

GCSE Citizenship Knowledge Planner

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain





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Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. Principles & Values that underpin British society.

Key Words:

British Values: the standards which reflect the ideals that are associated with living in modern Britain.

Fundamental: being an essential part of, a foundation or basis of e.g. society or a law. Values at the heart of British society.

Values: Standards of behaviour that are accepted by a society. Important and lasting beliefs or ideals shared by the members of a culture/community about what is good or bad and desirable or undesirable. Morals or ethics people live their lives by.

Liberty: freedom or a right that someone has e.g. we have the right to free speech.

Mutual: shared/common respect for others.

Discrimination: treating others differently on the basis of their characteristics e.g. race, age, gender etc.

Multicultural Society: a society that is made up of people from a range of cultural and religious backgrounds.

National identity: an identity associated with being a citizen of a particular country.

British Social Attitudes Survey (2013): asked people what they felt are important aspects of being British, some of the answers were:

- Speak English (95%)
- Have British citizenship (85%)
- Respect for political institutions & laws (85%)
- Live life in Britain (77%)
- Been born in Britain (74%)

Fundamental British Values:

As of November 2014, schools must now promote British values. British Values are identified by the Government as:

Democracy

- This means everyone has a say in the decision-making process.
- The government is held to account by its citizens e.g. through voting, writing to their MPs, forming pressure groups etc.

The Rule of Law

- No matter who you are, you must obey the law
- This is essential to creating a society that has order and basic fairness

Individual Liberty

- Individuals all have basic freedoms that no-one can take away
- These include freedom of speech, freedom of worship and freedom of the press

Mutual respect for people of different religions and none

- Everyone, no matter what their faith is, is entitled to respect and fair treatment
- No-one should be discriminated against on the basis of their religion

The phrase '**British Values**' means those values associated with modern British society – it does not mean that these values are unique to Britain or that they were invented by the British.

Citizenship Test:

People from other countries who wish to become citizens of the UK have to take a **Citizenship Test**. There is a section of the test which is based on 'The values and principles of the UK'. It states that these values are based upon history and traditions. They are protected by law, custom and expectations.

Commission for Racial Equality Survey on 'What is Britishness' (2003) found that:

In Scotland and Wales, white and ethnic minority participants identified more strongly with each of those countries than with Britain.

In England, white English participants perceived themselves as English first and as British second, while ethnic minority participants saw themselves as British; none identified as English, which they saw as meaning exclusively white people



Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. Principles & Values that underpin British society.

Key Words:

Identity: characteristics/qualities that make a person who they are e.g. age, gender, religion, regional location, job etc.

Multiple Identities: an individual assumes a range of identities i.e. part of a family, the area they come from linked to a school or a supporter of a football team etc.

Britishness: the state of being British, or qualities that are considered typical of British people.

National Identity: identity associated with being a citizen of a specific country e.g. English identity or Scottish identity.

Discrimination: unfair treatment of others based on their race, gender, sexuality, age, disability, religion etc.

Prejudice: to pre-judge, have an unreasonable dislike for a person or group of people, view not based on experience.

Stereotyping: a generalized view about a group of people linked to a personal characteristic e.g. hair colour, where they live, their way of life etc.

Racism: deliberate act whereby an individual believes that a group of people are inferior to other groups based on their race or ethnicity.

Tolerance: an acceptance based upon **mutual respect** for others, and acceptance of things that you might disagree with.

Equality Act (2010): law which legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.

Inclusion: a policy which encourages all groups within society to feel equally included and not denied access to any aspect of community life.

'Britishness'

Belief that those who live in the UK have shared values which should be accepted by all – fairness, justice, equality.

Integration – growing diversity in UK population and whether individuals and groups have integrated into UK society.

The United Kingdom



British Identity

Social Identity – the social groups we attach ourselves to by age, gender of interest e.g. we identify with our friends at school.

Political Identity – a sense of belonging to a political culture based on shared political values e.g. a democratically elected parliament with political parties and the right to vote.

Economic Identity – the state of our personal finances gives us a status and identity. Some make reference to the North/South Divide within the UK.

Cultural Identity – a sense that the media normally covers the whole of the and is in English, this develops a single national identity.

Multiple Identities

Individuals may have differing identities in different situations e.g. Someone from Portsmouth, whose parents were born in Pakistan watching a Test Match at Lords might have multiple identities when England are playing Pakistan.

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. Principles & Values that underpin British society.

Key Words:

Immigration: the act of someone moving into another country.

Immigrant: a person who moves into another country to live, with the intention of staying there permanently.

Migration: the movement of people from one country to another – some moving in and others moving out.

Net Migration: the difference between the total number of people in and out of an area over a given period of time. If more people in the figure is a plus and if more people leave the figure is a minus.

Community Cohesion: working towards a society where everyone shares a sense of belonging and common values – people live together peacefully and everyone feels valued.

Equal Opportunities: allowing all to have equal access to all opportunities on offer throughout their lives.

Ethnicity: a person's racial, religious or national grouping.

Multiculturalism: a society where there are a variety of ethnic groups. Celebration of different cultures and diversity leads to community cohesion.

NET MIGRATION STATISTICS - UK

The latest net migration statistics show that in the year ending September 2015, net migration to the UK was +323,000.

Commission for Equality and Human Rights

An independent statutory body with the responsibility to encourage equality and diversity, eliminate unlawful discrimination, and protect and promote the human rights of everyone in Britain.

