

Never Stop Flying

GCSE Citizenship

Achieving Excellence through a Values Driven Education



STAG:

The Sheffield tree felling protests were a series of protests & unrest that occurred in Sheffield between 2014 & 2018. The Sheffield Tree Action Group (STAG) was formed in 2015 because of the mass felling of healthy trees across the city since 2012. It was formed by non-political local tree activists. Across the city, 5000 trees had already been cut down with a plan for 12,000 more to go before 2017. Sheffield City Council signed a private financial initiative (PFI) contract with private infrastructure company Amey called 'Streets Ahead' which aimed to maintain the cities highways & pavements. Apart of this plan was to fell trees & replace them.

STAG's aim was to stop this mass exodus of 'healthy' trees from right across the Sheffield postcodes. They wished for the Council to cancel the £2.2 billion contract & they called residents from all locations to take to the streets to back the campaign. This wasn't just a local issue, STAG had national ambitions too. Naturally, an opponent was Sheffield City Council & Amey as they claimed that these improvements would improve the 'sorry state' of cities streets & that signing the contract was the only 'practical option.'

STAG gained momentum across the city & began organising small-scale demonstrations. One of the first was at the site of the Melbourne Oak in Stocksbridge which unfortunately was felled. Protests then moved city-wide to Heeley, Crookes, Dore, Gleadless Valley, Nether Edge & Rivelin Valley. Another campaign method was to organise physical pickets in front of selected trees. Residents would stand in front of them at all times of day to prevent felling. This happened on some occasions at 4am, causing arrests, violence & conversations locally. STAG also took a legal route by applying for a High Court injunction against the Council which they won in 2016 – putting a 3 month hold on tree felling but this expired & wasn't renewed. They also organised frequent petitions which gained around 3,900 – 9,900 signatures per petition.

Locally & nationally the stand-offs, protests & campaigned gained huge traction, especially on two occasions. In 2016 when residents were arrested for chaining themselves to a tree at 3.50am & in 2018 when allegedly a police officer was struck by a protester. The biggest media coverage was in 2023 when the architect behind the Council project Bryan Lodge resigned as a direct consequence of his actions. Like most local projects, social media was used frequently to push out the agenda of the group. The campaigns had great success as membership skyrocketed to over 10K, national politicians were accusing the Council of 'environmental vandalism.' However, the constant pushing out of information meant that the tactics of the Council/Amey became more devious – leading to violence & arrests.

STAG has no formal structure bar its leader Dave Dillner. This structure allows anyone to participate wherever & whenever they can as it costs nothing but time. Members of the public can support through purchasing merchandise through the website. This group is solely led through social media campaigns & power by volunteer numbers. Therefore, public relations were good throughout the campaign. Many local celebrities & politicians got on board including singers Jarvis Cocker & Richard Hawley, environmentalist Rob McBride, TV presenter Christine Walkden & then deputy Prime Minister & Sheffield Hallam MP Nick Clegg.

The campaign achieved all its aims, and potentially more. The tree-felling was paused in 2018 which meant that the Council had to devise a new strategy as a result. For recognition of its work, Sheffield was crowned the 'tree capital' of the world in 2022 & the constant lobbying & use of research brought down the council leadership at the last local election in 2023, hampering the Labour campaign for overall control of the Council.



NFU:

The National Farmers Union (NFU) are a trade union that represents farmers (agriculture) & gardeners (horticulture) around the UK from farm to fork. It aims to make sure that standards of food that make it to the shelves is value for money for the producer & consumer. It also aims to protect & promote the farming sector & life, giving all their members a voice & making sure the sector has a future for 100 years more through getting the best deal possible for its members. The prime method of action through lobbying as the NFU is an insider pressure group.

Due to the close working relationship with the government, they can be friends & foe at the same time. The government for example cannot roll over to every NFU financial demand as it would no longer exist, so compromise is required. The NFU lobbies both national & continental governments – using experts within the organisation & within the political system (in the UK & in Brussels) to always keep farming on the political agenda. Other forms of campaigning include organising national & regional events for members via social media, distributing magazines, having an up to date website & organising petitions, some of which have over 500k signatures.

Unlike STAG or Greta; the NFU has its own constitution, structure & rules. All arrows points upward towards the NFU council which has elected sitting members from within & they meet 4 times a year at their headquarters in Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. Currently, it is headed by President Minette Batters, vice-Presidents Tom Bradshaw & David Exwood, Welsh President Aled Jones & Welsh vice-President Abi Reader. They are all backed up by national & regional advisors. In addition, NFU has a membership scheme which gives a voice to members at the highest political level, heavy discounts, advice on legal issues & keeps members informed. There are 4 types of membership which ranges from £0 - £49 per calendar year. This helps fund projects that are upcoming for the NFU.

Surveys conducted on the public is that perception of the organisation of the sector/organisation is high & that people wish to support it. However, farmers confidence in the government is at its lowest ever recorded due to rising costs & insane demands on farmers from supermarkets & consumers. It is very difficult to answer the question about whether the NFU is successful or not because the vast majority of their actions are on-going such as fly-tipping, banning sky lanterns, school programmes & school programmes. One huge success is 'Back British Farming Day' in November, which in 2023 will be its 8th rendition. This aims to get Britain talking about the sector which has national backing from MP's who show support for the cause by wearing the iconic wheatsheaf lapel pin badge. Both the Prime Minister Rishi Sunak & opposition leader Sir Keir Starmer voiced their support in PMQ's in the lead up to the events & wore the badge. However, in the subsequent months, nothing has been spoken about issues in the mainstream political circles.



Greta Thunberg:

Greta Thunberg (20) is a Swedish environmental activist who worked to address the problem of climate change, founding a movement known as Fridays for Future. As a young child, she was diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). People with ASD tend to focus deeply on one idea/interest & Greta's was the climate crisis. She first learned about the issue around 8 years old, & within a few years she changed her own habits, becoming vegan & refusing to travel by aeroplane. Her passion sparked worldwide peaceful demonstrations worldwide & her influence grew overnight.

Greta's aim was simple... to make governments listen. Her empowered speeches spoke often directly to those nations over-relying on fossil fuels & she was appealing to governments big & small to listen. This call to arms caused a seismic shift of peoples' behaviour towards the climate & the crisis. Her message was clear & at all points she would speak to anyone that would listen. She aimed to influence citizens firstly of Sweden to join her, and any other nations that wished to support. Through the power of democracy, loud voices & peaceful protests, this would call governments to act, it sort of worked. Greta was frequently on the move & bombarded with media coverage. Her age played into her hands as she could speak directly with the future generations & plead for action. On her travels, she spoke at various UN, World Economic Forum, EU Parliament & in front of European Parliaments.

It hasn't always been plain sailing for Greta as she has faced a lot of opposition, particularly from those states that use fossil fuels at the centre of their economy & growth. For example, former Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro called Greta a "brat" in 2019 after she directly addressed his nation's conduct. One of the most vocal critics is another young person, but of the opposite argument. 22 year old German Youtuber & far-right activist Naomi Seibt describes climate change as 'despicable human ideology' highlighting that there is no evidence that human activity causes global warming – which is a common angle for climate deniers to use.

