



Paper 1: Active Citizenship





a.k.a Your campaign / investigation

In your exam you will have to talk about the **STARS**  (What you did well...) and the **WISHES**  (what you could have done to make it even better...) or your campaign.







Research Stage



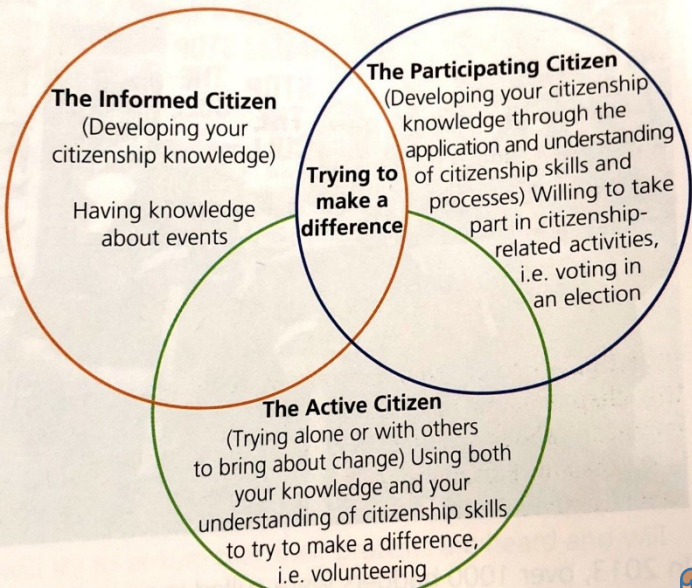
Prior to starting your investigation:			
Working alone:		Working in a group:	
			
- Clearer focus.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workload is higher. - May not be able to have the same impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Achieve more - Create a greater impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Someone may drop out. - Too many people is hard to control. - Some people may not complete the work

Primary Research: Research done/ collected by your self. *e.g interviews, questionnaires.*



Secondary Research: Research that already exists. *e.g you read it in a book or on the internet.*

Primary Research:		Secondary Research:	
			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information will be up to date. - You can use the information to find out exactly what you want about your issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Might not be able to compare your results with anything. - It can take a long time to collect the research. - Some people may not be willing to take part. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information can be found quickly. - Used to support primary research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information could be out of date. - Information could be unreliable. <i>e.g Using Wikipedia.</i>

Use to analyse why your campaign is a "good example of active citizenship"



How can we be active / participate? What are the advantages and disadvantages?

How?	Definition		
Join a pressure group.	A group with a common belief that puts pressure on the government to make a change. <i>e.g Fathers for justice.</i>	If pressure groups did not exist, politicians may ignore a large amount of issues.	They are undemocratic and use methods not liked by all.
Campaigning	Actions or events planned by a group of individual to achieve an aim. <i>e.g To end animal testing</i>	Develops campaigners personal skills and keeps them motivated to make change.	Campaigners may use unacceptable forms of action.
Lobbying	Making your views known in order to persuade a politician to make a change or argue their point. <i>e.g by writing letters to their local MP.</i>	Provides the ability to know who to contact about an issue.	Person who is lobbied may think it only represents the views of a small part of society.
Strike	Refusing to work for a justified reason. <i>e.g Teacher striking with the NEU over teacher pay.</i>	Raise awareness about your issue.	Disrupts members of the public.
Petition	Collection of signatures indicating support for a common interest. Are now more likely to be completed online which is known as <i>E-Petitions.</i>	Easy to organise and low cost. Lots of signatures suggest a high level of public support.	Can often be ignored.
Demonstration	A public meeting or march protesting against a specific action.	Actively involved in campaigning for the issue.	If the demonstration gets out of hand, demonstrators could place themselves in danger or get arrested.

You become an **active citizen** trying to make a difference in society.

Paper 1: Politics and Participation

Democracy



DEMOCRACY



A type of government based on consent of the people through elections.

Types of Democracy

Liberal	Where people's rights are protected from over powerful governments. This protection can vary depending on the Government. The UK would describe it self as liberal democracy.
Direct	Where citizens directly take part in making decisions about the Country. <i>An example of direct democracy in the UK is Referendum the on leaving the EU.</i>
Representative	Where Citizens choose someone to make decisions on their behalf. <i>In the UK we are a Representative democracy because we vote for an MP to represent are views in the House of Commons.</i>



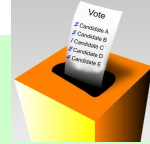
Which of the following accurately describes the UK?