Shared Values

Our Values in Society	Our Values in Law	Our Values as Individuals
Political system	What is accepted behaviour & what is unlawful	Right to worship freely
Democracy	Right to justice	Rights at differing ages
Constitutional Monarchy	Legal system separate from the political system	Freedom of speech and association
Participation – citizens' involvement	Laws to protect citizens e.g. Discrimination, rights at work etc.	
A 'free' media		

Pattern of Migration to the UK

- After World War II Britain needed people to come and fill job vacancies as many men had lost their lives in World War II. People from Republic of Ireland and from the former British Empire especially India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Caribbean, South Africa, Kenya and Hong Kong were given the opportunity to migrate to Britain.
- By 1972, legislation meant that a British passport holder born overseas could only settle in Britain if they, firstly, had a work permit and, secondly, could prove that a parent or grandparent had been born in the UK.
- Freedom of movement and residence for persons in the EU was established by the Treaty of Maastricht in 1992.

Impact of Migration:

With the ability to travel, the speed of news, 24/7 media the world is becoming a 'smaller' place – this means there is a quicker impact of something happening elsewhere on the UK.

Immigration to the UK has had an effect on the way we talk, the music we like, the latest fashion and the food we eat.

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. Principles & Values that underpin British society.

Key Words:

Democracy: a form of government in which people choose leaders by voting, people are treated equally and have equal rights.

Identity: characteristics/qualities that make a person who they are.

Immigration: the act of someone coming to live in another country.

Immigrant: a person who moves into another country to live, with the intention of staying there permanently.

Refugee: a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Britishness: the state of being British, or qualities that are considered typical of British people.

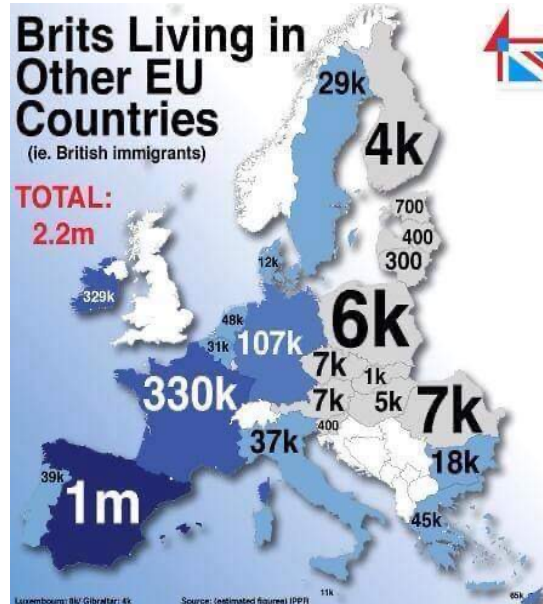
EU Citizens are free to move to, live in, work in ANY other EU country - including the UK. Of course this applies to UK Citizens moving to other EU countries too!

Push and pull factors of Migration:

Push factors are the reasons why people leave an area. They include:
lack of safety
high crime
Drought
flooding
poverty
War

Pull factors are the reasons why people move to a particular area. They include:
higher employment
more wealth
better services
good climate
safer, less crime
political stability

Immigrants from OUTSIDE the EU coming to the UK have much stricter regulations they must follow and strict criteria they must meet!



Arguments FOR Immigrants coming TO the UK

Between 2004 and 2015 immigrants have contributed over £5 billion more to the UK economy than they have taken out in form of benefits and public services.

We are not about to run out of places to live any time soon. In fact, 635,127 homes in the UK are currently empty

Immigrants can fill job vacancies and skills gaps.

Immigrants bring cultural diversity to the UK e.g. food, music, art etc.

Immigrants can help sustain economic growth - setting up new businesses, contributing to taxes.

Arguments AGAINST Immigrants coming TO the UK

Immigrants are a drain on resources - e.g. the NHS, schools.

Immigrants are only coming to the UK to get benefits - this money could be used to help British Citizens.

Immigrants make no contribution to UK society and in fact add to problems in communities.

There's not enough space in the UK to take in more people.

Prepared to work for lower wages so take jobs from British workers.

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. Role of the Media

Key Words:

Censorship: is the suppression of speech, public communication or other information which may be considered harmful, sensitive, politically incorrect or as determined by governments, media outlets, authorities or other groups.

Freedom of Press:/Free Press in a free, open and democratic society the press should be free from political interference and be able to print stories they wish.

Mass Media: communicating to a large audience at the same time.

Traditional Media: consists of several types of communications: television, radio, newspapers, magazines, websites.

New Media: internet-related means of communication – increasingly used by citizens to gather information.

Ofcom: Office of Communications. Government established independent regulator for the UK communications industry.

Press Complaints Commission: independent body which deals with complaints about the content of newspapers, magazines and their websites.

Social Media: internet forums, blogs, podcasts, posting of photographs/videos, rating sites (Trip Advisor), Facebook, Twitter, Instagram.

IPSO: Independent Press Standards

Media and Politicians:

Media and politicians rely on each other. Media wants latest stories and politicians want the media to promote their message. Short 'sound bites' or 'quotes' are used rather than long speeches. The media also has a role in holding politicians/government to account.



Free Press – this DOES NOT mean free newspapers! 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.

