

Theme 1	Concept	Crucial Knowledge	Key terms	
Life in Modern Britain	1. Principles and values in British Society	The key principles and values of the UK are: <b>Democracy, Rule of law, Individual liberty, Tolerance to those with different faiths and beliefs and Participation in community life</b>	<p><b>Democracy</b>- A political system based upon the idea that people have the power to decide, through open and fair elections, who is in power.</p> <p><b>Individual liberty</b>- Modern democracy gives people the freedom to make their own choices and decisions</p> <p><b>Tolerance</b>- In modern society people show understanding of others with differing views</p> <p><b>Identity</b>- Characteristics that determine whom or what a person is</p> <p><b>Agencies</b>- Organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution eg. UN or EU</p> <p><b>Major Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UN</b>- United Nations</li> <li>• <b>EU</b>- European Union</li> <li>• <b>G7</b>- 7 richest countries in the world</li> <li>• <b>ICC</b>- International Criminal Court</li> <li>• <b>TUC</b>- Trade Union Congress</li> <li>• <b>WHO</b>- World Health Organisation</li> <li>• <b>WTO</b>- World Trade Organisation</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rights</b> are legally binding social and ethical entitlements.</li> <li>• <b>Morals</b> are rules that govern which actions are believed to be right</li> <li>• <b>Duties</b> are roles that relate to the responsibility's societies place on its citizens</li> <li>• <b>Freedoms</b> are the power or right to speak and act or think as one wants.</li> </ul>		
		There are <b>four</b> factors that influence the creation of identity: Individual, Group, National and Global		
	2. Identity	The UK is comprised of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland which has an impact on individual and national identity		<p><b>Democracy</b>- A political system based upon the idea that people have the power to decide, through open and fair elections, who is in power.</p> <p><b>Individual liberty</b>- Modern democracy gives people the freedom to make their own choices and decisions</p> <p><b>Tolerance</b>- In modern society people show understanding of others with differing views</p> <p><b>Identity</b>- Characteristics that determine whom or what a person is</p> <p><b>Agencies</b>- Organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution eg. UN or EU</p> <p><b>Major Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UN</b>- United Nations</li> <li>• <b>EU</b>- European Union</li> <li>• <b>G7</b>- 7 richest countries in the world</li> <li>• <b>ICC</b>- International Criminal Court</li> <li>• <b>TUC</b>- Trade Union Congress</li> <li>• <b>WHO</b>- World Health Organisation</li> <li>• <b>WTO</b>- World Trade Organisation</li> </ul>
		The UK's population has changed overtime due to migration. This has had impacts on different communities and causes issues with the topic of immigration and emigration.		
		The UK is a multicultural society which requires a mutual respect and understanding of different cultures; underpinning a democratic society. Due to this, there are many issues surrounding a multicultural society.		
	3. The media and the free press	The media and free press are to inform and influence public opinion, provide a forum for the communication and exchange of opinions and to hold those in power to account.		<p><b>Democracy</b>- A political system based upon the idea that people have the power to decide, through open and fair elections, who is in power.</p> <p><b>Individual liberty</b>- Modern democracy gives people the freedom to make their own choices and decisions</p> <p><b>Tolerance</b>- In modern society people show understanding of others with differing views</p> <p><b>Identity</b>- Characteristics that determine whom or what a person is</p> <p><b>Agencies</b>- Organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution eg. UN or EU</p> <p><b>Major Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UN</b>- United Nations</li> <li>• <b>EU</b>- European Union</li> <li>• <b>G7</b>- 7 richest countries in the world</li> <li>• <b>ICC</b>- International Criminal Court</li> <li>• <b>TUC</b>- Trade Union Congress</li> <li>• <b>WHO</b>- World Health Organisation</li> <li>• <b>WTO</b>- World Trade Organisation</li> </ul>
		It is the right of the media to investigate and report on issues of <b>public interest</b> . This is subject to the need for <b>accuracy</b> and <b>respect</b> for people's privacy and dignity		
		The media and free press are answerable to regulatory bodies to ensure accuracy and respect. Censorship is used within this.		