[1 mark]

Shade in the one correct answer.

- A Direct democracy
- B Representative democracy**
- C Republic
- D Federal

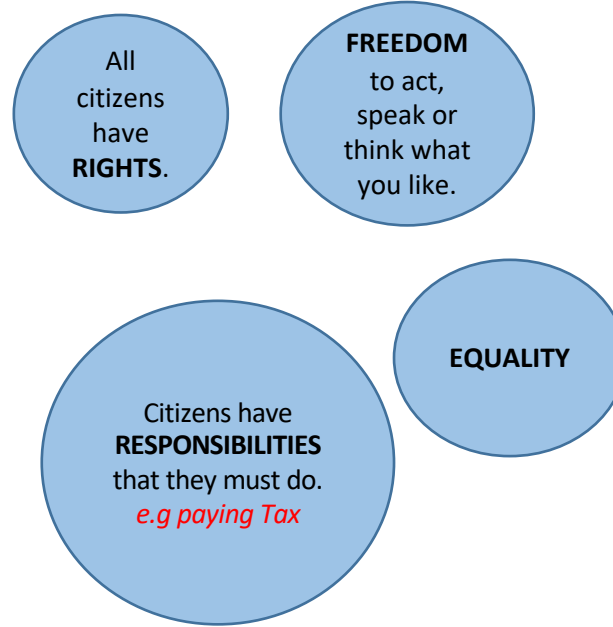
Features of a democracy:



- Regular elections.
- All citizens can vote
- The media is free to report on the work of the Government.
- Citizens can campaign.
- Citizens can stand for election.



Democratic Values:



Type of Government	Description	Example
Dictatorship	Country where one person or group makes all the rules.	Sudan
Anarchy	Where there is no government – Usually happens after a civil war.	Libya
One-party state	A state where only one political party exists and runs the Country.	North Korea hold elections but there is only one political party to vote for.
Monarchy	Where the royal family has the power.	Saudi Arabia
Theocracy	Where religious leaders run the Country.	Iran

Why do some people believe the UK is un-democratic?

Voting Age	Currently 18 which restricts some people from being able to vote.
Voter Turnout	Not everyone takes part in voting as they do not always vote. Some people believe that everyone should be made to vote.
Unwritten constitution	The UK has no formal written set of rule for how people in power should act, which means Parliament can do as it wishes. Other democratic Countries have a written constitution.
House of Lords	Members of the House of Lords are not elected but still get to make decisions about the Country. However the Lords are not allowed to make decisions on how our money is spent.
Supreme Court	Some believe that the Supreme Court should be given more powers to make sure the government does not abuse its powers.



Paper 1: Politics and Participation

British Constitution



CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY
 The UK is a CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY because all of the powers the monarch (king or queen) had, have now been transferred to the Prime Minister and their government.



Institutions of the Constitution:



The **JUDICIARY** – Supreme Court:
 Decides what punishment should be given for those who break the law.



The **EXECUTIVE** – Prime Minister and the Government:
 Makes sure the law is enforced.



The **LEGISLATOR** – Parliament:
 Makes the Laws

A **CONSTITUTION** is a set of rules of how a Country should be run and the lays out the rights of the citizens.

A **CONSTITUTION** can be **CODIFIED** (written in one single document, like in the USA) or it can be **UNCODIFIED** (not written in one document and found in different sources, such as laws).

In the UK we have an UNCODIFIED constitution.



UK Constitution	VS.	USA Constitution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not found in one single document. - Easy to change through a simple majority vote in Parliament. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Written in one document that is 34 pages long. - Very difficult to change: There has only been 27 changes since it was first written.

Role of the Constitution:

<p>The role and responsibilities of the government.</p>	<p>The role and responsibilities of citizens.</p>	<p>The rights and freedoms of citizens.</p>	<p>Restrictions on the government so they don't abuse their power.</p>
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- Uncodified / Unwritten**
Not written in one single document.
- Un-entrenched / Flexible**
Easy to change
- Rule of Law**
Nobody is above the law.
- Parliamentary Sovereignty**
Parliament has SUPREME power to make, change and get rid of laws.