Greta in the beginning was a young female with a large voice, but her army grew. She organised the "Stolstrejk for Klimatet" in September 2018 whereby she missed a day at school to sit in front of the Swedish Parliament in the run up to the next general election. This form of protest garnered international attention & after the election Greta vowed to skip classes on a Friday & return to the Parliament building. This then formed the 'Fridays for Future' & strikes were held in major EU states & the US. As Greta was consistently on the move, she visited various protest sites worldwide such as a coal mine expansion in Germany & physically joined the protest.

Unbeknown to Greta, she was a media sensation. Her age helps as the message relayed can resonate with young people. Also, her famous quotes at events such as "how dare you" which have echoed around the world, via social media. Some of these were taken literally, or by some, they made them into memes to make fun of Greta's approach & cause. In 2018, Greta's one woman protest became 17,000, one of the largest co-ordinated protests this decade. Despite this formal count, it was tough to gather how many people protested each week & where. However, Greta's online following is astronomical. Her Twitter outreach is 5.7 million people & her Instagram posts reach 14.7 million people & with algorithms, it will reach millions more.

On the whole, the reception of Greta has been positive. She has influenced a conversation about climate change to a younger demographic & despite a few critics has cut through the noise to push her agenda. The impact is a little less cut-throat. To an extent, she has been successful as it has refocused the climate agenda & put the focus back on governments. Furthermore, she has influenced individuals to take their own action in their local communities. For example, Lilly (12) from Bristol wanted to combat plastic waste in her community, so organised it & joined the fight. Lilly got to meet Greta soon after. On the other side of the coin, conversations around climate change have stalled as the global dynamic has changed since Russia's invasion of Ukraine & COVID.

Active Citizenship	
Active Citizen	Active Citizen- a person who actively takes responsibility and initiative in areas of public concern such as crime prevention and the local community.
Pressure Group	Pressure group- a group that tries to influence public policy in the interest of a particular cause.
Participation	Participation- the action of taking part in something.
Campaign	Campaign- work in an organized and active way towards a particular goal, typically a political or social one.

Campaign	
Investigation	Investigation- the action of investigating something or someone; formal or systematic examination or research.
Issue	Issue- an important topic or problem for debate or discussion.
Aim	Aim- have the intention of achieving.
Action plan	A detailed document that outlines the specific steps, tasks, and resources needed to achieve a particular goal or objective.

Media	
Media	Media- the main means of mass communication (broadcasting, publishing, and the Internet) regarded collectively.
Target group	Target group- a particular group at which a product such as a film or advertisement is aimed.
Social media	The ways in which people interact with each other on the internet; for example, Twitter and Facebook.
New media	All non-traditional form of media.
Mass media	The means of communicating to a large number of people at the same time: e.g. television, newspapers, the internet.
Traditional	Newsprint, radio, television, cinema.

Stage 1: Deciding the question or issue
 Students must select a contemporary issue/debate arising from the specification content. It can be local, national or international or a combination of all three strands.
 Following initial research and discussion, students construct a question/issue for which they need to undertake further research.

Stage 2: Carrying out the initial research
 Students research the issue using both primary and secondary sources.

Stage 3: Planning the action
 As a part of their research, students may develop further sets of questions which link and support their main question/issue.
 As a result of their research, students should be able to arrive at both results and conclusions which will help them to plan their citizenship action.

Stage 4: Taking the action
 Following their research, students are expected to take some form of informed action based upon their research. This may take a variety of forms from letter writing, petitioning, using e-media, volunteering or establishing a group to promote a change.

Stage 5: Assessing the impact of the action
 At the conclusion of their work students should reflect upon their approach to the investigation, the methods they used and any outcome achieved.

Research	
Primary Research	Primary Research- Primary research is defined as a methodology used by researchers to collect data directly.
Secondary Research	Secondary Research- Secondary research involves the summary, collation and/or synthesis of existing research.
Quantitative Research	Quantitative research is the process of collecting and analysing numerical data. It can be used to find patterns and averages, make predictions.
Qualitative Research	Qualitative research is a process of collecting, analysing, and interpreting non-numerical data, such as language, to understand how an ind. Qualitative data includes text, video, photographs, or audio recordings
Validity	The quality of being logically or factually sound.
Reliability	The degree to which the result of a measurement, calculation, or specification can be depended on to be accurate.
Questionnaire	A set of printed or written questions with a choice of answers, devised for the purposes of a survey or statistical study.
Open question	Questions which cannot be answered with just 'yes' or 'no'.
Closed question	Closed questions are questions that can be answered with a short, fixed response, such as "yes/no" or a one-word answer.
Expert	A person who is very knowledgeable about or skilful in a particular area.

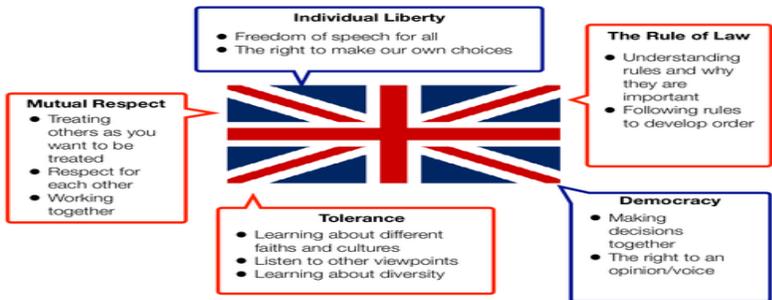
Methods of action	
Protest	Protest- a statement or action expressing disapproval of or objection to something.
Petition	Petition- a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause.
Boycott	Boycott- withdraw from commercial or social relations with (a country, organization, or person) as a punishment or protest.
Lobbying	Lobbying- seek to influence (a legislator) on an issue.
Advantages and disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petitions are accessible and can raise awareness, but may not always lead to significant change. • Protests can be powerful displays of public opinion, but can sometimes be disruptive and face backlash. • Lobbying allows for direct communication with decision-makers, but can be expensive and susceptible to influence from powerful interests. • Boycotts can exert economic pressure, but their effectiveness can be limited and may require significant participation.

Group work-	
Advantages	Disadvantages
Share the workload	Organisational issues
Have different skills	Unequal work loads
Supportive	Time keeping issues
Time effective	Differences in opinions
Different ideas	
More resources	

- Question Styles**
- Multiple Choice Questions
 - Short answer - 1, 2, 3, 4-mark questions
 - Longer answer questions – 6- mark, 8- mark questions
 - Source interpretation
 - 12- mark essay style question – **Active Citizenship module only.**

IMB-Principles and Values

British Values



British Values	
British Values	the values that are associated with living in modern day Britain.
Values	standards of behaviour that are accepted by a society.
Democracy	a political system based upon the concept of people having the power to decide. The word democracy come from ancient Greece for people and power.
Individual Liberty	the concept that in a modern democracy people have the freedom to make their own choices and decisions.
Rule of Law	a basic principles of democratic society that the law applies equally to all people.
Tolerance	a concept based upon the idea that in a modern society people show understanding of others with differing views and opinions.
Respect	an attitude that recognises and respects the individual liberty of others – even if their choices, lifestyle and beliefs are ones you don't agree with or like.

Key terms	
Citizenship	a legal status conferred by a state upon members of the state, indicating their membership of the state.
Principles	a basic truth or idea that underpins a system of beliefs associated with given society.
Census	a government survey normally undertaken every ten years to gather information about life in the UK. Every household is expected to complete their census for.