Leveson Inquiry:

A government inquiry, led by Lord Leveson was set up in July 2011 to investigate phone hacking accusations against the press. Looked at the role and responsibility of the media. The inquiry recommended:

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

Media Responsibilities:

Code of Practice relates to:

1. Accuracy
2. Give people the opportunity to reply
3. Privacy
4. Harassment
5. Intrusion into grief or shock
6. Children
7. Hospitals
8. Reporting of crime
9. Victims of sexual abuse
10. Discrimination
11. Confidential sources
12. Payments to criminals
13. Witness payments in criminal trials

Media Influence:

1. **2009 MPs Expenses Scandal** – Daily Telegraph exposed widespread misuse of expenses and allowances by MPs. Report led to sackings, resignations, public apologies and repayment of expenses. Several members or former members of the House of Commons, and members of the House of Lords, were prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.
2. **2013 Edward Snowden – Wikileaks** - the Guardian newspaper reported that the US National Security Agency (NSA) was collecting the telephone records of tens of millions of Americans. The Guardian reported that the NSA tapped directly into the servers of nine internet firms, including Facebook, Google, Microsoft and Yahoo, to track online communication. UK spy agency, GCHQ, was also sharing vast amounts of data about UK internet users with the NSA, its US counterpart.

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. Responsibility of the Media

Media Influence:

Madeleine McCann Case Study 2007

Madeleine McCann went missing when on a family holiday in Portugal when her and her brothers had been left in the apartment whilst her parents dined with friends on the resort. Her Parents immediately used the media to gain attention to the case. It also helped them raise money to help the search for her continue. However they also were subject to many harmful allegations from the press which did not follow rules outlined in their ethical code of conduct.



Madeleine McCann



Milly Dowler

Media Influence:

Milly Dowler Case Study 2002

Milly Dowler was reported missing and later discovered murdered in 2002. During her trial the media reported on matters of her private life including publishing an extract from her diary. These reports were aimed to portray the family in a bad light. Again the media have failed to follow their ethical code of conduct.

Ethical Code of Conduct

- *Show compassion for those who may be affected adversely by news coverage. Use special sensitivity when dealing with children and inexperienced sources or subjects.*
- *Be sensitive when seeking or using interviews or photographs of those affected by tragedy or grief.*
- *Recognize that gathering and reporting information may cause harm or discomfort. Pursuit of the news is not a license for arrogance.*
- ***Recognize that private people have a greater right to control information about themselves than do public officials and others who seek power, influence or attention. Only an overriding public need can justify intrusion into anyone's privacy.***
- *Show good taste. Avoid pandering to lurid curiosity.*
- *Be cautious about identifying juvenile suspects or victims of sex crimes.*
- *Be judicious about naming criminal suspects before the formal filing of charges.*
- *Balance a criminal suspect's fair trial rights with the public's right to be informed.*

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. UK's role in international organisations.

Key Words:

Civil War: a war between citizens of the same country.

Refugee: a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Conflict: a serious disagreement or argument, state of open, often prolonged, fighting, a battle or war.

Conflict Resolution: the ways in which conflicts are resolved other than by military means e.g. negotiations, agreements which promote the peaceful end of a conflict.

Human Rights: basic rights and freedoms all humans are entitled to.

Human Rights Abuses: actions taken that go against agreed international charters on human rights.

International Conflict: a conflict that involves at least 2 states in disagreement with each other.

International Co-operation: countries working together to achieve a goal.

International Humanitarian Law: agreed law in regard to human rights, normally written by international bodies i.e. The United Nations.

European Union:

Set up in 1957 to create a common market for goods, workers, services and capital within member states. There were 6 founding members: France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

UK joined in 1973 – along with Ireland and Denmark. Now **28 members**, 9 of which use the Euro. Has its own parliament, elected by EU citizens.

United Nations (UN):

The United Nations is an international organisation founded in 1945. It is currently made up of 193 Member States – its role is maintaining international peace, solving international problems and promoting human rights. The UN is based in New York.

Takes 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, and food production.

General Assembly: main policy making part of the UN – all 193 member states are represented. The decisions it makes are not legally binding on its members.

UN Security Council: responsibility, for the maintenance of international peace and security. Meets as and when issues arise. Has the power to pass resolutions which can impose sanctions or lead to UN troops being deployed. It has **5 permanent members:** UK, USA, Russia, China and France and *another 10 elected every 2 years.*

World Health Organisation (WHO) – responsible for taking a lead on global health issues.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) – promotes nations working together on education, culture, science and communication.

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO):

Military alliance between several governments – based on the North Atlantic Treaty signed in April 1949. Based in Brussels in Belgium. Member states can agree to collective defence in response to any attack. 28 member states – including the UK. Currently, NATO is operating in Afghanistan, Kosovo, the Mediterranean and off the Horn of Africa.

G20 – is made up of the finance ministers and central bank governors of 19 countries, including, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, discusses key issues about the global economy.

The Commonwealth:

Association made up of former British colonies that are now independent countries. Aims to develop democracy, provides aid and financial assistance, technical and education support to member countries. Commonwealth heads of government meet each year. The Queen is head of the Commonwealth. There are 53 member states including: Australia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Canada, Malta, India and Pakistan.

G7/G8 – Most powerful democracies - Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States. Leaders' Summit of world leaders also meet annually to discuss and attempt to solve global issues.

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. UK's role in international organisations.

Key Words:

Brexit: term used to refer to Britain exiting the EU following a 'leave' vote in a referendum in 2016.

Referendum: a general vote by the electorate on a single issue which has been referred to them for a direct decision e.g. in June 2016 all registered voters in the UK were asked whether the UK should remain in or leave the EU.

Immigration: the act of someone moving into another country.

Immigrant: a person who moves into another country to live, with the intention of staying there permanently.

Why is Britain leaving the European Union?

A referendum - a vote in which everyone (or nearly everyone) of voting age can take part - was held on Thursday 23 June, 2016, to decide whether the UK should leave or remain in the European Union. Leave won by 51.9% to 48.1%. The referendum turnout was 71.8%, with more than 30 million people voting.