	4. The UK's role in key international organisations.	There are <b>six</b> major global organisations which the UK is a part of: The United Nations (UN), NATO, the European Union (EU), the Council of Europe, The Commonwealth and the World Trade Organisation (WTO)		<p><b>Democracy</b>- A political system based upon the idea that people have the power to decide, through open and fair elections, who is in power.</p> <p><b>Individual liberty</b>- Modern democracy gives people the freedom to make their own choices and decisions</p> <p><b>Tolerance</b>- In modern society people show understanding of others with differing views</p> <p><b>Identity</b>- Characteristics that determine whom or what a person is</p> <p><b>Agencies</b>- Organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution eg. UN or EU</p> <p><b>Major Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UN</b>- United Nations</li> <li>• <b>EU</b>- European Union</li> <li>• <b>G7</b>- 7 richest countries in the world</li> <li>• <b>ICC</b>- International Criminal Court</li> <li>• <b>TUC</b>- Trade Union Congress</li> <li>• <b>WHO</b>- World Health Organisation</li> <li>• <b>WTO</b>- World Trade Organisation</li> </ul>
		The UK was a member of the EU from 1973, however the 2016 referendum meant that the UK has exited the EU causing many issues.		
		The UK has assisted in many international disputes and conflicts in a variety of ways, including: Mediation, Sanctions and the Use of Force.		
		<b>Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)</b> are organisations that are separate to governments. They have responded to many humanitarian crises.		
	5. Making a difference in society	There are a variety of opportunities and barriers to citizen participation in democracy		<p><b>Democracy</b>- A political system based upon the idea that people have the power to decide, through open and fair elections, who is in power.</p> <p><b>Individual liberty</b>- Modern democracy gives people the freedom to make their own choices and decisions</p> <p><b>Tolerance</b>- In modern society people show understanding of others with differing views</p> <p><b>Identity</b>- Characteristics that determine whom or what a person is</p> <p><b>Agencies</b>- Organisations and bodies that are part of a major institution eg. UN or EU</p> <p><b>Major Institutions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>UN</b>- United Nations</li> <li>• <b>EU</b>- European Union</li> <li>• <b>G7</b>- 7 richest countries in the world</li> <li>• <b>ICC</b>- International Criminal Court</li> <li>• <b>TUC</b>- Trade Union Congress</li> <li>• <b>WHO</b>- World Health Organisation</li> <li>• <b>WTO</b>- World Trade Organisation</li> </ul>
		There are actions a citizen can take to hold those in power to account. There are advantages and disadvantages of this. Ways include: Interest groups/Political parties/Standing for election/Campaigning/Advocacy/Lobbying/Petitions/Demonstrating or Volunteering.		

		<p>There are a variety of organisations that can be joined, whose role is to provide a voice and support for the population. (Public services, Trade Unions, Charities)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>WB-</b> World Bank</li> <li>• <b>NATO-</b> North Atlantic Treaty Organisation</li> <li>• <b>CPS-</b> Crown Prosecution service</li> </ul> <p><b>Citizenship-</b> Legal status conferred by a state to indicate their membership of the state</p> <p><b>British values-</b> A set of standards which reflect the ideals of the British society.</p>
		<p>Citizens can work together to attempt to change or improve their communities whether that be public policy, injustice or community issues.</p>	
		<p>The media is a resource to bring about change in society</p>	

Theme 2	Concept	Crucial Knowledge	Key Terms
Rights and Responsibilities	6. Laws in contemporary society	The fundamental principles of law is to ensure rights and freedoms, the presumption of innocence and equality before the law	<p><b>Principle-</b> A basic truth or idea that underpins a system of beliefs associated with a society</p> <p><b>Justice-</b> Behaviour or treatment that is morally right and fair</p> <p><b>Discrimination-</b> treating a person or group of people unfairly based on sex, gender, race etc.</p> <p><b>Legislation-</b> or statute law; laws passed by parliament</p> <p><b>Intergovernmental organisation-</b> an entity created by two or more nations</p> <p><b>Judiciary-</b> Branch of the state that is responsible for enforcing the law. It comprises Judges and other legal officials.</p> <p><b>Responsibilities-</b> A duty that we are expected to do as a citizen of a country.</p> <p><b>Rights-</b> A right is something we are entitled to by law.</p> <p><b>Society-</b> The people living together in an ordered community.</p>
		Rules and laws are created to help society deal with complex problems including: fairness, justice and discrimination	
		Balance needs to be found between the rights and responsibilities in local to global situations where there is conflict	
	7. Rights and Responsibilities within the legal system	<p>The justice system is structured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role and powers of the police</li> <li>• Role and powers of the judiciary</li> <li>• Roles of legal representatives</li> <li>• Difference between civil and criminal courts</li> <li>• Tribunals and other means of dispute</li> </ul>	
		There are different rights and legal entitlements of citizens at differing ages	
		Civil law deals with resolving wrongs or for damage don't and to seek compensation. Criminal law seeks to punish the wrongdoer.	