Democracy	
Voting	the activity of choosing someone or something in an election. General elections (elections to the UK Parliament) usually take place every 5 years. To vote in a general election you must: be registered to vote be 18 or over
Freedom of Speech	a principle that supports the freedom of an individual or a community to articulate their opinions and ideas without fear of retaliation, censorship, or legal sanction.

Rule of Law	
The Law in the UK	The rule of law is a fundamental principle of governance in the United Kingdom, dating back to Magna Carta of 1215. It means that no one is above the law, and everyone must be obedient to the law. The rule of law functions in two ways in the UK: courts should interpret legislation in a way that gives effect to the rule of law, and the rule of law determines the validity of government action and some legislation
Act of Parliament	An Act of Parliament creates a new law or changes an existing law. An Act is a Bill that has been approved by both the House of Commons and the House of Lords and been given Royal Assent by the Monarch. Taken together, Acts of Parliament make up what is known as Statute Law in the UK.

Man jailed for 15 months after 'burn hotels' social media post during riots

Joseph Haythorne posted the comment in August 2024 just as violence erupted outside a hotel housing asylum seekers in South Yorkshire.

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/crime/south-yorkshire-rotherham-southport-surrey-attorney-general-b2781247.html#:~:text=More%20than%2060%20officers%20were%20injured%20in%20the,inside%20as%20well%20as%20more%20than%2020%20staff.>

Angela Rayner to ban businesses from using NDAs to cover up harassment and discrimination

<https://www.msn.com/en-gb/news/uknews/angela-rayner-to-ban-businesses-from-using-ndas-to-cover-up-harassment-and-discrimination/ar-AA11952C>

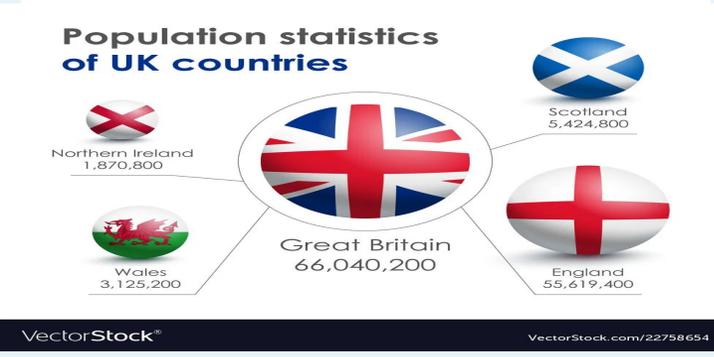
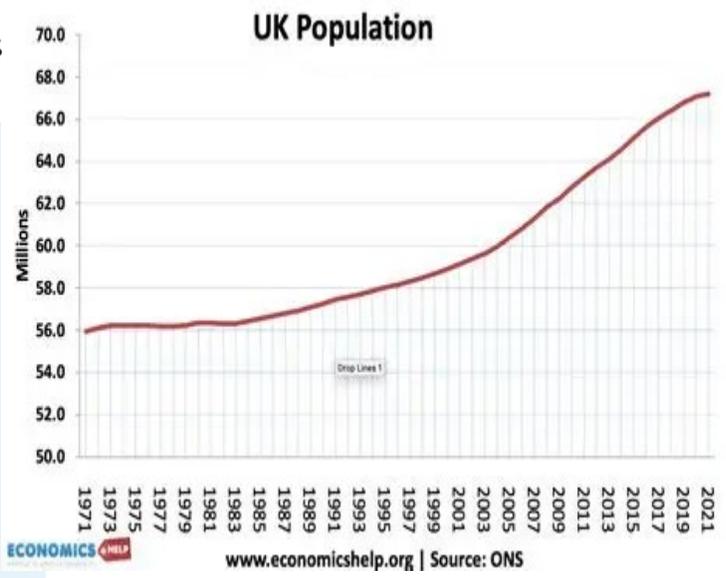
Individual Liberty	
Human Rights	Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.
Human Rights Act	The Human Rights Act 1998 is an Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom which received royal assent on 9 November 1998, and came into force on 2 October 2000. Its aim was to incorporate into UK law the rights contained in the European Convention on Human Rights.
Declaration of Human Rights 1948	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is an international document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly that enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings. Drafted by a UN committee chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt.
Equality Act 2010	brought together 116 pieces of legislation to provide Britain with a new discrimination law to protect individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a fair and more equal society.
Mutual Respect & Tolerance	
Multicultural Society	a society that comprises people from a range of cultural and religious backgrounds.
Prejudice	Prejudice can be an affective feeling towards a person based on their perceived group membership. The word is often used to refer to a preconceived (usually unfavourable) evaluation or classification of another person based on that person's perceived personal characteristics, such as political affiliation, sex, gender, gender identity, beliefs, values, social class, age, disability, religion, sexuality, race, ethnicity, language, nationality, culture, complexion, beauty, height, body weight, occupation, wealth, education, criminality, sport-team affiliation, music tastes or other perceived characteristics.
Discrimination	Discrimination is the act of making unjustified distinctions between people based on the groups, classes, or other categories to which they belong or are perceived to belong that are disadvantageous. People may be discriminated on the basis of race, gender identity, sex, age, religion, disability, or sexual orientation, as well as other categories.

Paper 2: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks
Life in modern Britain & Rights and Responsibilities.

LIMB - Identity



Key terms	
Identity	characteristics/qualities that make a person who they are e.g. age, gender, religion, regional location, job etc.
Multiple identity	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.
National identity	identity associated with being a citizen of a specific country e.g. English identity or Scottish identity.
Inclusion	a policy which encourages all groups within society to feel equally included and not denied access to any aspect of community life.
Social cohesion	the extent to which people in society are bound together and integrated and share common values.
Immigration	the act of someone moving into another country.
Pull factor	A feature that attracts people to another country (positive)
Push factor	Something that would cause someone to leave a country (negative)
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.
Multiculturalism	a society where there are a variety of ethnic groups. Celebration of different cultures and diversity leads to community cohesion



In recent years, the most headline grabbing political promises on migration have involved people arriving in the country illegally, often on small boats.

Shabana Mahmood, the new home secretary, has said **the UK could suspend visas** from countries that do not "play ball" and agree to returns deals for migrants.

But 95% of immigration doesn't fit in this category.

Almost a million people moved to the UK legally in 2024. That compares with the near 44,000 who arrived "irregularly" - the Home Office term for people who arrive (or are found) in the UK without correct documentation.

Immigration has made up 98% of recent population growth in the UK, according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

These are not the people living in detention centres or asylum hotels, but those who work, often in social care and the NHS, or study at British universities.

Legal migration has also experienced some of the biggest changes in recent years - not just in terms of the raw numbers but who makes up those numbers.

Through the 2010s, an average of 750,000 people moved to the UK each year. That grew by 75% within three years of Britain leaving the EU in 2020.

One reason for the sudden growth - particularly from countries outside the EU like India, Pakistan and Nigeria - was the decision to introduce specialist health and care worker visas, and the fact that people coming for work or study could bring dependants with them.

Both the health and care worker visa and the dependant rule have since been removed, which led to the immigration numbers falling back in 2024. The 2024 figure - 948,000 - is still 26% higher than the average from 2012-2019.

In the 2010s, more than half of the people moving to the UK were from EU countries, while an additional 10% were Britons returning home.



