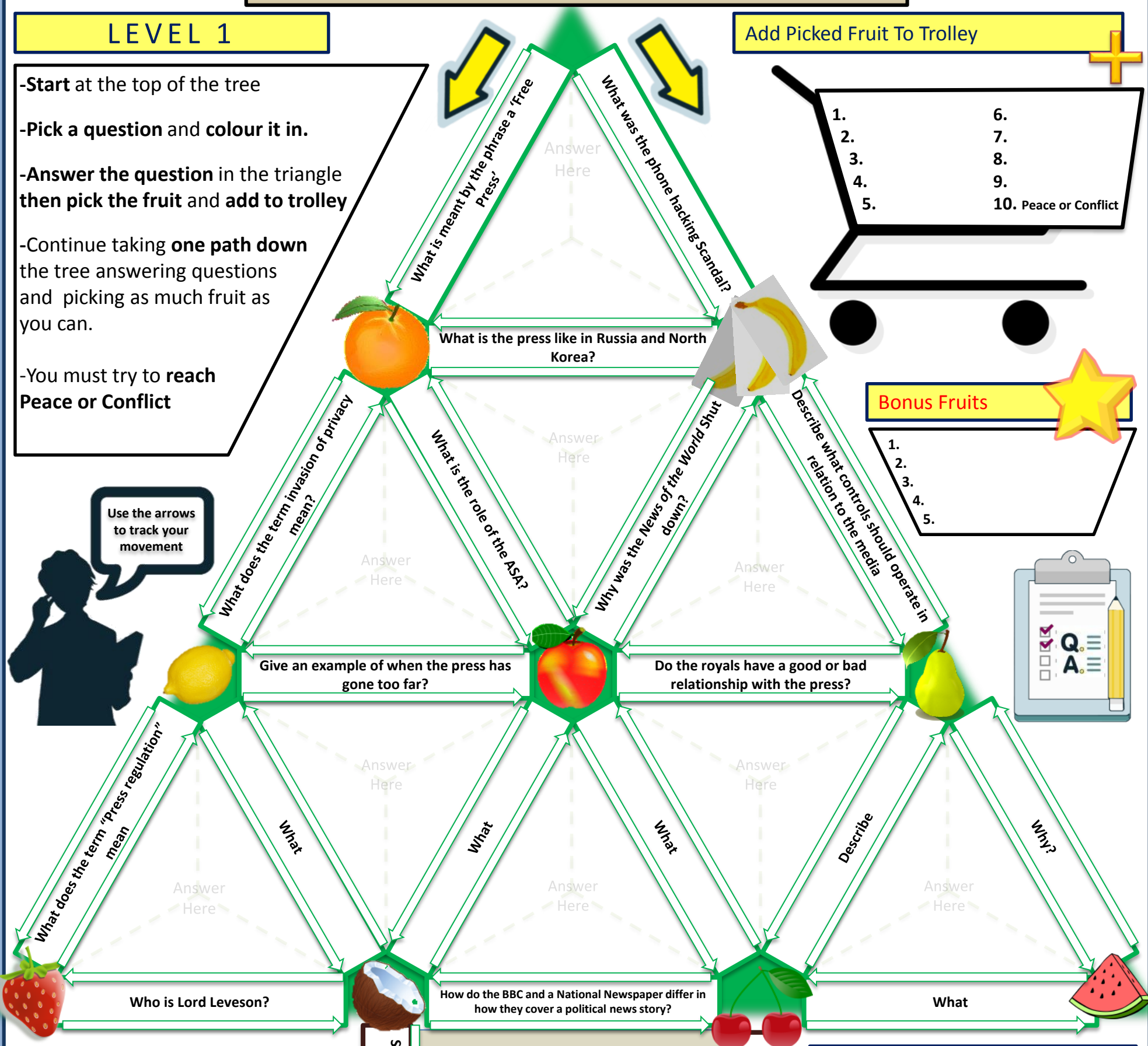
**Use the arrows
to track your
movement**

Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
10. Peace or Conflict

Bonus Fruits

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



LEVEL 2

Come up with **three bonus questions** of increasing difficulty that **link to this topic** and identify which three additional fruit can be won!

Answer another students
bonus Questions to **win more
fruit!**

Should Germany be blamed fully for causing World War One?

Should Germany be blamed fully for causing World War One?

LEVEL 2

Q1.

Reward Fruit-

Q2

Reward Fruit-

Q3.

Reward Fruit -

LEVEL UP

WORK BOOKLET

- To study the different forms of media
- To understand how the media holds powerful people to account
- To evaluate the role of the media in a democratic society

Complete the table about the five major forms of media

Form of Media	Example from within it	How well does it hold powerful people to account?
Radio		
Newspapers and Magazines		
Television		
The internet (New Media)		

KEY TERMS

Disinformation

Information, especially of a bias nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view

Propaganda

False information that is spread, regardless of whether there is intent to mislead

Misinformation

Deliberately misleading or
biased information;
manipulated narrative or
facts

Match up the term to the definition

Freedom of Information Act

Created a public “right of access” to information that is held by public authorities. Around 120,000 requests are made each year under the Act, with private citizens making 60% of them, businesses 20% and journalists 10%. Examples of facts that have been brought to light by the Act include a bailout of troubled academy schools, details of MPs’ expenses claims, possible crimes committed by foreign diplomats, the criminal records of policy officers, and implants made available to girls as young as 13 to try to cut teenage pregnancies.

GCSE CASE STUDY

How has the Freedom of Information Act strengthened UK Citizens Rights?

[illegible]

DISCUSSION POINTS

Do you think the Freedom of Information Act goes too far?

What problems might this act cause?

Why do you think this act was introduced?

NEW KEY TERM

The Media and Society

FREE PRESS

The idea that the media is free from political interference and should be free to print the stories they wish without fear of reprisals

**Synonym:**

non-restricted

In a sentence:

A democratic country with a **free press** has laws which protect individuals from newspapers printing false stories, but restrictions on the press will be limited.

Exam technique:

Does Russia and China have a free press?
What are the advantages of a free press?
What are the disadvantages of a free press?

NEW KEY TERM

The Media and Society

INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM

Investigative journalism is a form of journalism in which reporters deeply investigate a single topic of interest, such as serious crimes, political corruption, or corporate wrongdoing.

**Synonym:**

Journalist

In a sentence:

An **investigative journalist** may spend months or years researching and preparing a report.

Exam technique:

What was the phone hacking scandal about?
How does investigative journalism hold powerful people to account?
What issues have reporters been looking at recently in great detail?

NEW KEY TERM

The Media and Society

PROPAGANDA

Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

**Synonym:**

Bias Information promotion

In a sentence:

Russia has been accused of encouraging pro-government **propaganda** by involving itself in state television channels.

Exam technique:

How did Hitler use Propaganda during WW2?
How could governments use propaganda to control their citizens?
How can you spot propaganda?

NEW KEY TERM

Politics and Participation

SCRUTINY

Examining something in detail (e.g. Looking closely at what Governments are doing and asking questions of ministers.)