Should the UK have a CODIFIED (written in one document) constitution?	
Yes	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peoples rights would be better protected. Citizens would clearly know their rights. Not current clear what limits are place on the Government to prevent them from abusing their power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would be difficult to put the UK constitution into written form as our constitution is found in many sources. Our constitution is easily adaptable to move with the changing needs of society. For example legalising gay marriage and women being able to vote. Can be changed through a simple vote in Parliament.

Civil Service

Definition: Anyone who is employed by central government to administer its policies.

Knowledge to remember:

- The most senior civil servants will work alongside government ministers (e.g Secretary of state for Education aka. The Education Minister) and offer advice on government policy.
- The Cabinet Secretary is a civil servant.
- There are three principles of the CIVIL SERVICE:**
 - ✓ **IMPARTIAL** - Civil servants are politically neutral.
 - ✓ **PERMANENCE** - They stay in their posts even when the political party in power changes.
 - ✓ **ANONYMITY** - Civil servants are anonymous individuals who should not be identified or associated with specific policies.

Exam Questions:

- Name two jobs a civil servant undertakes (2 marks)
- Why are the three principles of impartiality, anonymity and permanence important in regards to civil servants in the UK? (8 marks)

Paper 1: Politics and Participation


Parliament



Parliament is made up of three parts:
House of Commons, House of Lords and the Monarch (Queen)



BICAMERAL.

A Parliament with **TWO** chambers / houses. 
In the UK we have a bicameral Parliament as we have two houses: House of Commons and the House of Lords.



What happens in Parliament?

Parliament is responsible for making sure the government is **not abusing its powers** – This is called **SCRUTINY**. They do this through questioning, committees and debates.

Debates



MPs and Peers will debate government policy, new laws and current issues (*e.g Brexit*). The speaker of the House of Commons may grant permission for debates to happen in an emergency.

Committees



Committees are groups of MPs or Peers that may draft laws or check the work of specific government departments (*e.g Department for Health or Department for Education*)

Prime Minister's Question Time



Every Wednesday the Prime Minister will answer questions from MPs.

House of Lords

Life Peers (appointed)
Hereditary Peers (inherited from family)
800 peers

- Hold debates on important issues.
- Checks on the House of Commons and make sure laws are not rushed.
- Criticises the government if it think that they have become too powerful.
- Makes laws.

House of Commons

Members of Parliament (MPs) elected by the general public.
650 MPs

- Keeps a check on government spending.
- Can debate and make laws around money.
- Make laws
- Check on the work of the government by asking questions and having debates.
- Represent the views and interests of their constituents.

Who works in Parliament?

Prime Minister – Head of Government

Frontbench MPs – Sit on the front green benches and have a role in the Government (*e.g Minister for Education*).

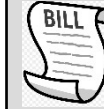
Backbench MPs – Ordinary MP who does not have a role in the Government.

Whips – MPs who make sure the members of their political party vote, how the leader of the political party wants them to vote.

Black Rod – Senior officer for the House of Lords. They are responsible for the security of the House of Lords. They take part in ceremonial events such as the *state opening*.

The Speaker – Makes sure debates run smoothly. They have the power to kick MPs out if they do not follow Parliament rules.

How are laws made?



A **BILL** is the name given to a draft law that has not gone through all the stages. **LEGISLATION** is when it has been through all the stages and royal assent has been given.




1. **First Reading** – Title of the law is read out.
2. **Second reading** – The main principles of the law are shared and debated.
3. **Committee stage** – The law is checked line by line and things can be added or taken away.
4. **Report stage** – Changes are shared.
5. **Third reading** – Bill is debated and voted on.
6. **Ping pong stage** – Goes back and forth between both houses.
7. **Royal Assent** – The Queen signs the **BILL** which the becomes **LEGISLATION** (law).



Who can be an MP?

- Over 18 years Old
- British Citizen



- Cannot be an MP:** 
- If you are a Civil Servant, a Judge, a Member of the armed forces, in the police.
 - If a friend or family is a member of the House of Lords.

Paper 1: Politics and Participation

Voting and Electoral Systems

ELECTORAL SYSTEM.
Voting system used to select people in power.

Proportional: Number of votes gained is reflected in how many people are elected. *For example if there is 600 seats available in the House of Commons and the Conservatives got 50% of the vote then they would win 300 of the seats.*

Non-proportional: Person with the most votes wins.