Paper 2: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks
Life in modern Britain & Rights and Responsibilities.

LIMB - Making a difference in society

Key words	
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'.
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.
Trade Unions	an employment- based group of employees who seek to represent workers in relation to the conditions of employment.

Successful Campaigns	
Successful Campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Tactics	Tactics used by pressure groups: Petitions, Lobbying, Boycotts, Leaflets, Demonstrations e.g. marches, Social Media, Celebrity Support, Media Promotion
Media	Pressure groups & the Media hold representatives e.g. MPs, local councils to account!

Types of Pressure groups	
Single cause groups	They focus on a very specific issue
Multi-cause groups	Seeking to influence decision and policies over a range of issues.
Protective	Groups that seek to protect the interests of their members
Promotional	Groups that wish to promote views to their members and other interested parties on a particular topic.

Pressure Groups	
Pressure Group	groups of citizens who join together to bring about change on an issue they believe is important.
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.
Government influence	insider groups might have access to the government. This can be good – they may receive funding, and have an audience when they want to discuss issues. Not having access to the government can also be good because you have more freedom to take whatever actions you choose (sometimes morally questionable) and you do not have to stick to issues that are also on the government agenda.

More people belong to pressure groups than political parties.	Pressure groups have too much influence, as they are concerned about a narrow issue.	Politicians pay too much attention to pressure groups, all of which are unrepresentative.
Pressure groups speak up for the public on issues that politicians do not discuss.	Pressure groups are often undemocratic. They don't vote on issues and use undemocratic methods.	Pressure groups exert pressure on issues between elections, making sure important issues are still heard.
Some insider groups exert too much power and influence over decision makers.	If pressure groups did not exist, politicians could ignore a large number of issues.	Politicians are too concerned with the immediate headlines and over-react to every protest.
Just because some individuals protest, this does not mean it represents the whole population.	Pressure groups help bring to the forefront important issues such as the environment and animal rights.	Pressure groups can raise immediate issues with politicians.



The tractor rally, organised by Save British Farming, comes as MPs debate an e-petition with more than 148,000 signatures calling to keep the current inheritance tax exemptions for working farms.

Labour has insisted it will not make a U-turn on its plans to introduce a 20% inheritance tax rate on farms worth more than £1 million.

The changes announced in the Budget are due to come into force in April 2026 and scrap an exemption which meant no inheritance tax was paid to pass down family farms.

Reform UK leader Nigel Farage told LBC: "We're seeing farmers' protests now all over the country, it's very important they keep the pressure up, it's very important they're voluble."

Paper 2: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks
Life in modern Britain & Rights and Responsibilities.

LIMB - The media

Key terms 	
E-media	all forms of media related to the internet; e stands for electronic.
Mass media	the means of communicating to a large number of people at the same time: e.g. television, newspapers, the internet.
New media	all non-traditional form of media.
Social media	the ways in which people interact with each other on the internet; for example, Twitter and Facebook.
Traditional media	newsprint, radio, television, cinema.
Ofcom	the Office of Communications; a government regulator for elements of the media industry.
The independent Press Standards Organisation (IPSO)-	was set up to handle complaints and conduct investigations into standards and compliance.
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.
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.

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

News of the World accused of hacking Milly Dowler's phone



Schoolgirl Milly Dowler went missing nine years ago

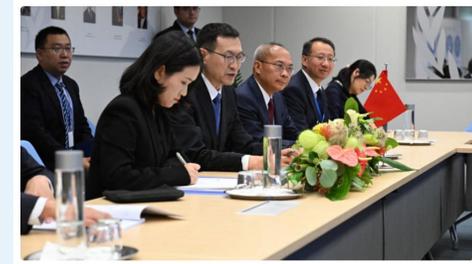
A Guardian investigation accuses the News of the World of illegally targeted the missing schoolgirl Milly Dowler and her family in March 2002, interfering with police inquiries into her disappearance. The newspaper goes on to say Scotland Yard's investigation is likely to put new pressure on the then-editor of the paper, Rebekah Brooks now Rupert Murdoch's UK chief executive; and her then deputy, Andy Coulson, who resigned in January as the prime minister's media adviser.

The BBC adds a lawyer for the family also says an investigator working for the News of the World allegedly hacked into the Milly Dowler's mobile. Mark Lewis said police told her parents that Glenn Mulcaire hacked into her voicemail while she was missing. News International said: "This is clearly a development of great concern and we will be conducting our own inquiries as a result. We will obviously co-operate fully with any police request on this should we be asked."

Digital Spy says "the BBC has insisted that it is not planning to ban its staff, talent and writers from using social networking sites such as Twitter". The site explains that it was reported that the corporation is looking to forbid its top talent from posting on sites such as Twitter, Facebook and internet forums to prevent anyone leaking sensitive details regarding their involvement in BBC productions.

The allegation that a private investigator working for the News of the World hacked into murdered Milly Dowler's mobile phone dominates the papers, as reported in the BBC's newspapers review.

China's Great Firewall: An Overview of Social Media Censorship



China, known for its stringent censorship laws, has banned several major social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. The country's internet censorship project, also referred to as the **Great Firewall**, is the most extensive and advanced in the world. This move is aimed at controlling online content, maintaining social stability, and safeguarding national security.

Instead, China has developed its own social media platforms such as Weibo and WeChat which comply with the country's censorship laws and allow for greater control over online conversations.

In North Korea, the entire internet is heavily regulated and censored. In fact, most North Koreans have never accessed the global internet. Instead, they use a state-controlled intranet system known as Kwangmyong. Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube are among the many platforms that are blocked.

This extreme form of internet censorship is a part of North Korea's isolationist policies, aimed at controlling information and preventing dissent.



Paper 2: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks
Life in modern Britain & Rights and Responsibilities.

R&R - Bringing about change in the legal system

Citizens taking part in the justice system	
Jury service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens are required to serve on juries as a civic duty. Twelve people serve. They are selected at random from the register of voters.
Member of a tribunal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribunals are specialist judicial bodies which decide disputes in a particular area of law. Most tribunal jurisdictions are part of a structure created by the Courts and Enforcement Act 2007. Some tribunals, such as the Employment Tribunals, sit outside the unified structure. Tribunals decide a wide range of cases, ranging from workplace disputes between employers and employees to appeals against decisions of government departments (including social security benefits; immigration and asylum; and tax credits).
Magistrates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part-time community volunteers who after training determine verdicts and sentences in local Magistrates Courts. They normally sit on a 'bench' of three and jointly agree their decisions.
Police and crime commissioner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly elected officials who are responsible for the running of each regional police force outside London.
Neighbourhood watch	A voluntary scheme in which people in a given area work with the police to help reduce crime.
Witnesses and victims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you witness a crime you have a vital role to play in bringing the criminals to justice. If you witness a crime you have a vital role to play in bringing the criminals to justice. You may well be feeling upset and have doubts about reporting what you have seen. There is no legal obligation to contact the police, but the information you give them could bring a criminal to justice. Reporting the crime to the police could prevent further crimes being committed and protect others from becoming victims.
Special Constable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Special Constabulary is a force of warranted, uniformed volunteer police officers. A key strength is that these volunteer officers are warranted constables, with all the powers of a regular police officer. Special constables' integration in the local communities in which they live, work and serve is a further strength, helping to build links between policing and communities.