**Synonym:**

Examining / Questioning

In a sentence:

New bills (ideas for laws) will face tough **scrutiny** in The Houses of Parliament, the media and in select committees.

Exam technique:

Why is it important to scrutinise the work of Government?
How can parliament hold Government to account?
How can the media hold parliament to account?

Evaluate the following viewpoint: continued...

----- [/8] or [/12] or [/15]

Essay Ideas: BBC, Question time and newspapers. investigations, highlighting corruption, MPS expenses scandal, The Justice system, Police, Judiciary (Inquiries), Pressure Groups, Electorate, Opposition parties, trade unions, Select committees, Public inquiries, Daily Mail – Campaigning for Stephen Lawrence

Good Breadth and
Depth of Arguments
Sustained Throughout

Design Palace of Westminster

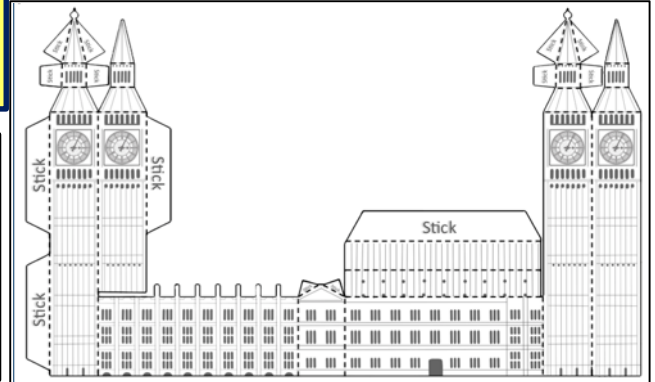
Design Ideas

Sketch out your ideas

1. Create several ideas
2. Make sure it follows the values of the lesson
3. Use colours, words and symbols to express those values

Starting Points

BRITISH VALUES
DEMOCRACY & FREEDOM
EQUALITY
MULTICULTURAL BRITAIN
PEACE & UNITY

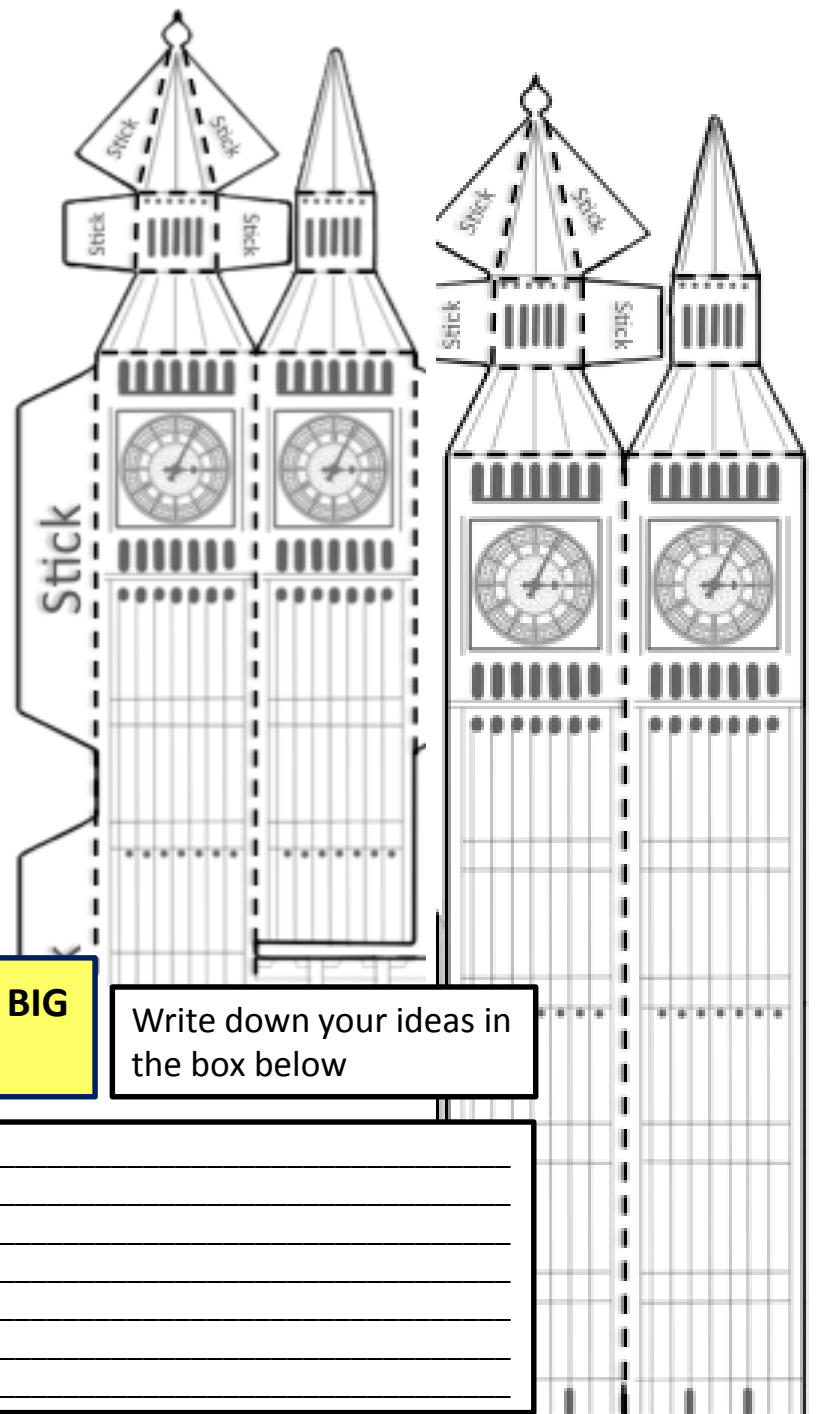
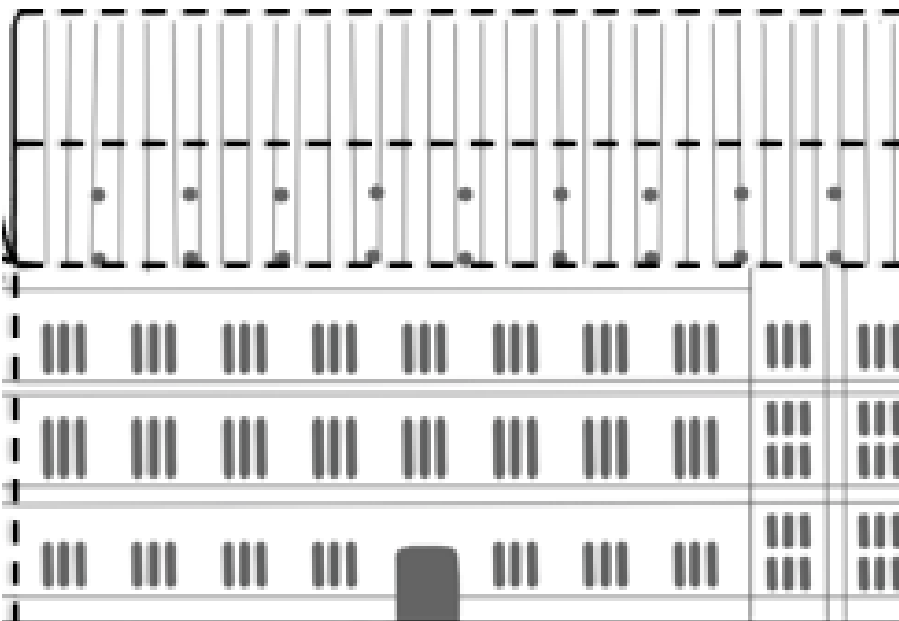