What date will the UK will leave the EU?

For the UK to leave the EU it had to invoke *Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty* which gives the two sides two years to agree the terms of the split. Theresa May triggered this process on 29 March 2017, meaning the UK is scheduled to leave on Friday, 29 March 2019.

What is Article 50?

Article 50 is a plan for any country that wishes to exit the EU. It was created as part of the Treaty of Lisbon - an agreement signed up to by all EU states which became law in 2009.

European Union:

Set up in 1957 to create a common market for goods, workers, services and capital within member states. There were 6 founding members: France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. **UK joined in 1973** - along with Ireland and Denmark. Now **28 members**, 9 of which use the Euro. Has its own parliament, elected by EU citizens.

The European Parliament:

represents all people in the EU. Its members are chosen in an election every five years where all adult citizens in the EU have the right to vote.

The Parliament discusses and decides on new EU laws together with the Council.

The European Council:

is the voice of the EU countries. Government ministers from every EU country meet regularly to pass new EU laws. In the **European Council** all the leaders of the EU countries (Presidents, Prime Ministers or Chancellors) get together to set Europe's general strategy.

The Court of Justice:

makes sure that all EU countries stick to the laws that they have agreed on. The Court also checks that these laws respect "fundamental rights", such as the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press.

The European Commission:

is made up of 28 politicians ('Commissioners'), one from each EU country. They are helped by experts, lawyers, secretaries and translators. Their job is to think about what would be best for the EU as a whole and to propose new EU laws.

Arguments for REMAINING in the EU

The EU has laws which make member states act responsibly towards the environment.

There are 500 million people in the EU so there is a big marketplace for European businesses.

There is a lot of competition between European businesses to keep prices low for consumers.

Everyone in the EU has the right to move freely and live anywhere in the EU without a visa.

If there is unemployment in one country, you can move to another in search of work.

European products cost less as there is no tax of their sale in the EU.

Arguments for LEAVING the EU

The free movement of workers has led to the reduction in wages as there is higher demand for jobs.

If one country using the Euro economy collapses, it affects the economy of all other countries using the Euro.

Laws can be introduced in the EU that the countries do not agree with and but they still have to be used.

Taxes from successful countries have to be used to support countries whose economies are failing.

You cannot stop people from the EU immigrating into your country if you are in the EU.

It is difficult for ordinary people to have any say in the way the EU is run.

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. UK's role in international organisations.

Key Words:

Global Citizenship: a global citizen is someone who is aware of the wider world and their role as a world citizen, respects and values diversity, understands how the world works politically, economically, socially, culturally, is outraged by social inequalities, participates in their community, is willing to act to make the world more sustainable and is responsible for their actions.

Non-Governmental Organisation

(NGO): organisation that are not controlled by the government but work closely with the government. They tend to provide services and support for those in need. Example = The Red Cross.

Pressure Group: a group of people working together to achieve an aim.

Participation: taking part in society through formal processes such as voting or standing for election or informal actions such as volunteering.

'Change will not come if we wait for some other person or some other time. We are the ones we've been waiting for. We are the change that we seek.'

Barack Obama, President of the USA

Civil War in Syria - Key Facts (Context for refugee crisis)

2011 - Pro-democracy protests after the arrest and torture of some teenagers who painted revolutionary slogans on a school wall. Security forces open fire on demonstrators, killing several. This triggered nationwide protests demanding President Assad's resignation.

2011/2012 - violence escalates and country descends into civil war with rebel forces forming to battle against government forces for control of cities, towns and countryside.

2013 - by June 2013 the United Nations said 90,000 people had been killed in the conflict. Hundreds were killed by the use of chemical weapons.

2015 - by August 2015 the United Nations said that the figure of dead was now 250,000.

2015 - September, Russia carries out its first airstrikes on Syria.

2016 - conflict is now more than just a battle between those for or against Mr Assad. It has acquired sectarian overtones, pitching the country's Sunni Muslim majority against the president's Shia Muslim sect, and drawn in regional and world powers. The rise of the extremist group ISIS has added a further dimension.

2016 - UN has evidence that all parties to the conflict have committed war crimes - including murder, torture, rape and enforced disappearances. They have also been accused of using civilian suffering - such as blocking access to food, water and health services through sieges - as a method of war.

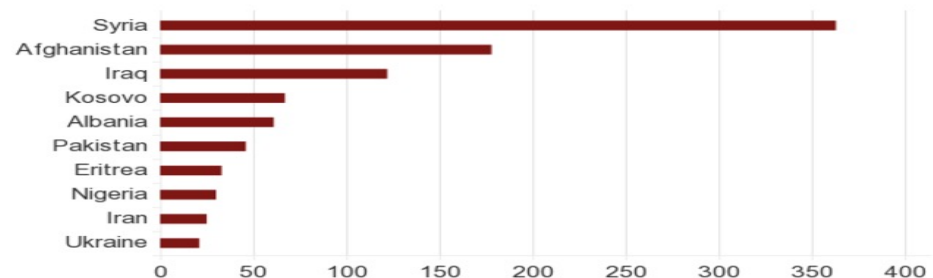
2016 - The UN Security Council has demanded all parties end the indiscriminate use of weapons in populated areas, but civilians continue to die in their thousands.

2016: December, government troops, backed by Russian air power and Iranian-sponsored militias, recaptures Aleppo, the country's largest city, depriving the rebels of their last major urban stronghold.

2017: January, Russia, Iran and Turkey agree to enforce a ceasefire between the government and non-Islamist rebels, after talks between the two sides in Kazakhstan.