The role of magistrates

- They deal with 97% of all criminal cases.
- They deal with the preliminary hearings for the other 3%, the different type of preliminary hearings are: early administrative hearings, remand hearings, bail applications, transfer proceedings and legal aid applications.
- They hear the cases.
- They take legal advice off the qualified clerk (Justices of the peace Act 1979).
- Discuss and come to impartial decisions with other members of the bench.
- They deliver the verdict.
- They decide and deliver the sentencing. In an adult court it is up to 6 months in prison and/or up to £5,000 fine.

eleanor walker

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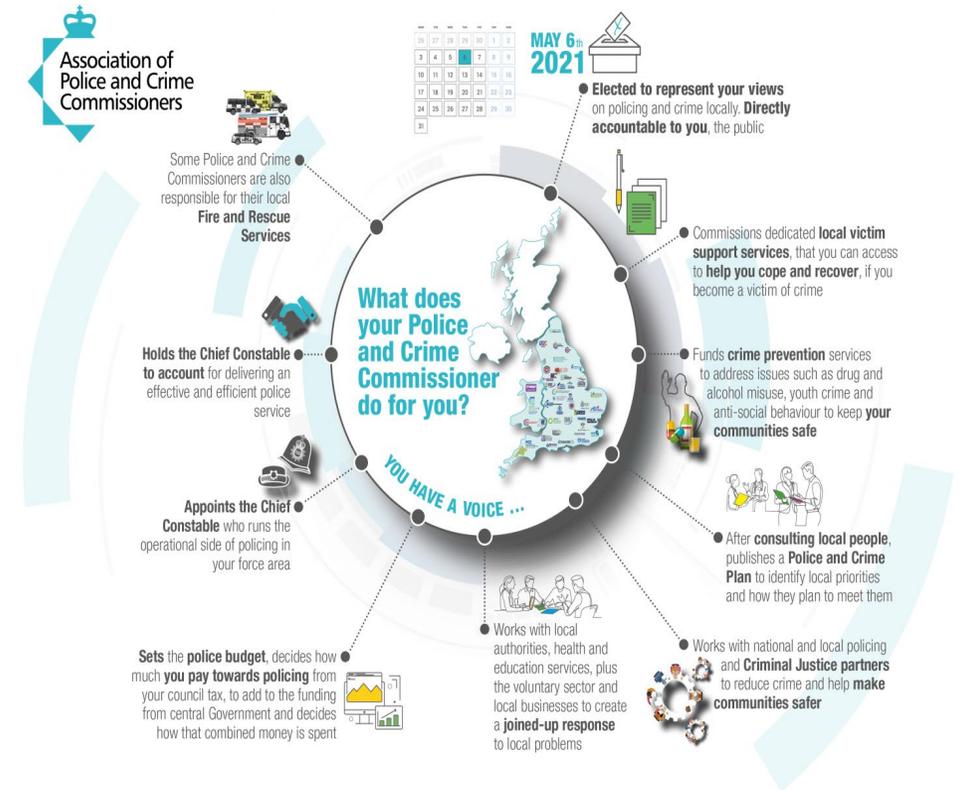
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Paper 2: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks
Life in modern Britain & Rights and Responsibilities.

R&R - How laws protect

Key Terms	
Common law	law based upon judges rulings in court.
Legislation or statute law	laws passed by parliament in court
Magistrates	ordinary citizens who volunteer to become magistrates – they receive training to do this. They sit with other magistrates in a Magistrates Court and decide the outcome of cases.
Probation Service	works with offenders aged 18 and above who have been sentenced to a Community Order or a Suspended Sentence Order or have been released from prison on licence. They work with offenders to try and stop them from committing further crimes, prepare prisoners for release from prison, liaise with victims of crimes.
Aggravating Circumstances	something that makes a crime more serious.
Mitigating Circumstances	something that makes the charge or the offender's responsibility less serious.
Recorded Crime	those crimes that are reported to and recorded by the police.
Justice	administering the law, fair and morally right.
Law	a system of rules recognised by a country or society as the way in which people behave and sanctions that can be used.
Police	an official state organisation responsible for preventing and solving crime.
Sentencing	process of giving a punishment to a person found guilty of a crime.
Verdict	the decision made by a magistrate or a jury as to whether the accused is innocent or guilty
Youth Offending Team	develop a range of services to work with young people who have committed crimes or at risk of committing crimes. They make young people face up to the consequences of their behaviour. Tackle issues such as truancy, drug/alcohol use, school exclusion which put young people at risk.

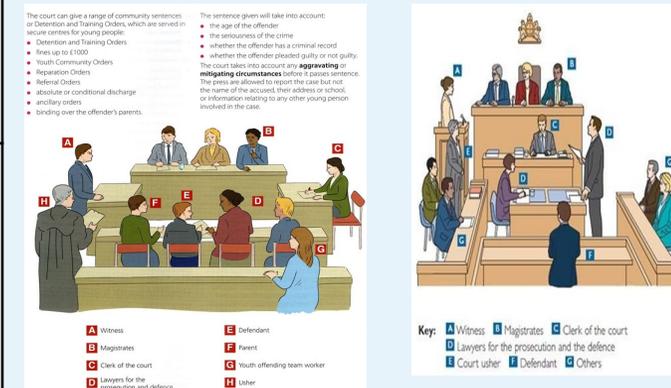
Key Terms	
Purpose of Sentencing:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To punish the offender. Seek to reduce crime – deterrence. Reform and rehabilitation of the offender (change their behaviour). Protect the community. Reparation – offender makes amends to people affected by their crimes.
Types of Non-Custodial sentences:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fines Community sentences Ancillary orders Discharge <p>Non-Custodial Sentence: Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBOs): These replaced Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs) in 2014 – these are to deal with the hard-core of persistently anti-social individuals who are also engaged in criminal activity. Used when a person has engaged in behaviour that caused or was likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the offender.</p>
Types of Crime Recorded in the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violent Crime (violence against a person, murder, manslaughter, knife crime, assault). Hate Crime (criminal offence seen by the victim or any person, to be motivated by prejudice/hostility based on race, religion, sexual orientation, disability or gender). Sexual Offences (rape and other sexual offences such as sexual assault). Robbery (use of threat or force during or before the theft). Theft Offences (burglary, theft of vehicles, theft from a person, bicycle theft, shoplifting). Criminal Damage/Arson (deliberate or malicious damage to a home, property or vehicle). Fraud (deception for personal gain e.g. using someone else's credit card, claiming for an item on your insurance when it hasn't been damaged/lost, using some else's identity). Anti-social Behaviour (being a nuisance, loud or inconsiderate behaviour, vandalism, graffiti, street drinking).
Types of Custodial sentences:	<p>Imprisonment The most severe sentence available to the courts. It is reserved for the most serious offences. It is imposed where the public needs to be protected. The length of the sentence depends on the seriousness of the crime and the maximum penalty laid down in legislation. For example: Seven years for some drug offences Three years for a third burglary offence Five years for some firearms offences.</p> <p>Life sentences Parliament has decided that judges must give a life sentence to all offenders found guilty of murder. The judge will set a minimum term before the offender can be considered for release by the Parole Board. The 2003 act laid out a schedule. For example Murder with a knife or weapon is 25 years Whole life sentences – the prisoner will die in prison eventually. In 2014, 56 prisoners were serving this sentence, including Ian Brady and Rosemary West. Extended sentences This was introduced to provide the public with extra protection where the public may need protection after the prisoner is released. The prisoner may be on licence for an extra eight years. In 2014, 635 prisoners were on extended licence.</p> <p>Determinate sentences This is the most common prison sentence. This is where the court sets a fixed length for the sentence. Prisoners do not always serve their full sentence and are allowed to serve some on licence in the community. Their release depends upon their behaviour in prison. If they have gone to prison for six months, they could be released after three months and be on licence for nine months. In 2014, 90,871 offenders were given this sentence.</p> <p>Suspended sentences If a court imposes a custodial sentence of between fourteen days and two years, the judge can decide to suspend the sentence for up to two years. The court will require the offender to undertake other tasks such as: Doing unpaid work Being subject to a curfew Undertaking treatment for drugs/alcohol Being subject to a supervision order. If the offender does not comply or commits another offence. The previous offence is taken into account. In 2014, 91,313 offenders</p>