DESIGN WATERFRONT SIDE

Write down your ideas in the box below

DESIGN THE ROOF AND INSIDE

Write down your ideas in the box below



DESIGN BIG BEN

Write down your ideas in the box below

Time Line

2018

Stick or copy
here

DATE

Stick or copy
here

DATE

Stick or copy
here

DATE

Stick or copy
here

DATE

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DATE

Stick or copy
here

DATE

1200

Place the boxes below onto
the time line in the order you
think is correct. Once checked
stick them on



The Bill of Rights sets
the terms for
elections, free speech
and the rights of the
people

Magna Carta is
signed by King
John. This ensures
no one is above
the law

Representation Act
lowers the voting
age from 21 to 18
for both men and
women

Equal Franchise Act
passed by
Parliament,
granting equal
voting rights to
men and women

Representation of
the People Act is
passed and it
allows some
women over 30
the right to vote

Voting in secret is
introduced

Scotland allows
sixteen year olds
the right to vote in
the independence
referendum

Women are
allowed to become
members members
of the House of
Lords

1215

1918

1689

1928

1969

2016

1872

1958

EXTENSION
ACTIVITY

TASK:

Why did Scotland lower the voting age from 18 to 16? Should the rest of the UK follow this example?

Explain how you think Parliament might change in the future. What changes do you think the public want to see?

LEVEL 1

- Start at the top of the tree
- Pick a question and colour it in.
- Answer the question in the triangle then pick the fruit and add to trolley
- Continue taking **one path down** the tree answering questions and picking as much fruit as you can.
- You must try to reach the avocado!

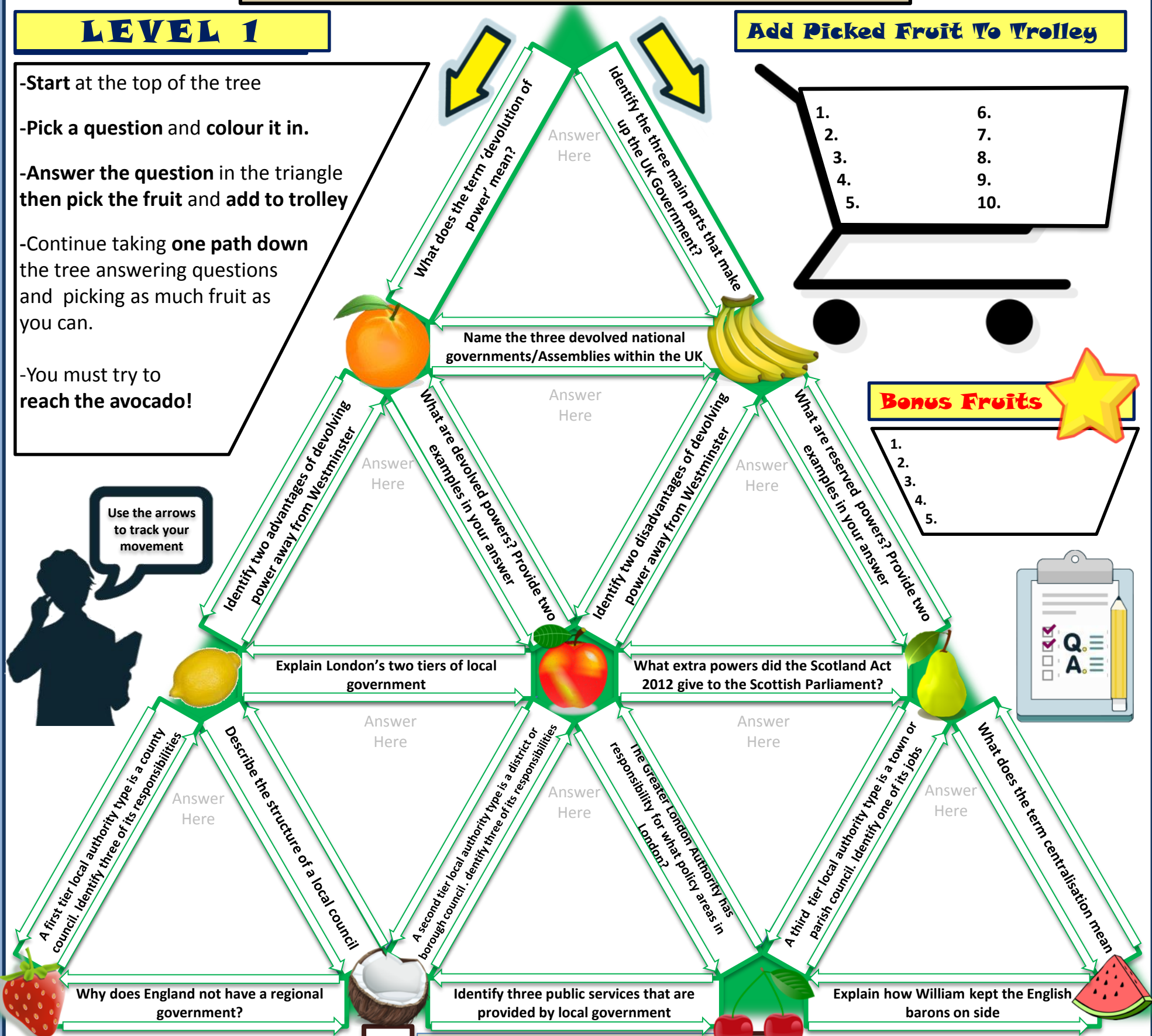
Use the arrows to track your movement

Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Bonus Fruits

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



LEVEL 2

Come up with **three bonus questions** of increasing difficulty that **link to this topic** and identify which three additional fruit can be won!

Answer another students bonus Questions to **win more fruit!**

Should Westminster devolve more powers away from it? Fully justify your answer



LEVEL
UP

Should Westminster devolve more powers away from it? Fully justify your answer

LEVEL 2

Q1.

Reward Fruit-

Q2

Reward Fruit-

Q3.

Reward Fruit -

Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Bonus Fruits

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Use the arrows
to track your
movement**

Explain the role of UNICEF

Why are human rights described as universal?

Answer
Here

Answer
Here

How has the UK government ensured UK citizens have their Human Rights protected?