Top 10 origins of people applying for asylum in the EU

First-time applications in 2015, in thousands



Source: Eurostat

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. UK's role in international organisations.

Pressure Groups & NGOs – International Campaigns:

Oxfam – developed as a response to poverty and campaigns to bring an end to global poverty.

Greenpeace – campaigns in regard to environmental issues such as climate change.

Amnesty International – campaigns on human rights issues.

What are the rights of NGO's?

They have a right to criticise
 They have the right to hold demonstrations, meetings and rallies.
 They have the right to protest
 They have the right to make their views known to the media
 They have the right to campaign and make funds

What are the responsibilities of NGO's?

They have the responsibility to base their criticism on fact.
 They have the responsibility to have peaceful legal rallies and meetings.
 They have the responsibility to inform local authorities and the police when they are protesting.
 They have the responsibility not to intimidate.

What are the methods of NGO's?

Internet
 Emails
 Websites
 Letters
 Leaflets
 Advertising
 Lobbying
 Petitions
 Demonstrations
 Mass Media Campaigns.

NGO's and Syria

Since 2012 the UK government has allocated over £900 million to 30 partners including NGOs and the Red Cross to meet the needs of the population of Syria. The key outcomes of this funding were:

- Food
- Water
- Health
- Shelter
- Education

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NEW ARRIVALS

UK MIGRATION | YEAR ENDING MAR 2015*

IN **636,000** (UP 84,000 FROM Y/E MAR 2014)

OUT **307,000** (DOWN 9,000 FROM Y/E MAR 2014)

NET **+330,000** (UP 94,000 FROM Y/E MAR 2014)

Who's coming into the UK and what are their rights?

*Office of National Statistics
MSQR, Aug 2015
Home Office Immigration stats, Jan-Mar 2015

PEOPLE ARRIVING FREELY

MIGRANTS leave their country of origin or residence voluntarily and seek to stay in the UK to work or for other reasons, including to study or re-unite with family.

PEOPLE SEEKING ASYLUM

Some people are seeking asylum, that is, protection from the UK government on the basis they are political refugees. **REFUGEES** are forced to leave their home countries because they're at risk of, or have experienced, persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. If granted refugee status, a person cannot be sent back to their country of origin. Some are forced to flee with little warning and may have experienced significant ill-treatment, including torture.

EEA NATIONALS

Settling in the UK
Nationals from countries in the European Economic Area (EEA) are free to live in the UK as long as they can work and support themselves.

Rights & entitlements

- Access to social security benefits and tax credits is restricted
- To claim many benefits, need to satisfy Habitual Residence test, which looks at how long a person has been in the UK, their work prospects and other factors
- After 5 years legally observed residence benefits are available on same basis as UK nationals
- British citizens returning to the UK are counted as migrants and retain full rights as nationals on their return

REST OF WORLD

Settling in the UK
Non-EEA nationals coming to the UK must satisfy immigration rules and acquire visas or permissions. In most cases, non-EEA nationals working and living in the UK have a limit on how long they are permitted to stay, called 'limited leave to remain'.

Rights & entitlements

- Benefit entitlement depends on immigration status
- Those with **limited leave to remain** cannot access 'public funds', which covers a wide range of benefits
- Those with indefinite leave to remain (no time limit on their right to stay) can access social security benefits and tax credits on the same basis as UK nationals

ASYLUM SEEKERS

Settling in the UK
To gain refugee status, individuals must have their case reviewed by the Home Office. Until their application is reviewed, these people are permitted to stay in the UK and are technically known as **ASYLUM SEEKERS**. Individuals whose cases are refused must leave the UK.

Rights & entitlements

- Cannot access mainstream benefits
- May be eligible for accommodation support or money for essentials
- Ability to work is restricted (must wait 12 months to request permission)

YEAR ENDING MAR 2015* 25,020 APPLICATIONS

40% GRANTED 10,346 (UP 90% FROM 2014)

60% REFUSED 15,720 (UP 62% FROM 2014)

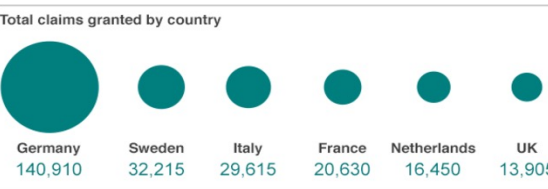
REFUGEES

Those granted refugee status (or humanitarian protection) can work and have roughly the same entitlement to claim social security benefits and tax credits as UK nationals

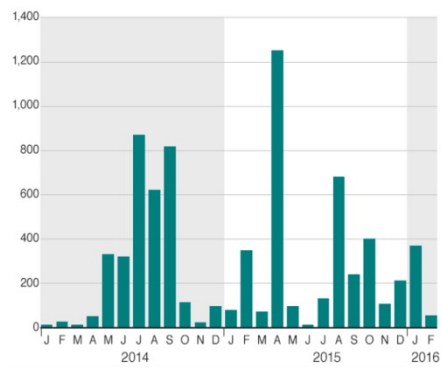
REFUSED ASYLUM SEEKERS

People whose applications are rejected can appeal. In y/e March 2015: 66% decisions were upheld; 28% were overturned; 5% withdrawn

Asylum applications approved 2015



Migrant deaths in the Mediterranean by month



Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. UK's role in international organisations.

The Migrant Crisis 2016

In 2016, the EU faced mass influx of migrants from conflicts across Africa and the Middle East. Daily news stories showed distressing stories of migrants trying to get into Europe.