Paper 2: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks Life in modern Britain & Rights and Responsibilities.

Case study: Two men who admitted arson with intent to endanger life at a Rotherham hotel housing 200 asylum seekers have appeared in court.

Mason Lowe, 28, and Morgan Heeley, 26, who also admitted violent disorder at the Holiday Inn Express at Manvers on 4 August, should be "ashamed", Judge Jeremy Richardson said at Sheffield Crown Court on Friday.

Heeley, of Margaret Road, Barnsley, threw a fire extinguisher at police, hit an officer over the head with a plank and tried to light curtains on fire.



The court can give a range of community sentences or Detention and Training Orders, which are served in secure centres for young people.

- Detention and Training Orders
- Fines up to £1000
- Youth Community Orders
- Reparation Orders
- Referral Orders
- Absolute or conditional discharge
- ancillary orders
- binding over the offender's parents.

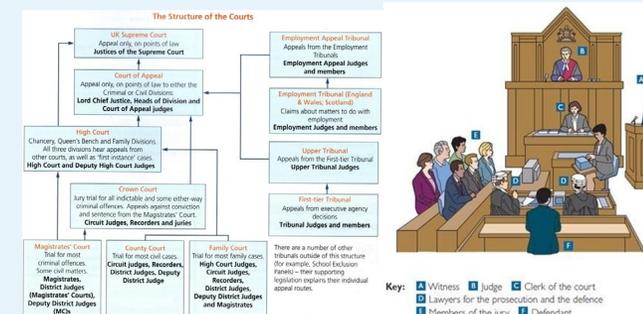
The sentence given will take into account:

- the age of the offender
- the seriousness of the crime
- whether the offender has a criminal record
- whether the offender pleaded guilty or not guilty.

The court also takes into account any **aggravating or mitigating circumstances** before a prison sentence. The press are allowed to report the case but not the name of the accused, their address or school, or information relating to any other young person involved in the case.



Key: A Witness, B Magistrates, C Clerk of the court, D Lawyers for the prosecution and the defence, E Defendant, F Witness, G Other, H Other, I Other, J Other.



Key: A Witness, B Judge, C Clerk of the court, D Lawyers for the prosecution and the defence, E Members of the jury, F Defendant.

R&R - Laws in contemporary society

Paper 2: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks
Life in modern Britain & Rights and Responsibilities.



Case Study: THE boy killers of Liverpool toddler Jamie Bulger did not receive a fair trial, the European Court of Human Rights ruled today. The then Home Secretary Michael Howard's role in fixing their sentences was also a breach of their human rights, said the court. But the judges, sitting in Strasbourg, rejected a claim that the boys' treatment was "inhuman and degrading". The judges awarded costs and expenses of £15,000 to Robert Thompson and £29,000 to Jon Venables. Venables and Thompson, from Liverpool, were both aged 11 at the time of their 1993 trial.

Organisations	
The Equality & Human Rights Commission (EHCR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) monitors human rights, protecting equality across 9 categories - age, disability, gender, race, religion and belief, pregnancy and maternity, marriage and civil partnership, sexual orientation and gender reassignment. As well as explaining the law, the EHRC can enforce it. EHRC has written a set of guidance to ensure the Equality Act is applied successfully.
Enforcement of the Equality ACT:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the Equality Act people are not allowed to discriminate, harass or victimise another person because they have any of the protected characteristics. The EHRC's powers include helping individual people with their legal cases; and taking action against organisations that appear to have broken the law.
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a historic document which outlined the rights and freedoms everyone is entitled to. It was the first international agreement on the basic principles of human rights. It laid the foundation for the human rights protections that we have in the UK today. It formed the basis of the European Convention on Human Rights, which in turn was incorporated in UK law by the Human Rights Act 1998.
International law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International law is a crucial aspect of human rights. Governments are in a powerful position to control the freedoms of individuals or groups – freedoms that may be harder to win without international agreement and pressure. A series of human rights treaties and other instruments adopted since 1945 has developed into an influential body of international human rights. These are monitored and implemented by important international institutions including the UN Human Rights Council, UN treaty bodies, the Council of Europe and the European Court of Human Rights. Obligations in international law are binding on countries which have agreed to abide by them. This means that when the UK Government has signed a treaty and Parliament has ratified it, the country has made a formal commitment and the Government must do everything the treaty requires. This international dimension forms part of the Equality and Human Rights Commission's remit to embed a strong human rights culture in Britain
United Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Nations (UN) is an organisation founded to promote worldwide cooperation and to protect human rights. The main institutions within the UN which are relevant to human rights in Britain are as follows: The UN Human Rights Council. This is made up of 47 States (in 2013 the UK was elected a member for a three-year term) and is responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide. The Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> supports human rights institutions and governments monitors human rights practice makes sure all UN work has a human rights perspective supports implementation of human rights on the ground. The General Assembly Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural). This is one of the UN's six Main Committees, focusing on a range of social, humanitarian and human rights issues. UN treaty bodies. These monitor the implementation of international treaties. The UK has signed seven core UN treaties that deal with human rights. They include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. UN agencies that address human rights issues as part of their remit include UN Women, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
Council of Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Founded in 1949, the Council of Europe is the oldest inter-governmental organisation in Europe. It has 47 Member States, 28 of which are members of the European Union. All Member States have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) oversees the implementation of the Convention in the Member States. The Council and the European Court is based in Strasbourg, France. Membership of the Council of Europe is separate from the European Union and was not affected by Brexit.
European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 27 countries. These Member States have decided to share some of their sovereignty to allow collective decision making on matters which concern them all. The EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights brings together a wide range of human rights and freedoms in a single document. The UK left the EU on 31st Jan 2020.
National Human Rights Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) are independent bodies established to stand up for those in need of protection and hold governments to account for their human rights obligations. They also help shape laws, policies and attitudes that create stronger, fairer societies. NHRIs must meet a set of minimum international standards, known as the Paris Principles, to prove they can fulfil this role and demonstrate their independence from government. In 2009 the Equality and Human Rights Commission joined the family of 'A' status accredited NHRIs around the world. The United Kingdom has three NHRIs: The Equality and Human Rights Commission (which as an NHRI covers England and Wales, and human rights issues in Scotland that are reserved to the Westminster Parliament), the Scottish Human Rights Commission and the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission. The Equality and Human Rights Commission mandate with regard to equality law covers the whole of Great Britain.