		Legal systems differ in England and Wales/Northern Ireland/Scotland.	
	8. How laws protect the citizen and deal with criminals	There are two major documents that outline citizen's rights; <b>Magna Carta (1215)</b> to today <b>Human Rights Act (1998)</b>	
		<b>Common law</b> is based upon judge's rulings in court. <b>Legislation</b> are laws passed by parliament.	
		There is a right to representation. Whether that be legal, trade unions or employers' associations.	
		The nature of criminality is consistently changing. Differing crimes, the changing profile of criminality, what factors affect crime rates and what strategies can be done to reduce crime.	
		Criminals are dealt with different strategies. Punishment in different forms, Sentences issued and the youth justice system.	
	9. Universal human rights	<p>Internationally there are agreements and treaties in regards to human rights of the global population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights</li> <li>• European Convention on Human Rights</li> <li>• UN Convention on the Rights of the Child</li> <li>• Human Rights Act (1998)</li> </ul>	
The role of international law in conflict situations is to protect the victims of conflict using the <b>International Humanitarian Law (IHL)</b>			
International Criminal court is an independent intergovernmental organisation based in the Hague, Netherlands to uphold the IHL.			

		There are criticisms of the ICC as not all countries have signed up to the Treaty including USA, China, India or Iraq	<p><b>Tribunal-</b> A body established to settle certain types of dispute, or a court of justice.</p> <p><b>Trade unions-</b> A group of workers in the same trade or profession who have joined together to protect their rights.</p>
	<b>10. Bringing about change in the legal system</b>	<p>There are a number of citizens within the legal system who can bring about change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Jury service-</b> Determine verdicts of cases brought to court</li> <li>• <b>Member of a Tribunal-</b> Deal with specific complaints and issues</li> <li>• <b>Special Constables-</b> Trained volunteers who work with and support their local police</li> <li>• <b>Magistrates-</b> Members of the community who volunteer to administer justice in their local magistrates court</li> <li>• <b>Police and Crime Commissioners-</b> Elected by the public to control the policy priorities for the force and allocation of regional funds</li> <li>• <b>Neighbourhood watch-</b> Residents working together to monitor their local community</li> <li>• <b>Witnesses and Victims</b></li> </ul>	
		There are many examples where pressure and interest groups have provided a voice to implement change or fight an injustice ( <b>Hillsborough/Guildford Four</b> )	
		There are examples where justice can be brought by the people through democratic and citizenship actions to hold those in power to account in regards to issues related to human rights and the justice system, for example <b>Grenfell Tower Fire and the Hidden Housing Scandal</b> .	

Theme 3	Concept	Crucial Knowledge	Key terms
Politics and Participation	11. Political Power in the UK	<p><b>Democracy</b> is a type of government based upon the principle that all people are equal and collectively hold power. There are 3 types of democracy: <b>Direct</b>, <b>Representative</b> and <b>Liberal</b>.</p>	<p><b>Direct democracy</b>- Where the people decide on the policy directly, for example through a vote or referendum on each issue.</p> <p><b>Representative democracy</b>- When the citizens of a country elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.</p> <p><b>Liberal democracy</b>- a system of government based upon representative democracy and linked to freedoms and rights for citizens</p> <p><b>Civil service</b>- employees of the state who administer public policy</p> <p><b>Bicameral</b>- A government that operates in two chambers</p> <p><b>Prime minister</b>- The head of a government.</p> <p><b>Public spending</b>- The money spent by the state</p>
		<p>There are <b>5 values</b> that underpin the ideal of Democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rights</b>- Social, legal and ethical entitlements for all in society</li> <li>• <b>Responsibilities</b>- The duties placed on citizens by a society</li> <li>• <b>Freedoms</b>- The power or right to speak and act or think as one wants</li> <li>• <b>Equality</b>- Ensuring <b>every</b> individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their life and talents.</li> <li>• <b>The rule of law</b>- A doctrine that states every person, no matter who, <b>must</b> obey the law.</li> </ul>	
		<p>Institutions of the British constitution need to interlink like a jigsaw in order for the constitution to work, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Power of government</li> <li>• The Prime Minister and Cabinet</li> <li>• Sovereignty of Parliament</li> <li>• Role of Legislature</li> <li>• The opposition</li> <li>• Political Parties</li> <li>• The Monarchy</li> <li>• Citizens</li> <li>• Judiciary</li> <li>• The Police</li> <li>• The Civil Service</li> </ul>	
	<p>The UK has an <b>uncodified</b> (unwritten) British Constitution. This means that each institution is responsible for upholding the constitution and any wrong doings to account.</p>		