Which two human rights are often abused across the world?

What does Amnesty International campaign for?

How many Human Rights are there?

Why do some politicians in the UK want to repeal the Human Rights Act with a British Bill of Rights?

**Who protects human rights the most?
Politicians, judges or ordinary citizens?**

What is the difference between absolute and non-absolute rights?

Explain the role and purpose of the European Court on Human Rights ECtHR

Why is Free Speech and the right to protest important?

LEVEL 2

Q1.

Reward Fruit-

Q2

Reward Fruit-

Q3.

Reward Fruit -

Answer another students
bonus Questions to **win more
fruit!**

Should the UK government do more to protect the human rights of citizens from other countries?

Should the Human rights of criminals be protected even though they have broken the law?

LEVEL UP

LEVEL 1

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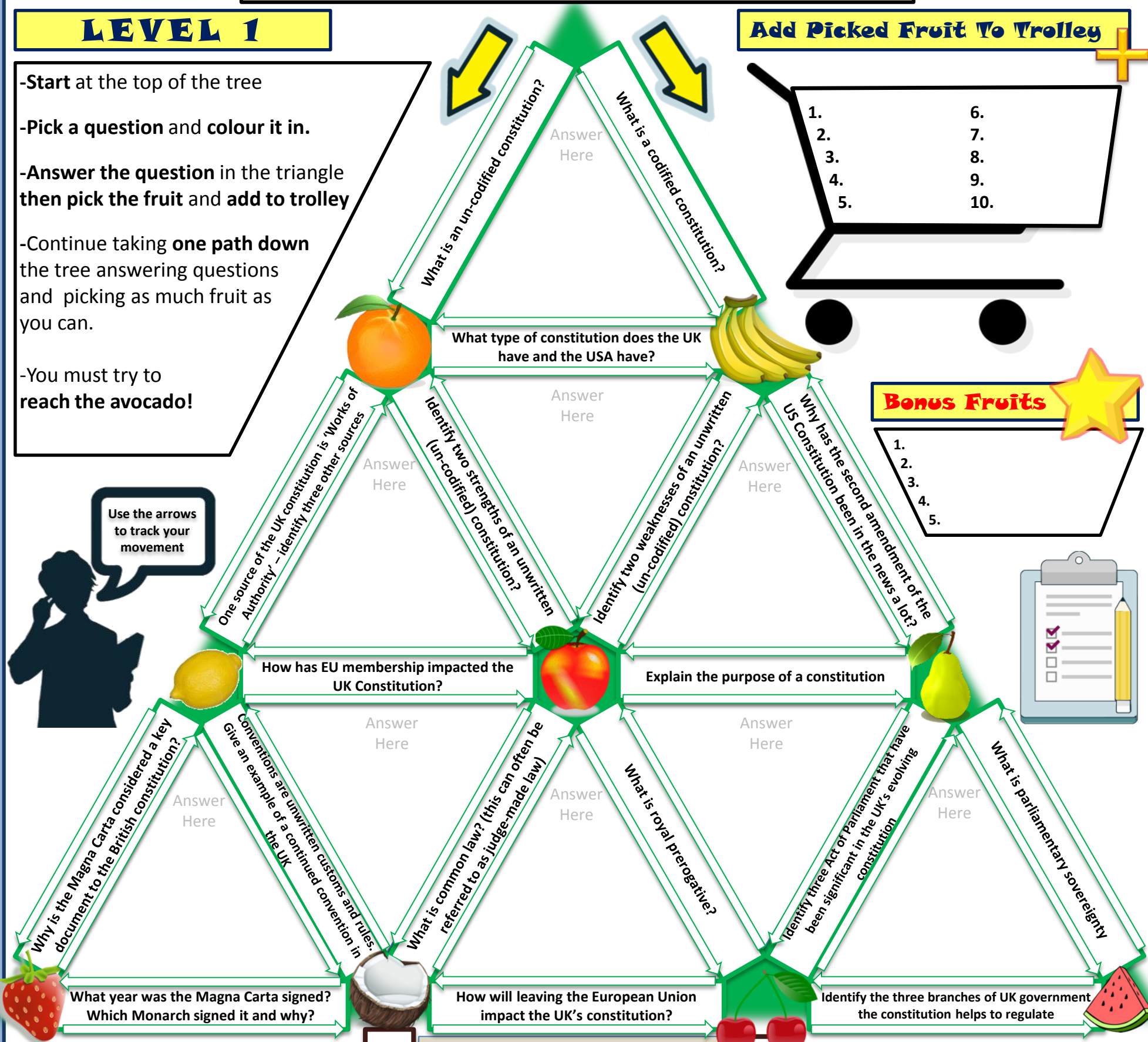
Use the arrows to track your movement

Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

- 1.
- 2.
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- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Bonus Fruits

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



LEVEL 2

Come up with **three bonus questions** of increasing difficulty that **link to this topic** and identify which three additional fruit can be won!