Key Terms	
Justice	A behaviour or treatment that is morally fair. Different countries can have different opinions about what justice is.
Fairness	treating people equally and according to the circumstances.
Discrimination	treating a person or group of people unfairly on the basis of their sex, gender, race, age etc.
State	this is the Government.
Law	a rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the

R&R - Rights and responsibilities within the legal system



Case Study: More stop-and-search is needed to tackle knife crime in Derby, say councillors – but a police boss told them their powers are limited. Derbyshire police chief superintendent Emma Aldred told councillors what the force was doing to stop knife crime, following a number of high-profile incidents in the city this year.

Earlier this year, there were reports of five stabbings in Derby in 12 days.

Paper 2: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks
Life in modern Britain & Rights and Responsibilities.

Key terms	
Duties of the police	<p>The core duty of the police service is to protect the public by detecting and preventing crime. This duty is established in common law (precedents set by decisions of the courts) and the police have both common law and legislative powers to execute it.</p> <p>The use of police powers must be compatible with human rights and equalities legislation. Police personnel are individually responsible for ensuring their use of their powers is lawful, proportionate and necessary.</p> <p>Police powers can be grouped into three categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Powers to investigate crime. This includes a range of powers to collect evidence needed to identify suspects and support their fair and effective trial. • Powers to prevent crime. This includes a range of powers to maintain public order, prevent anti-social behaviour and manage known offenders/ suspects. • Powers to 'dispose' of criminal cases. These powers allow police officers to dispose of criminal cases outside of court or charge suspects so they can be prosecuted.
Stop and search powers	<p>A police officer has powers to stop and search you if they have 'reasonable grounds' to suspect you're carrying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • illegal drugs • a weapon • stolen property • something which could be used to commit a crime, such as a crowbar <p>You can only be stopped and searched without reasonable grounds if it has been approved by a senior police officer. This can happen if it is suspected that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • serious violence could take place • you're carrying a weapon or have used one • you're in a specific location or area
Powers of arrest	<p>To arrest you the police need reasonable grounds to suspect you're involved in a crime for which your arrest is necessary.</p> <p>The police have powers to arrest you anywhere and at any time, including on the street, at home or at work. If you're arrested the police must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify themselves as the police • tell you that you're being arrested • tell you what crime they think you've committed • explain why it's necessary to arrest you • explain to you that you're not free to leave <p>If you're under 18 the police should only arrest you at school if it's unavoidable, and they must inform your headteacher. The police must also contact your parents, guardian or carer as soon as possible after your arrival at the police station.</p>
Police powers to use reasonable force	<p>If you try to escape or become violent, the police can use 'reasonable force', for example holding you down so you cannot run off. You can also be handcuffed. The police have powers to search you when you're arrested. The police also have powers to enter and search premises.</p>
What is entry and search?	<p>In certain circumstances outlined in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE), the police have the power to enter premises and search them to either arrest someone, seize items in connection with a crime, or both. Do police need a warrant? Police usually need to obtain a warrant from the court before they can enter and search premises. There are situations, however, when the police may enter premises to search them without a warrant.</p>
Crown Prosecution service	<p>The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) prosecutes criminal cases that have been investigated by the police and other investigative organisations in England and Wales. The CPS is independent, and we make our decisions independently of the police and government.</p> <p>Our duty is to make sure that the right person is prosecuted for the right offence, and to bring offenders to justice wherever possible.</p> <p>The CPS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decides which cases should be prosecuted; • determines the appropriate charges in more serious or complex cases, and advises the police during the early stages of investigations; • prepares cases and presents them at court; and • provides information, assistance and support to victims and prosecution witnesses.
Civil law	<p>Civil law in the UK refers to the branch of law that deals with disputes between individuals, organisations, or the state, where no criminal offence has been committed. Its primary aim is to resolve conflicts and provide remedies, usually in the form of compensation or enforcement of rights, rather than punishment.</p>
Criminal law	<p>Criminal law is the area of law that deals with behaviour considered harmful to society. It defines actions that are prohibited by the state because they threaten, harm, or endanger public safety and welfare.</p>

Universal human rights

Paper 2: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks
Life in modern Britain & Rights and Responsibilities.

Human Rights	
Human Rights Act 1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passed in 1998 and came into force in 2000. This act brought together numerous pieces of human rights legislation and enabled the UK citizens easier access to the European Court of Human Rights.
Magna Carta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known as the Great Charter, signed by King John in 1215. It established the rights and powers of the King and the people of England.
Human Right	A fundamental right that every person is entitled to have, to be or to do.
Universal Declaration of Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is an international document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly that enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings created in 1948. 193 countries have signed the UDHR. There are 30 articles that create the UDHR/
The European Convention on Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR; formally the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) is an international convention to protect human rights and political freedoms in Europe. Drafted in 1950 by the then newly formed Council of Europe, the convention entered into force on 3 September 1953. All Council of Europe member states are party to the convention and new members are expected to ratify the convention at the earliest opportunity.
The European court of Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR or ECtHR), also known as the Strasbourg Court, is an international court of the Council of Europe which interprets the European Convention on Human Rights. The court hears applications alleging that a contracting state has breached one or more of the human rights enumerated in the convention or its optional protocols to which a member state is a party. The European Convention on Human Rights is also referred to by the initials "ECHR".
The United Nations Convention on the rights of the child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Convention has 54 articles that cover all aspects of a child's life and set out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all children everywhere are entitled to. It also explains how adults and governments must work together to make sure all children can enjoy all their rights. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 20 November 1989 and entered into force on 2 September 1990, after receiving the required 20 ratifications. 196 countries have signed.
The role of international law in conflict situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geneva Convention- the most important conventions relating to how civilians and others should be treated during time of war. Hague Convention- deals with the rule governing the conduct of war. International Criminal Court- set up in 1998 to try persons indicted for crimes against humanity or war crimes. 120 nations have agreed to work with the court. International humanitarian law (IHL)- a body of law associated with international disputes and the conduct of war and people affected by war.



Case study: Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe, 37 year old charity worker, was on holiday visiting her family in Iran. She was at the airport returning to the UK on the 3rd April when she was detained by the Iranian Revolutionary Guard. Nazanin has not been allowed to access a lawyer.



Case study: A Royal Marine has been found guilty by a military court of murdering an injured Afghan insurgent, in what the prosecution called "an execution".

The Universal Declaration of HUMAN RIGHTS

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948, the Universal Declaration states basic rights and fundamental freedoms to which all human beings are entitled.

WE ARE ALL BORN FREE AND EQUAL

EVERYONE IS ENTITLED TO THESE RIGHTS
NO MATTER YOUR RACE, RELIGION OR NATIONALITY

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO LIFE, FREEDOM AND SAFETY

You have the responsibility to respect the rights of others

NO ONE CAN TAKE AWAY ANY OF YOUR RIGHTS

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P&P - Bringing about political change

Key terms	
Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A system of government based upon the consent of the people through an open and fair electoral system, where electors can choose from competing political parties or groups.
Petition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause.
Voter turnout	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voter turnout is the participation rate (often defined as those who cast a ballot) of a given election. This is typically either the percentage of registered voters, eligible voters, or all voting-age people.
Election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An election when the entire UK parliament is elected. Elections are held after a fixed five-year period after the previous election.
Debate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A formal discussion on a particular matter in a public meeting or legislative assembly, in which opposing arguments are put forward and which usually ends with a vote.
Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work in an organized and active way towards a particular goal, typically a political or social one.
Lobbying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to influence (a legislator) on an issue.
Advocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person who publicly supports or recommends a particular cause or policy.
Interest groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A group of people that seeks to influence public policy on the basis of a particular common interest or concern.
Political party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political party, a group of persons organized to acquire and exercise political power.