	12. Local and devolved government	<p>The local governments operate to provide services for its citizens. England has a two tier approach (parish/town/community &gt;&gt; District &gt;&gt; County). London and the rest of the UK has a single (unitary) approach (Parish/Town/Community &gt;&gt; Metropolitan borough/Unitary). All councillors are then accountable for their actions.</p>	
		<p><b>Devolved government</b> is the transfer of power from one body to another. <b>Devolved powers</b> are decisions that the UK Parliament controlled in the past but are now decided by the devolved bodies. <b>Reserved powers</b> are those still controlled by the UK Parliament.</p>	
		<p>Power has been spread between the government in Westminster and the administrations in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. This leaves relations strained</p>	

		<p>between certain government groups and citizens, with the debate for 'English votes for English laws'.</p> <p>To be able to stand for an Election you must be at least 18 years old and a British or Commonwealth citizen; with at least one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registered to vote in the area you stand</li> <li>• Occupied as an owner or tenant in the area for at least 12 months</li> <li>• You have worked for at least 12 months in the area</li> <li>• Lived in the local area during the whole 12 months before the day of handing in your election papers.</li> </ul> <p>Public taxes are a big part of the judgement of governments. The state decides where the public funds are spent. The government raises public funds in 3 ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Income tax</b>- paid on the money earned by people to a certain level</li> <li>• <b>National Insurance</b>- Paid by people aged 16 and above who is employed</li> <li>• <b>Value-added tax (VAT)</b>- Paid on a range of goods and services</li> </ul>	<p><b>Parliament</b>-The institution of Government in the UK. It comprises of three parts: the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the monarch.</p> <p><b>Monarchy</b>- A form of government in which a king or queen reigns as the head of state. The UK is a constitutional monarchy.</p> <p><b>Lobbying</b>- A person or group of people meeting or taking action (eg writing letters, demonstrating, petitioning) to try to persuade a politician to take up their cause.</p>
<p><b>13. Where does political power reside?</b></p>		<p>A <b>General Election</b> votes for a new parliament. This is when each constituency votes for their local MP using the <b>First-past-the-post</b> system, which is when the person with the most votes wins. This process has to be repeated within 5 years of the last but it is up to the Prime Minister to decide when this happens.</p> <p>There are other voting systems used in the UK. Categorized into <b>Proportional systems</b>- The number of votes given reflect the number of people elected eg. If the House of Commons has 600 members, and the Greens have 10% they would expect to have 60 MPs. <b>Non-Proportional systems</b>- Like FPTP they rely on gaining the most votes in an individual constituency to win.</p> <p>The systems include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First past the post</li> <li>• Single Transferrable Vote</li> <li>• Supplementary vote</li> <li>• Additional member vote</li> </ul> <p>There is a separation of power to ensure our government operates effectively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Executive</b>- The PM and ministers, senior civil servants and advisers. They decide policy and draft legislation for the legislature to approve</li> <li>• <b>Parliament (Legislature)</b>- House of Commons and the House of Lords. Debate, amend and vote upon proposed legislation</li> <li>• <b>Judiciary</b>- Judges and the court system. Make determinations where the law is unclear</li> </ul> <p>The UK parliament has a <b>Bicameral (2 chambered)</b> Parliament. <b>The House of Lords</b> is made up of non-elected members who are at the top of their fields and revise and review legislation. <b>The House of Commons</b> is made up of 650 elected members that</p>	<p><b>Local government</b>- A system of government that operates at a local level providing services to its community.</p> <p><b>House of Commons</b>- An elected body currently consisting of 650 members of Parliament. It is the lower house of Parliament and meets in the Palace of Westminster.</p> <p><b>House of Lords</b>- The upper house of Parliament, meeting in the Palace of Westminster. It comprises of life peers and hereditary peers, who scrutinise the bills approved by the House of Commons.</p>