The pressure group and charity **Save the Children** is campaigning to bring into the UK children who are living in camps in the Middle East and Europe who have no families.

The campaign has been given lots of media coverage and questions have been asked in Parliament.



UK Government response to refugee crisis.

The UK government has refused to take part in any European Quota system which meant that 18,000 refugees would be allowed into the UK. Instead 216 have been accepted. David Cameron called for safe havens to be made near the Turkish borders, but would allow up to 15,000 refugees to come to the UK, however there were certain conditions for their entry:

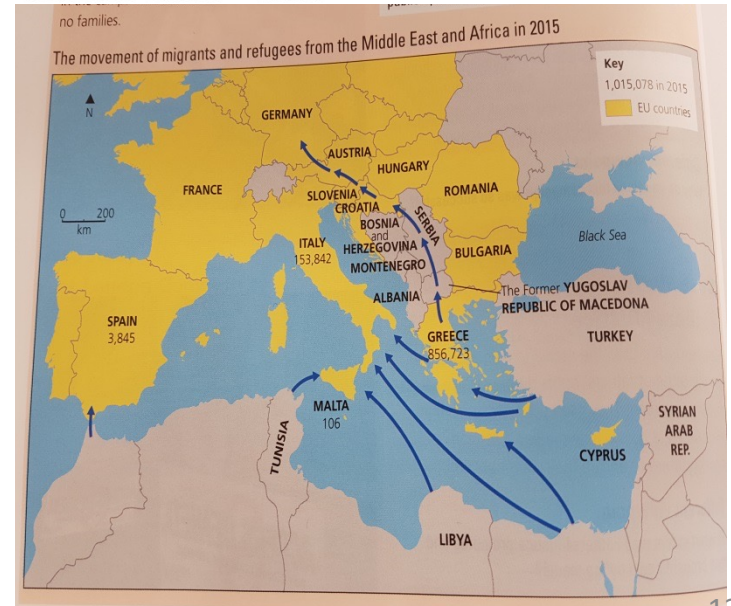
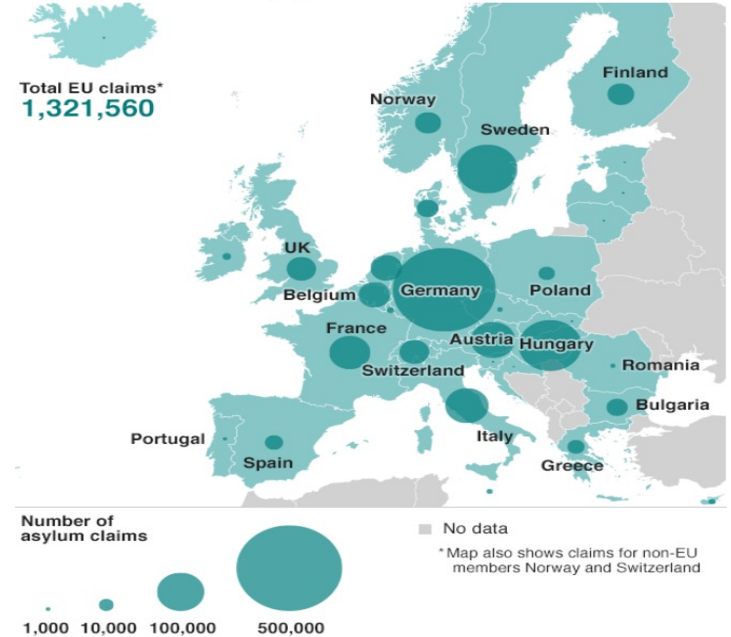
- Victims of torture
- Victims of sexual violence
- Elderly
- Disabled people

Parliament 25th March 2016 voted to amend the 'Immigration Act 2016', to allow 3,000 child refugees into the UK, a decision that was revoked after entry of 350 children. (Dubs Amendment)

Key Dates:

Migrant Crisis 2016
Immigration Act 2016
Dubs Amendment March 2016

Asylum claims in Europe, 2015



Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. UK's role in international organisations.

Red Cross

The British Red Cross has a long tradition of providing practical and emotional support to vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers in the UK.

The Red Cross supports refugees in a wide variety of ways. These include offering emergency food, clothes or small amounts of cash to those facing severe hardship. They also help refugees access services and offer friendly advice to the most vulnerable.

They work with young asylum seekers and refugees, aged from 15 to 25 years. Women refugees overwhelmingly come from countries where their rights have been severely restricted. They often lack the language skills and self-confidence to cope independently in an unfamiliar new environment.

The British Red Cross' women in crisis projects provide one-to-one social and emotional support, helping women to access their basic rights and rebuild their lives.

Between January and September 2016 they provided financial assistance to cover the travel costs of 1,551 people, mostly women and children, who were accepted by the Home Office under refugee family reunion.

What is the Jungle?

The "Jungle" camp is near the port of Calais, and close to the 31-mile Channel Tunnel.

Officially, about 7,000 migrants live in the camp - humanitarian groups say the number is closer to 10,000. Despite an increasing population, the camp's size was halved earlier this year.

But the camp's population has continued to rise, and reports of violence have increased. Many migrants attempt to hide themselves in cargo vehicles entering the Channel Tunnel

The area has been hit by protests and the UK government shut the camp at the end of 2016.

Medicins sans Frontieres (Doctors without Borders)

What do they do?

Provide medical assistance during war, natural disasters. Send medical equipment to countries in need.

Where do they work?

Around the world (in nearly 70 countries).

The International Rescue Committee (IRC)

What do they do?

Help support new mothers, create fresh drinking water supplies, build library services, inspire young girls.