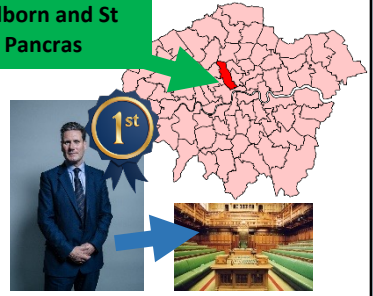
We select are government and Prime Minister using **First Past the Post.**

Voting System	Where is it used?	How does it work?	Advantages	Disadvantages
First Past The Post (FPTP)	UK Parliament Local authority elections in England and Wales	The candidate with the most votes in their constituency wins the seat. Non-proportional system. Councils can choose to call an election every three years	Each person has one vote – a simple system that everyone can understand. It has usually, until the 2010 General Election, produced a single party government, which is really how government in the UK is designed to be organised.	Minority groups, and minority voters, may be underrepresented. Election results are not proportional of the overall votes as it is done by constituency., a government may be elected on a minority vote, as happened in 1974 when Labour won the general election on the number of seats gained but the Conservatives had a larger share of the vote across the country
Closed Party list	European Parliament	Voters cast a single vote for a party on a party list. The number of votes gained by the party determines how many of their members are elected.	System lends itself to greater representation than others	There is no chance to choose the person you want to represent you, just the party.
Single Transferrable Vote (STV)	European Parliament	Proportional system where the electors place candidates in number order . Each candidate must achieve a quota of votes to win. Votes above the quota are redistributed to the voters' lower choices.	Every vote does help elect someone. The result closely matches the vote cast for each party.	The system often leads to many parties electing candidates. Coalition governments are more likely. Results can take time to count.
Supplementary Vote (SV)	Directly elected mayors Police and crime commissioners	Voters rank their preferences, with one being their preferred choice. If a candidate wins more than 50% by voters' first choice, they win outright. If this is not the case, the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated. The votes are then recounted according to the next preference. This carries on until a candidate has half the votes.	Ensures the winner has over 50 per cent of the vote cast	Often the winner relies on others' second choices
Additional Member System (AMS)	Scottish Parliament Welsh Assembly Greater London Authority	The first is for a particular candidate to represent them locally (their constituency). The second is for their favourite party to represent them regionally.	Ensures that the wishes of the voters are more closely aligned to the outcome	Ends up with two types of elected member- one directly elected and another from a list.

How does first past the post work?

- People vote for **one** candidate.
- The person with the **most votes** becomes the MP for your **CONSTITUENCY** and wins a seat for their political party in Parliament.
- The political party with the most seats in the House of Commons wins the election.

The constituency for our school is: **Holborn and St Pancras**



Who CAN vote?	Who CAN'T vote?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 18 and over ✓ British Citizen ✓ Registered to vote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> x Those who are under 18 years old x Members of the House of Lords x EU Citizens living in UK x Convicted persons in prison x Anyone found guilty within the previous 5 years of corrupt/illegal practices in connection to an election

Should the voting age be lowered to 16?

VOTER TURNOUT – Percentage of people who vote compared to those who are allowed to vote.

Why do people not vote?

- They can't
- **VOTER APATHY:** Not interested in politics.
- Too difficult
- Don't trust people in power.

What can we do to improve voter turnout?

- Lower the voting age.
- Online voting
- Weekend voting
- Changing the location of the polling stations.

Paper 1: Politics and Participation

Local and Devolved Government



Northern Ireland



Wales



Scotland



England

Devolution



Key Term	Definition
Devolution	The transfer of power from UK Parliament to less powerful bodies.
Tier	Another term for the different levels of government.
Devolved bodies	The name given to the bodies created under the policy of devolution. <i>e.g Scottish Parliament</i>
Reserved Powers	Powers that are still held by the UK government.
Devolved Powers	Powers that are transferred by the UK government to devolved governments.

Country	Devolved Body	Political Parties: Current Government	Powers
Scotland 	Scottish Parliament	129 Seats: SNP = 63 Labour = 24 Conservatives = 31 Liberal Democrats = 5 Green Party = 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Health and social services. Housing Law and order.
Wales 	Welsh Assembly	60 Seats: Labour (29) Lib Dems (1) Conservatives (11) Plaid Cymru (12) UKIP (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Culture Agriculture (farming) Tourism Fire and rescue service.
Northern Ireland 	Northern Ireland Assembly	89 Seats: DUP (28) Sinn Fein (27) SDLP (12) Ulster Unionist Party (10) Green (2) Alliance (8) Independent (1) Traditional Unionist Voice (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Policing Pensions Transport

Levels/Tiers of Government in the UK:

International Bodies the UK are apart of.