Answer another students bonus Questions to **win more fruit!**

Explain what type of constitution would be best for the citizens of the UK



LEVEL UP

Explain what type of constitution would be best for the citizens of the UK

LEVEL 2

Q1.
Reward Fruit- _____

Q2
Reward Fruit- _____

Q3.
Reward Fruit - _____

LEVEL 1

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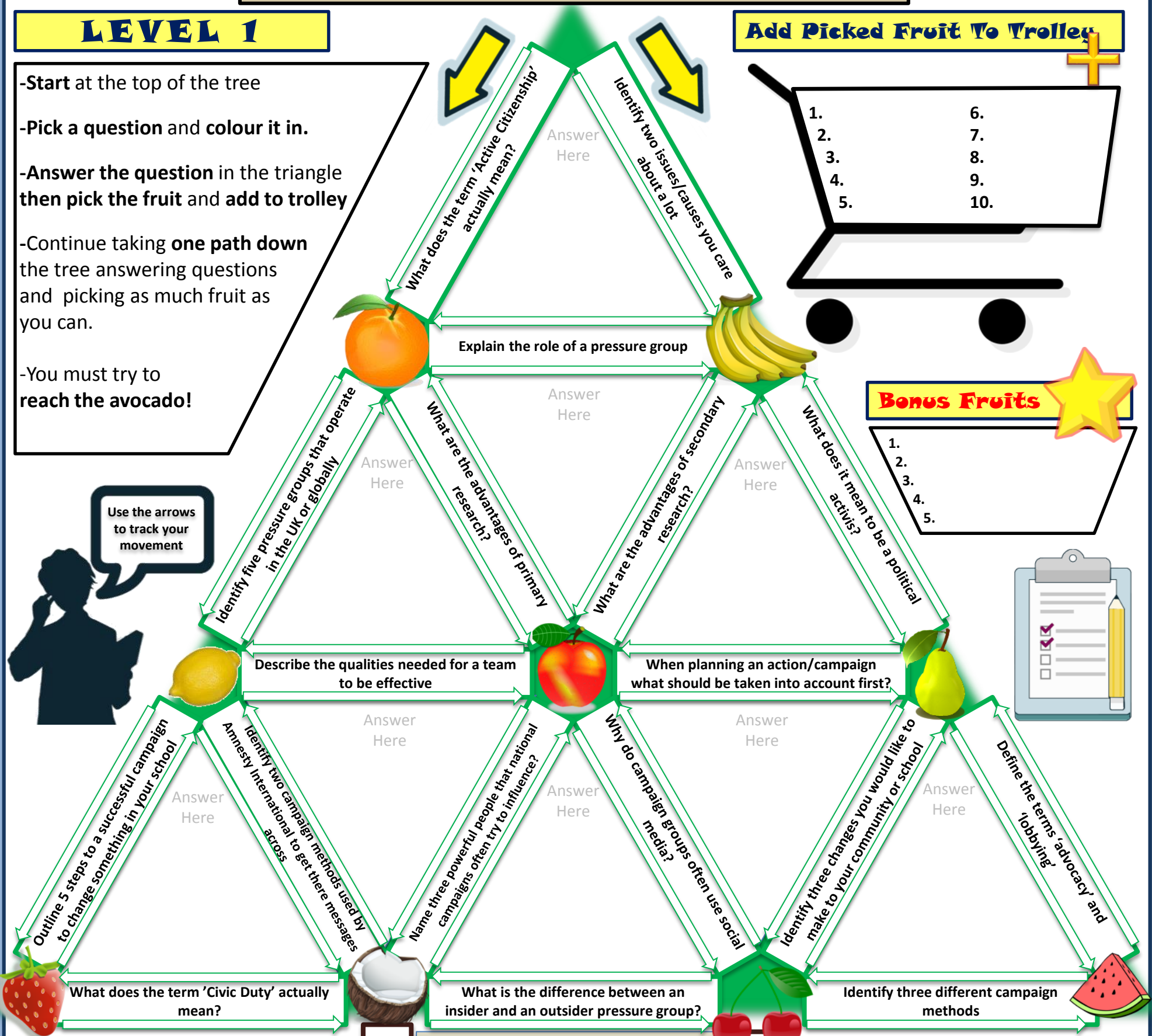
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Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Bonus Fruits

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



LEVEL 2

Come up with **three bonus questions** of increasing difficulty that **link to this topic** and identify which three additional fruit can be won!

Answer another students bonus Questions to **win more fruit!**

How can one person really make a difference to the world? Explain in PEE format your answer



LEVEL
UP

How can one person really make a difference to the world? Explain in PEE format your answer

LEVEL 2

Q1.

Reward Fruit-

Q2

Reward Fruit-

Q3.

Reward Fruit -

LEVEL 1

- Start at the top of the tree
- Pick a question and colour it in.
- Answer the question in the triangle then pick the fruit and add to trolley
- Continue taking one path down the tree answering questions and picking as much fruit as you can.
- You must try to reach the UN!

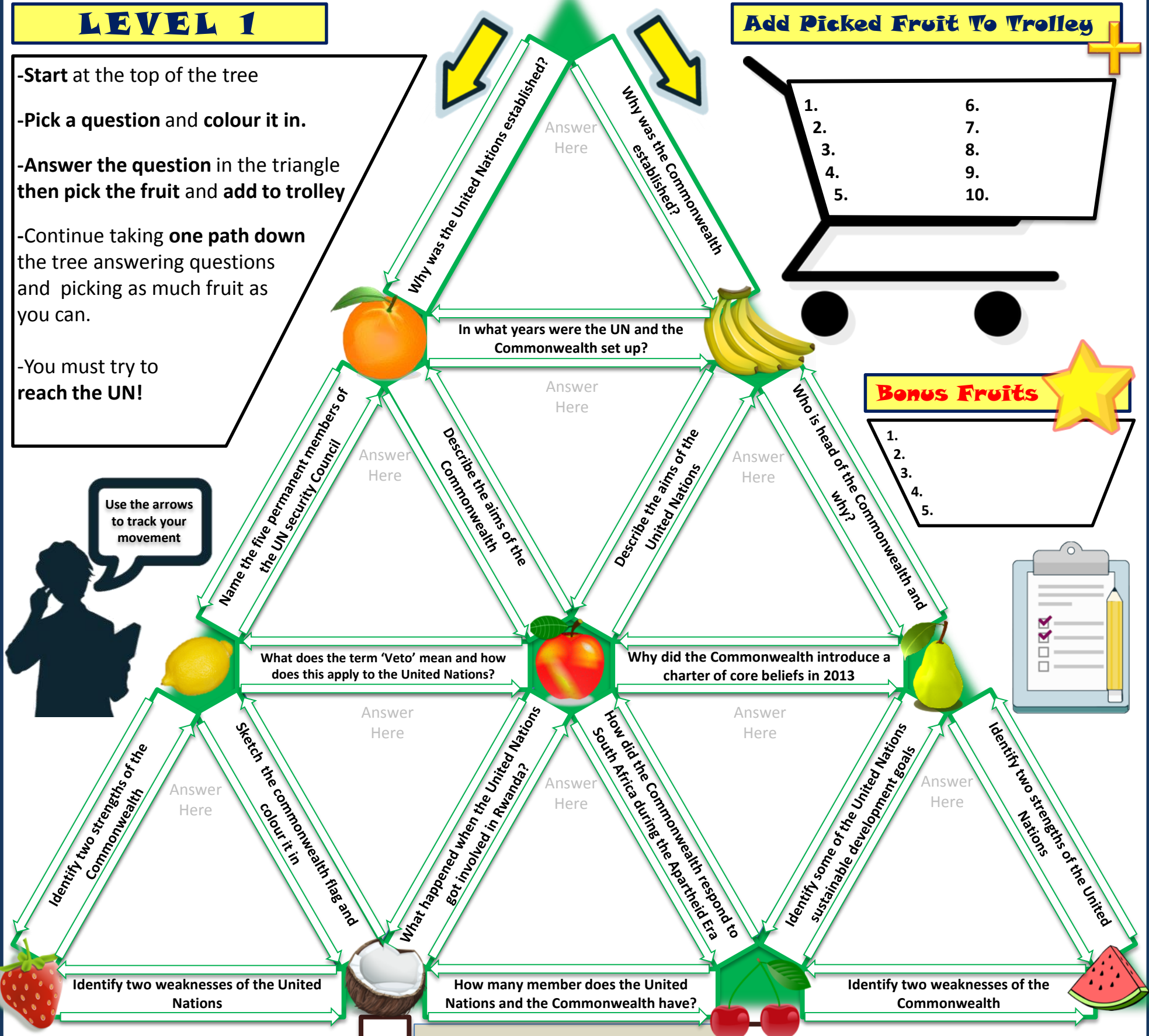
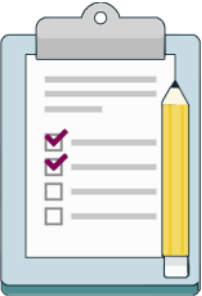
Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Bonus Fruits

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Use the arrows to track your movement



LEVEL 2

Come up with **three bonus questions** of increasing difficulty that **link to this topic** and identify which three additional fruit can be won!