		<p>decides on new legislation to be proposed. <b>The Monarch (King/Queen)</b> is now largely ceremonial and represents the passing of power.</p> <p>There are generally 3 philosophical differences between political parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Socialism 'The Left'</b>- Social democrats to Communists. Favours the 'Working Man' (Labour)</li> <li>• <b>Liberalism 'the middle'</b>- Favours a concern about human rights, liberty, freedom, tolerance and consent. (Liberal Democrats)</li> <li>• <b>Conservatism 'The Right'</b>- Christian Democrats to Fascists. Favours the Upper and Middle classes (Conservatives)</li> </ul> <p>There are a variety of key roles in the ceremonies and parliament.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The Speaker</b>- Has the authority in the commons chamber and controls the debates</li> <li>• <b>Commons deputy speakers</b></li> <li>• <b>Lord Speaker</b>- Chair debates in the house of lords but have less authority than the Speaker.</li> <li>• <b>Clerk of Parliaments</b>- Most senior official in house of lords. Is the permanent administration and chief procedural adviser</li> <li>• <b>Black rod</b>- Responsible for the security of the house of lords and the major ceremonial events.</li> <li>• <b>Serjeant at Arms</b>- Responsible for security and keeping order in the Commons section.</li> <li>• <b>Clerk of the House of Commons</b>- Chief constitutional adviser to the house of commons</li> <li>• <b>Whips</b>- Organise parliamentary business and ensure MPs turn out and vote according to the party's wishes</li> <li>• <b>Frontbenchers</b>- Sit on the front green benches and have specific important roles in the government's cabinet.</li> <li>• <b>Backbenchers</b>- An ordinary MP who holds no government or opposition post.</li> </ul> <p>There are 4 types of <b>legislation (Laws passed by Parliament)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Bills: Applies to the entire population</li> <li>• Private Bills: Usually to organisations to give additional powers</li> <li>• Hybrid Bills: Mix the characteristics of public and Private bills</li> <li>• Private member Bills: Affect the whole population but put forward by MPs and lords who are not part of the Cabinet</li> </ul> <p>Formation of government is done in 2 ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Majority Government</b>: Out right winners of elections and involves only one party</li> </ul>	<p><b>Executive</b>- The branch of the Government, which is responsible for putting laws or decisions into effect.</p> <p><b>Devolution</b>- The transfer of some powers from the Government to the Welsh Assembly, the Northern Ireland Assembly and the Scottish Parliament.</p> <p><b>Commonwealth</b>- An international association between the UK and the countries which were previously part of the British Empire.</p> <p><b>Active citizen</b>- A person who actively takes responsibility, becomes involved in areas of public concern and tries to make a difference.</p>
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	<p><b>14. How do others govern themselves?</b></p>	<p>The UK adopts a Closed Party List System to vote for Members of European Parliament, where members are elected by 12 different regions having votes, and the candidates 1 and 2 of elected parties were elected to the European Parliament.</p> <p>The European Parliament sits in transnational groups: MEPs from at least 7 countries, with at least 15 MEPs in a horseshoe design.</p> <p>There are 3 key categories of governance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Democratic: People have the power to decide through a fair electoral system</li> <li>• Non-Democratic: Lacks some or all elements of democracy. People do not have the power.</li> <li>• Semi- Democratic: Somewhere in between.</li> </ul> <p>Systems of Governance include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Absolute Monarchy:</b> Power is held by the royal family (Saudi Arabia)</li> <li>• <b>Authoritarian:</b> Power is held by a leader or small group who are not accountable to the people (Egypt)</li> <li>• <b>Dictatorship:</b> One person or group makes all the decisions (Cuba)</li> <li>• <b>Oligarchy:</b> Control is held by a small group of wealthy insiders (Russia)</li> <li>• <b>Technocracy:</b> System where control is held by non-elected but technical experts in their fields (Ukraine 2019)</li> <li>• <b>Military:</b> Government is ran by the military (Myanmar)</li> <li>• <b>Aristocracy:</b> Government is held by the few; usually based on wealth and social status (Previously UK)</li> <li>• <b>Theocracy:</b> Government held by religious figures (Iran)</li> <li>• <b>One-Party State:</b> Only one party holds power, there are elections but only for members of the party (China)</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>15. Bringing about political change</b></p>	<p>Have the power to contribute to parliamentary democracy and should hold those in power to account.</p> <p>Digital technology, social media and other methods are allowing increased voter participation with the politics and decisions that matter and affect them.</p> <p>There are many ways that citizens can bring about political change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Campaigning:</b> Citizens try to influence the actions of government at different scales</li> <li>• <b>Demonstrating:</b> Groups will gather to show their feelings on mass towards issues to influence change</li> <li>• <b>Volunteering:</b> Offer time towards issues to develop personal change</li> </ul> <p>There are many examples of groups that have tried to influence change:</p>	



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Equality and Human Rights commission</li><li>• Greenpeace</li><li>• Black Lives Matter</li><li>• Citizens Advice</li><li>• Age UK</li><li>• Women's Institute (WI)</li></ul>	
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