United Nations, NATO, WTO, EU.

Central Government

Currently Theresa May and the Conservatives



Devolved Bodies

Scottish Parliament, Northern Ireland Assembly and Welsh Assembly

Local Government

e.g Camden council



What service do the different tiers of Government provide?

Services provided by LOCAL government	Services provided by central/national government
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education Housing Transport Social services Libraries Waste collection and disposal 	<p>It makes all decisions that affect the whole country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> health defence environmental affairs.

Role of a Local Councillor:

Basically a very local version of your MP!

Campaign for the best interest of their local people.

- Hold surgeries in their local area so local people can share their issues and deal with them.
- Help decide on council policy such as council tax or how money should be spent in the area.

EXAM BOOTCAMP:

- Name two services provided by local government in England. (2 mark)
- Identify the definition of a Local Election. (1mark)
 - Election of MPs in constituencies throughout the country
 - Election of Police and Crime Commissioners
 - Voting for local councillors
 - When citizens write in candidates' names on a ballot paper

English Votes for English Laws (EVEL) – Introduced as many believed it was unfair that laws affecting only England could be voted on by Scottish, Welsh and Irish MPs. *It means the speaker of the House of Commons can declare that a debate concerning English matters can only be debated and voted on by English MPs.*

The Government



The Government



How is the government formed?

First Past the Post used to select MPs to represent their constituency. The **POLITICAL PARTY** with the most seats in the House of Commons is invited to form a government by the Queen.

How many seats does a political party need to win to be invited to form a government?

- **Did you know...** In theory the Queen can ask whoever to form a government!
- Ideally 326 to form a **MAJORITY** government.
- In **2010** there was no political party other 326 seats so **the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats joined together to form a COALITION with David Cameron as the Prime Minister.**



Prime Minister



Role and powers of the Prime Minister:

- Leader of their political party: Theresa May is leader of the Conservative party.
- Head of Government
- MP
- Spokesperson for the UK internationally.
- Attend weekly meetings with the Queen.
- Accountable to Parliament as she is responsible for the actions of the Government.
- Decide who will be part of her cabinet and gives jobs to government minister. She can also fire them too!

The Cabinet:

The Prime Minister selects individuals she wants to be part of her Cabinet. The Cabinet helps the Prime Minister make important decisions about how the Country should run. Each of them are a Head of a Governmental Department. (e.g **Justice Minister, Education Minister, Brexit Minister.**)



The Cabinet



Government Departments

Run by a member of the Prime Minister's Cabinet and supported by Junior Ministers.. Each Department has a specific focus: e.g **Department for Education**. They carry out the day to day running of our Country.

Political Parties:

A **political party** is a group of people with similar aims and ideas who try to win elections.



Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011

Fixed Term Parliament Act 2011

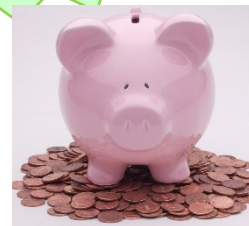
— Makes it a law that elections should be held every 5 years. A **SNAP ELECTION** can be held before the 5 years if a majority of MPs agree. This is what **Theresa May did in 2017.**

Political party	Leader	Policies
Conservatives	Theresa May	Helping businesses and lowering tax
Labour	Jeremy Corbyn	Welfare and equality.
LIBERAL DEMOCRATS	Vince Cable	Freedoms for citizens
Green Party	Jonathan Barley and Sian Berry	Protecting the environment.
SNP	Nicola Sturgeon	Independence for Scotland
UKIP	Gerard Batten	Leaving the EU and stricter immigration

The Chancellor will announce how money will be **spent and raised** in the **annual BUDGET**.

One of the most senior positions the **CABINET** is the **Chancellor of the Exchequer.**

The **CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER** is responsible for how our money is spent and what on.



Social protection	£245bn
Personal and social services	£32bn
Health	£149bn
Transport	£37bn
Education	£102bn
Defence	£48bn
Industry, agriculture and employment	£23bn
Housing and environment	£36bn
Public order and safety	£34bn
Other including EU transactions	£50bn
Debt interest	£46bn

Raised through taxes and collected by HMRC.