Answer another students bonus Questions to **win more fruit!**

The Commonwealth is a much more effective organisation than the United Nations. Do you agree?



LEVEL UP

The Commonwealth is a much more effective organisation than the United Nations. Do you agree?

LEVEL 2

Q1.
Reward Fruit- _____

Q2
Reward Fruit- _____

Q3.
Reward Fruit - _____

LEVEL 1

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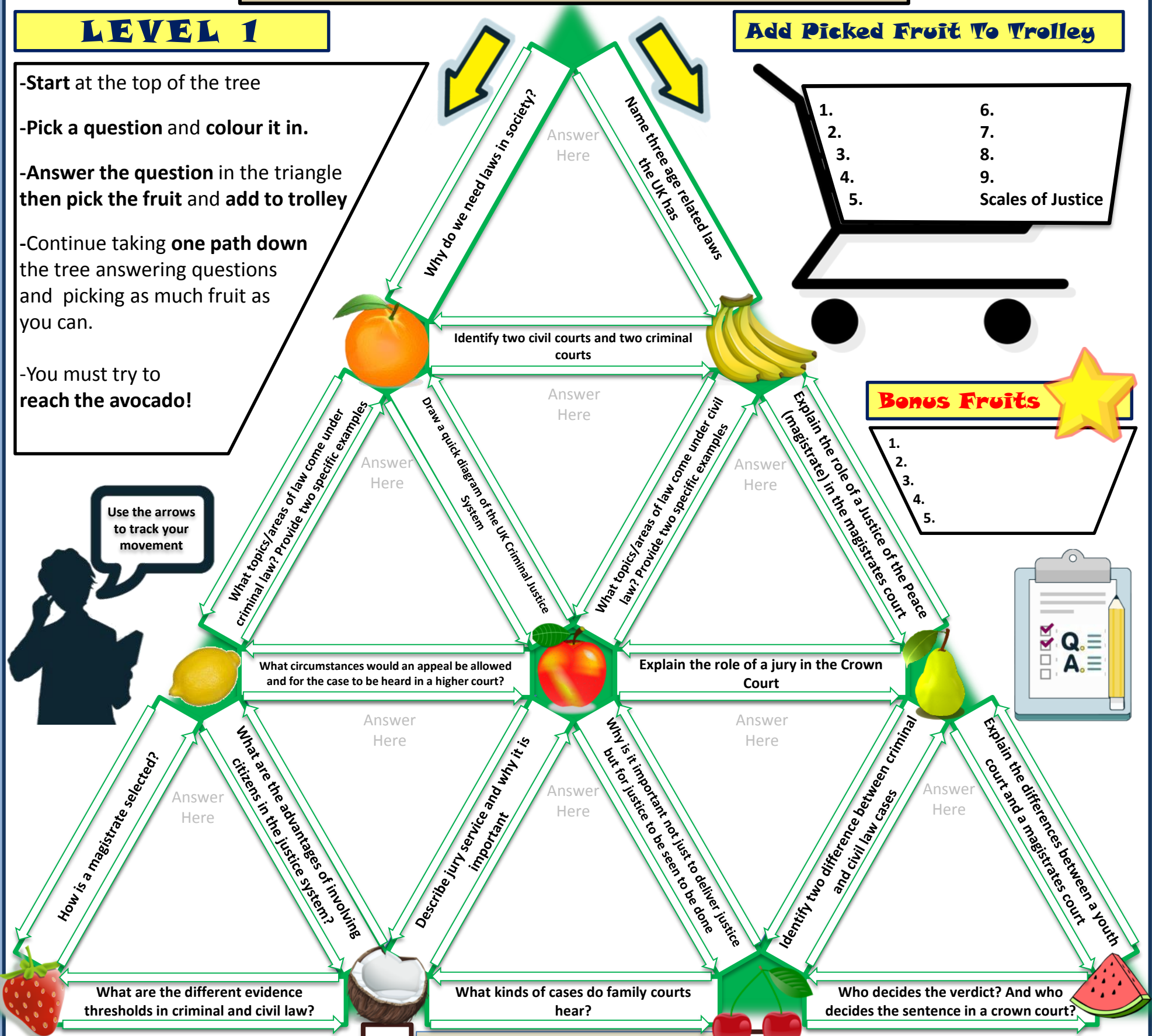
Use the arrows to track your movement

Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
 - 7.
 - 8.
 - 9.
- Scales of Justice

Bonus Fruits

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



LEVEL 2

Come up with **three bonus questions** of increasing difficulty that **link to this topic** and identify which three additional fruit can be won!

Answer another students bonus Questions to **win more fruit!**

For Civil disputes going to court is a waste of time and money. Do you agree? Consider both points of view



LEVEL
UP

For Civil disputes going to court is a waste of time and money. Do you agree? Consider both points of view

LEVEL 2

Q1.

Reward Fruit-

Q2

Reward Fruit-

Q3.

Reward Fruit -

Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Bonus Fruits

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Use the arrows
to track your
movement**

Why were referendums held in the late 1990s?

Answer
Here

Why was the Northern Ireland Assembly suspended for five years between 2002 -20

Answer
Here

Where is the Scottish Parliament Located?

Answer
Here

Bon

1. 2. 3. 4.

What are reserved powers? Provide three examples in your answer

Which nation within the UK has the most devolved powers? Why is this?

Answer
Here

Why did Scotland hold an independence referendum in 2014?

Answer
Here

What does the hash tag #indref2 actually mean?

Answer
Here

Describe the tiers of local government in the UK

Why is it highly unlikely immigration, foreign policy and defence powers would ever be devolved?

Answer
Here

Explain the result of the Scottish Independence referendum in 2014

What are by-laws and who do they impact?

Answer
Here

Describe how power has been devolved away from Westminster in recent years.

Should England have a national Assembly or Parliament? Why?

Who runs your local authority?

Who is the mayor of London and which political party is he a member of?

LEVEL 2

Is devolution of power from Westminster to English regions a good idea? Fully justify your answer

Is devolution of power from Westminster to English regions a good idea? Fully justify your answer

Q1.

Reward Fruit-

Q2

Reward Fruit-

Q3.

Reward Fruit -

LEVEL UP

Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Bonus Fruits

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Answer
Here

What form of government does Korea have?

does North

Why is it important for ordinary citizens to be allowed to participate in free and fair elections?

Answer
Here

Why does China ban many social media platforms and censors the internet?

Answer
Here

What role does the Politburo perform in the Chinese government?

Answer
Here

Name five democratic countries

A monarchy is a form of government.
Identify three other forms of government.

are the common features of a democratic country?

Answer
Here

Why has China been accused of not respecting its citizens human rights?

**Explain the Communist Party principle
' democratic centralism'**

Why would people say that political participation in the UK is very high in comparison with other countries?