Where do they work?

Tanzania, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jordan.



Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. UK's role in international conflict.

Key Words:

Mediation: a process of involving outsiders in a conversation to try and end a dispute between two parties (e.g. two governments, two groups, two individuals).

Sanctions: measures taken by a state against others to achieve a change in policy or action. For example, restrictions or controls on trade with a country.

Boycott: refusing to buy goods or use a service as a form of protest or to achieve a desired political outcome.

International Court of Justice: is like a 'world court' and settles legal disputes between countries.

Peacekeeping Mission: UN officials and armed personnel from different member states of the UN entering conflict zones to keep the peace and protect civilians.

Humanitarian Aid: non-military aid (help) given to countries and people in need e.g. food, shelter, medical help.

Civil War: war between citizens within the same country.

Geneva Conventions are rules that apply only in times of armed conflict and seek to protect people who are not or are no longer taking part in hostilities; these include the sick and wounded of armed forces on the field, wounded, sick, and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea, prisoners of war, and civilians.

'The Troubles' in Northern Ireland – Case Study

- There were several attempts, between 1968 and 1998, to reach a peaceful solution to the conflict in Northern Ireland between the opposing Unionists and Nationalists but these had failed.
- The UK government imposed direct rule from Westminster.
- 1971 – first soldier shot dead in Northern Ireland.
- The bombing and killing spread from Northern Ireland to the UK mainland.
- This included 5 people being killed when the IRA bombed the Tory Party Conference in 1984, Tory MP was murdered by an IRA car bomb in 1990, 2 children were killed by IRA bomb in Warrington (near Liverpool) in 1993, the IRA bombed a pub in Canary Wharf in London in 1996 killing 2 people and in the same year they bombed a shopping centre in Manchester which injured more than 200 people.
- By 1993, there was an outline agreed for a peace agreement – this was based on the idea of 'consent': that any agreement can only go ahead if the people of Northern Ireland agree (give consent).
- In 1996, the former US Senator, George Mitchell, agreed to chair the Northern Ireland peace talks – this meant it was a neutral person who led the negotiations.
- After talks, an agreement was announced on Good Friday 1998.
- This '**Good Friday Agreement**' was put to the people of both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland in a referendum in 1998. They both voted in favour of the agreement and this is still in force today.

UK Intervention in Iraq 2001
September 11 2001 - Four aeroplanes are hijacked and flown deliberately into targets in the US. Almost 3,000 people are killed. The attack is quickly blamed on al-Qaeda and its leader Osama Bin Laden, then resident in Afghanistan.

7 October 2001 - US-led forces begin military action in Afghanistan.

24 September 2002 - The UK publishes a dossier on the threat posed by Iraq. It includes the claim that Saddam Hussein has weapons of mass destruction which could be used within 45 minutes.

8 November 2002 - The UN Security Council unanimously passes resolution 1441, giving Iraq "a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations" and warning of "serious consequences" if it does not.

25 February 2003 - The US and the UK submit a draft resolution to the UN, stating that Iraq has missed its "final opportunity" to disarm peacefully. But this is opposed by France, Russia and Germany.

18 March 2003 - Tony Blair wins House of Commons backing to send UK forces into war in Iraq, despite a major rebellion by Labour MPs.

20 March 2003 - The invasion - Operation Iraqi Freedom - begins with a "shock and awe" campaign of aerial bombardment intended as a show of force. Bombs are dropped on a farming community outside Baghdad where intelligence incorrectly suggested Saddam Hussein might be hiding.

9 April 2003 - The government of Saddam Hussein loses control over Iraq's capital Baghdad, with the advance of US forces into the centre of the city.

1 May 2003 - President Bush appears on an aircraft carrier off the coast of California to declare victory.

29 May 2003 - A BBC report casts doubt on the government's 2002 dossier stating that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction capable of being deployed within 45 minutes.

14 July 2004 - The Butler Review on military intelligence finds key information used to justify the war in Iraq has been shown to be unreliable. MI6 did not check its sources well enough and sometimes relied on third-hand reports, it adds.

It also says the 2002 dossier should not have included the claim Iraq could use weapons of mass destruction within 45 minutes without further explanation.



Kosovo

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. How citizens can make a difference. (Active Citizenship)

Key Words:

Lobbying: a person or group of people meeting or taking action to try to persuade a politician to take up their cause.

Petition: a formal, written request, usually signed by many people, which appeals to the authorities to bring about change in regard to a particular issue.

Campaigning: actions or events organised by an individual or a group of people to achieve an aim.

Active Citizenship: participating in society to bring about change.

Democracy: a system of government, where the citizens are able to vote in regular and fair elections for representatives, who will make laws and decisions on their behalf.

Demonstration: a public meeting or march protesting against a specific issue.

Participation: to take part in something.

Apathy: lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern e.g.

Voter Apathy is a lack of interest in voting, not casting your vote.

Barriers to participation in democracy:

- Lack of interest/apathy.
- Believe that participation will not make a difference.
- Lack of trust/faith in politicians or the political process.
- Issues being raised are not important to them.
- They lead busy lives so no time.
- Language barriers, lack of access to education.
- Disability/poor health.

How can citizens bring about change?

- Join a pressure group and help them to campaign for change.
- Join a political party and help them to campaign to gain power (this could be at local level or national level).
- Stand for election – either for a political party or as an independent.
- Campaign – sign a petition, go on a march, write letters.
- Lobbying – for example, meet with your local MP to persuade them to take action on a cause you are campaigning about.

Voter Apathy – so what?