LEVEL UP

Why would people say that political participation in the UK is very high in comparison with other countries?

Reward Fruit -

LEVEL 1

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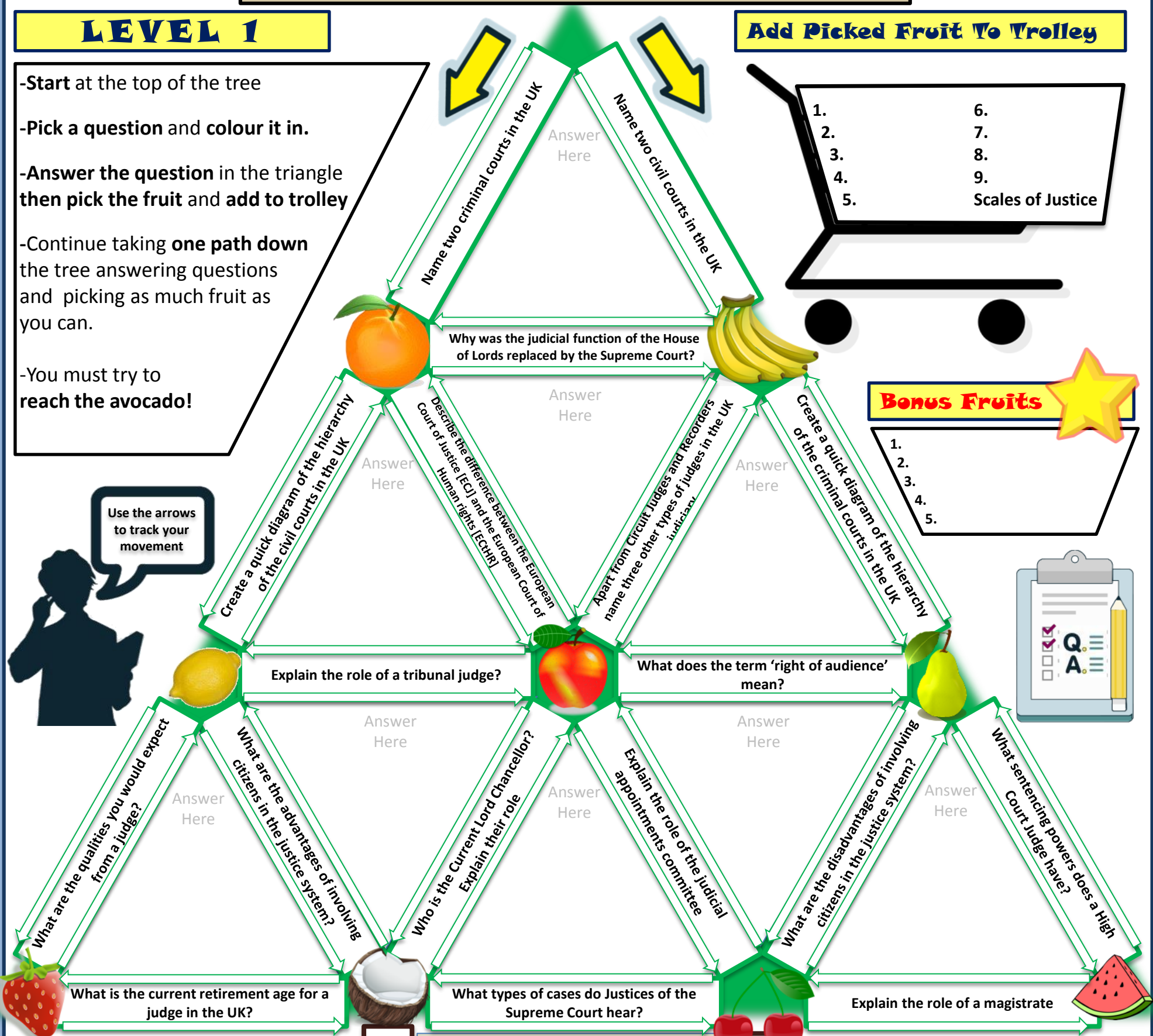
Use the arrows to track your movement

Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
 - 6.
 - 7.
 - 8.
 - 9.
- Scales of Justice

Bonus Fruits

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



LEVEL 2

Come up with **three bonus questions** of increasing difficulty that **link to this topic** and identify which three additional fruit can be won!

Answer another students bonus Questions to **win more fruit!**

Why is it important for the make up of the UK judiciary to reflect the society it upholds justice for?



LEVEL
UP

Why is it important for the make up of the UK judiciary to reflect the society it upholds justice for?

LEVEL 2

Q1.

Reward Fruit-

Q2

Reward Fruit-

Q3.

Reward Fruit -

LEVEL 1

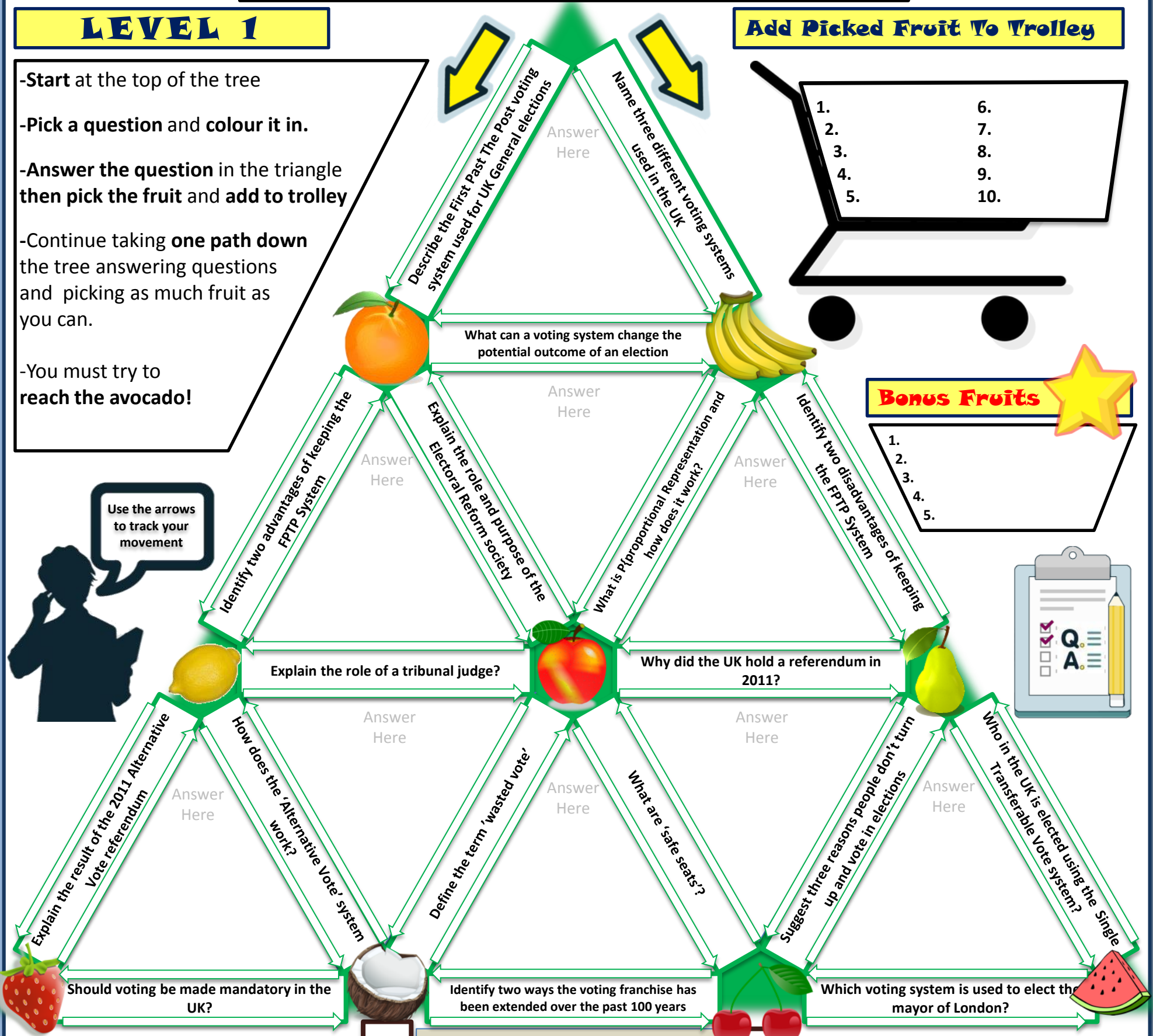
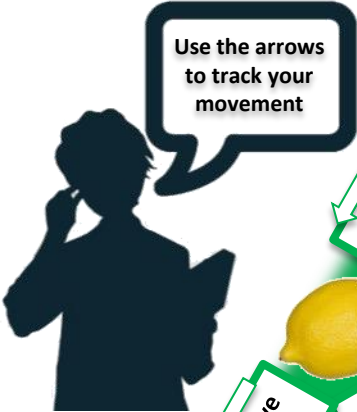
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- You must try to reach the avocado!

Add Picked Fruit To Trolley

1.	6.
2.	7.
3.	8.
4.	9.
5.	10.

Bonus Fruits

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
----	----	----	----	----



LEVEL 2

Come up with **three bonus questions** of increasing difficulty that **link to this topic** and identify which three additional fruit can be won!

Answer another students bonus Questions to **win more fruit!**

Should the UK change its voting system away from First Past The Post to Proportional Representation?

Should the UK change its voting system away from First Past The Post to Proportional Representation?

LEVEL UP

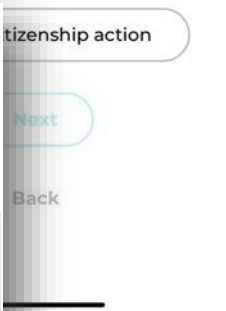
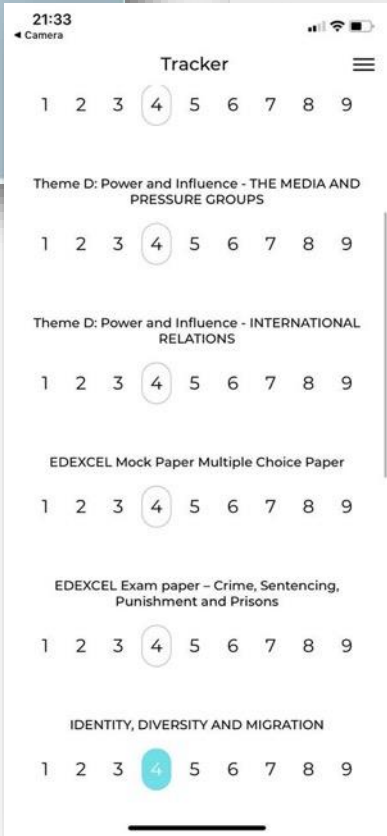
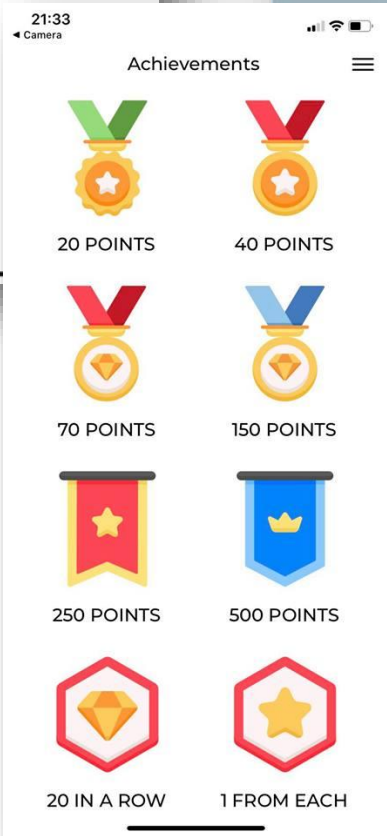
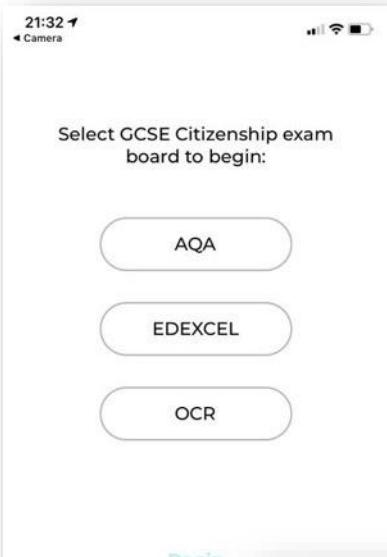
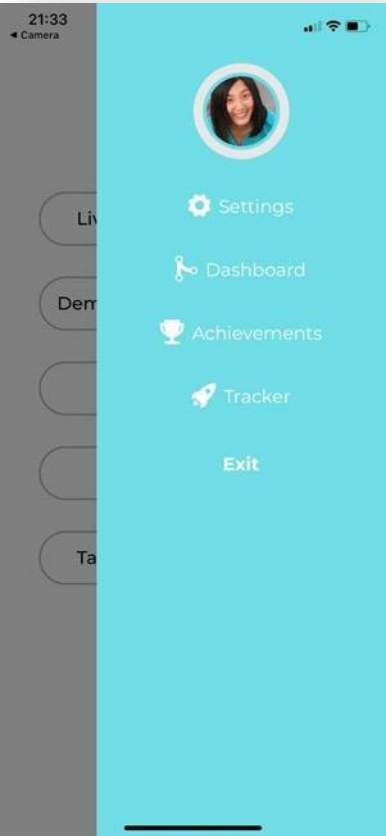
LEVEL 2

Q1.
Reward Fruit- _____

Q2
Reward Fruit- _____

Q3.
Reward Fruit - _____

GCSE CITIZENSHIP REVISION APP – COMING SOON



Download soon



Download soon