There is concern about the lack of citizen involvement in political process.

1. Membership of political parties is in decline – particularly amongst young people.
2. Young people often don't vote in elections.
3. If young people don't become engaged what is the future of democracy?
4. A 'healthy' democratic can be judged on the degree to which citizens are involved in society.
5. Number of people who vote in elections has declined since WWII.
6. Political parties have difficulty raising funds.
7. This can all mean small groups or individuals have too much influence on the political process.

Young People & Participation

Citizenship Education – introduced as a curriculum subject in 2003.

Many young people are involved in political protests via a range of groups and organisations.

A large number of young people do voluntary work and raise money for people in need.

Young people often interested in 'single issues' e.g. University fees

Responses to Voter Apathy?

Make it easier to get a postal vote or consider use of on-line voting (concerns over fraud here).

Having voting over several days – including a Saturday when people have more time to vote.

Education about importance of voting and also policies of different parties.

Changing the voting system e.g. Proportional Representation.

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. How citizens can make a difference. (Active Citizenship)

Keywords:

Active Citizen: having the knowledge, skills and understanding to participate fully in society and the ability to bring about change.

Democracy: a society where citizens are able to vote in regular elections. The electoral system is fair and open. Respect for human rights and a 'free press'.

Pressure Group: groups of citizens who join together to bring about change on an issue they believe is important.

Campaign: organised series of events that seek to influence the views of others.

Direct Action: campaigning which includes non-violent OR violent activities which target people, groups or property which are seen as offensive to the protester.

Indirect Action: campaigning that can include support for a group, signing petitions, lobbying on behalf of a pressure group.

Target Groups: the people/organisations that a pressure group is trying to influence – the target group has the power/ability to bring about the change wanted by the pressure group e.g. to stop a local youth club being closed the target groups might be the young people in the area/local council/local councillors/local media/local MP.

Tactics used by pressure groups:
Petitions, Lobbying, Boycotts, Leaflets, Demonstrations e.g. marches, Social Media, Celebrity Support, Media Promotion

Successful campaigns?

- The cause attracts public/media interest.
- Lots of people support the cause/belong to the pressure group.
- Finance available to support cause.
- Media actively supports cause.
- Methods used get attention/promote the cause.
- Status of the group – **insider** OR **outsider group**.

Insider group – a pressure group working with those in power e.g. British Medical Association (BMA).

Outside group – pressure group which has no real contact with those in power e.g. Fathers4Justice.

Recent Campaigns:

Jamie Oliver's 'Sugar Tax' campaign – TV programme on impact of sugar on diet, appeared on various TV programmes to get his message out, set up online petition, lobbied the government. Government has announced plans to introduce a 'sugar tax' on sugary drinks in 2018.

Junior Doctor Protests – Junior Doctors are currently taking strike action because they disagree with the change in contract the government are forcing on them. Their basic pay would go up BUT extra pay received for unsociable hours is to be removed, as well as guaranteed pay increases given for length of time in the job.

Historical Campaigns:

Suffragettes – votes for women in the early 20th Century. Used direct action – including illegal activities to promote their cause.

Equal Pay for Women - Ford's Dagenham Factory (1968) – took strike action to demand equal pay.

Pressure groups & the Media hold representatives e.g. MPs, local councils to account!

Theme 1: Life in Modern Britain. Practice Exam Questions.

1. Why do you think those who wrote the guide for the new UK citizens placed alongside traditional values the idea of participation in community life as a key point? (8)
2. Briefly outline two examples of legislation that increased equality in the UK. (4)
3. Explain using an example what is meant by the term 'multiple identity'. (4)
4. Assess the issues that arise for government policy in regard to the projected population profile of the UK population in 2037 (8)
5. Examine the factors that have led to concentrations of immigrants from certain countries living together in parts of the UK (6)
6. 'Multiculturalism has failed'. Examine the validity of this statement (8)
7. How do the BBC and a national newspaper differ in the way they can present a political news story? (4)
8. Why are most newspaper publishers now making their businesses multi-platform? (4)
9. Make a case for state regulation of the media (8)
10. Make a case for and against *The Daily Telegraph's* publication of materials it purchased about MP's expenses (8)
11. Using a case study, outline the reasons for the use of British armed forces abroad since 1900 (6)
12. Outline the role of the UK at the United Nations (4)
13. What are the main aims of the European Union (4)
14. How does the Commonwealth assist member countries (4)
15. 'Britain spends too much on international aid'. Discuss (8)
16. Referring to case studies, explain how two groups have used the media to successfully promote their campaign (8)
17. Assess why some pressure groups are more successful than others (8)
18. Why don't more people get involved in the work of a pressure group? (6)
19. Outline how a Member of Parliament may be able to help a pressure group cause (6)

Advice on Answering Exam Questions.

AO1 (1-2marks)	AO2 (4-6 marks)	AO3 (8 marks) (12 marks = AO2 and AO3)
<p>Define Specify meaning.</p>	<p>Compare Identify similarities and/or differences.</p>	<p>Analyse Separate information into components and identify their characteristics.</p>
<p>Explain Set out purposes or reasons.</p>	<p>Consider Review and respond to given information.</p>	<p>Evaluate Judge from available evidence.</p>
<p>Identify Name or otherwise characterize.</p>	<p>Describe Set out characteristics.</p>	<p>Examine Consider carefully and provide a detailed account of the indicated topic.</p>
<p>Name Identify using a recognised technical term.</p>	<p>Discuss Present key points about different ideas or strengths and weaknesses of an idea.</p>	<p>Justify Support a case with evidence.</p>