Actions:	
Voting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens can contribute to parliamentary democracy by exercising their democratic right to vote in elections. They can also write to their MPs, who are their representatives in Parliament. They can also attend public hearings, which are gatherings intended to canvas public opinion on matters relating to policy.
Becoming a party member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A citizen can pay to become a member of a political party. Around 1 in 50 people in the UK is a member of one of the three main political parties. Membership in a party can be passive or active: passive is where the member has signed up in order to express support, and may receive information about what the party is doing. Active membership involves not only joining the party, but also attending meetings, rallies, campaigning, knocking on doors in the local neighbourhood at election times, and so on.
Standing for election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person may stand for election if they are over 18 years of age, and either a British citizen or citizen of a Commonwealth country or the Republic of Ireland.
Campaigning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A citizen may campaign by sharing promotional material online; delivering leaflets through letterboxes; making videos; volunteering to go knocking on doors to persuade people to vote at election times; displaying a sign for their chosen political party outside their house or in their car; accompanying a candidate standing for election on their campaign trail; holding or attending meetings in the local community, and many other activities.
Lobbying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying can be done by individuals (e.g. writing to MPs or organisations). It can also be done by organisations, such as advocacy groups or pressure groups, who may lobby Government in order to influence legislation or policy.
Petitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petitions can be created and signed online. Once a petition gains 10,000 signatures, it will get a response from Government. A petition gaining 100,000 signatures will be debated in Parliament.
Raising awareness through protests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person who wishes to raise awareness of an issue or who wishes to protest against a policy may organise a public demonstration. They must inform the police of this 6 days before the event if the demonstration involves a march. They must give details of the date and time as well as the intended route of the march.
Interest and pressure groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest and pressure groups provide a voice for people who share a concern about a particular issue or area. This may be a local or national level. They provide the opportunity for those affected by the particular issue to have their voices heard by participating in conversations in awareness-raising events and other areas. These types of organisations can have insider or outsider status. (Insider – supported / funded by government) (outsider – no funding / government support).
Charities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charities offer a very similar service for people whose lives are affected by the charity's particular area of speciality. They offer advice and support as well as the opportunity to become members and join campaigns.
Trade unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade unions offer support to their members and aim to represent the needs and interests of their members. Trade unions support all members of a particular trade in ensuring that they are treated fairly, legally and equitably.

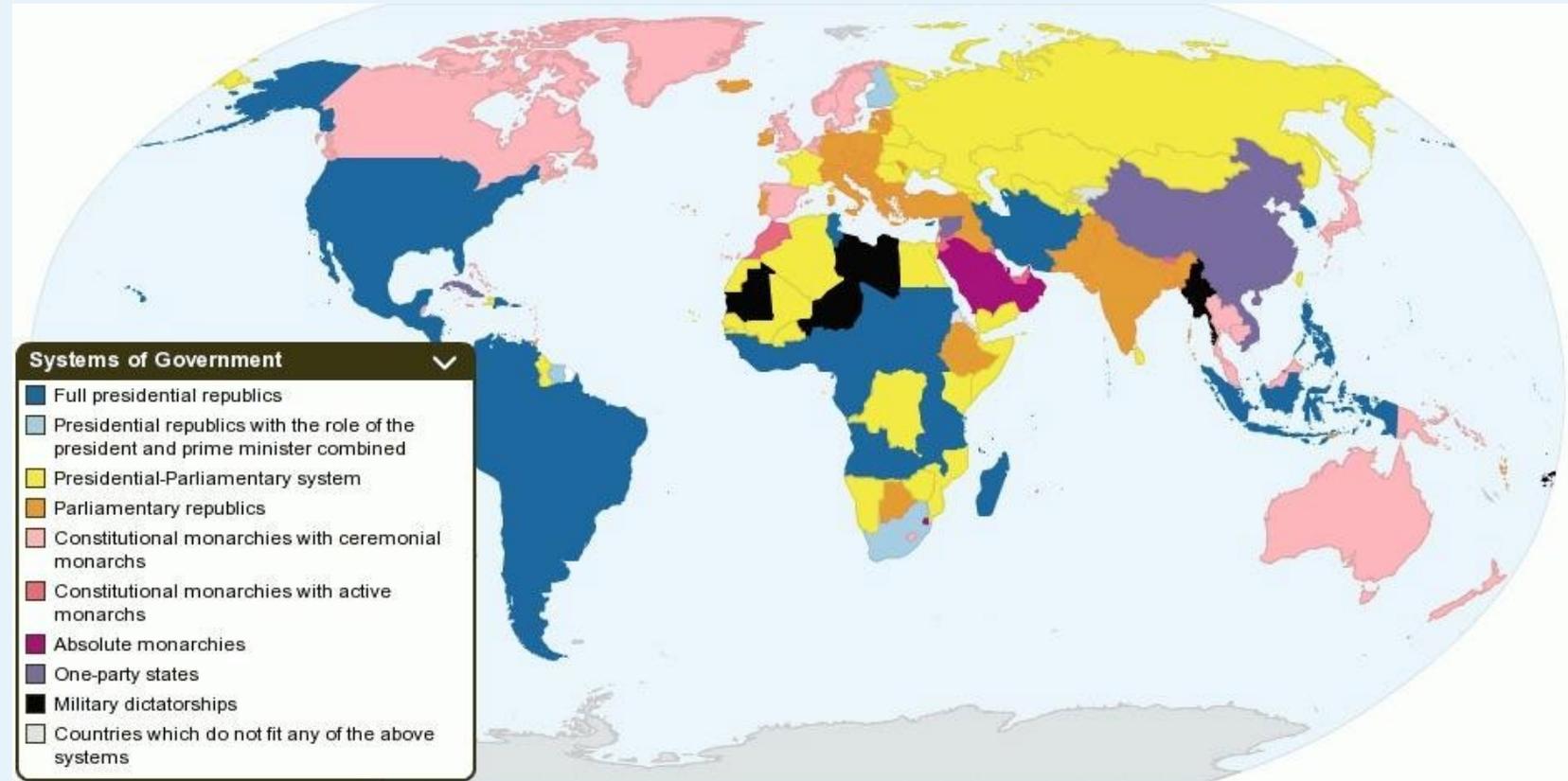
Case Study: The voter turnout for the 2024 UK General Election could be the lowest since 1945 as Labour wins 'by default' rather than thanks to a huge swell of support, an expert has claimed. Keir Starmer's party has **stormed to victory** as it already holds more than enough seats to form a parliamentary majority, with some seats still yet to declare. But after the **Conservative's** complete thrashing the pendulum seems to have swung to Labour 'almost by default' rather than seeing a surge of support.



P&P - How do others govern themselves

Paper 1: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks Active Citizenship & **Political Participation**

Key terms	
Democracy	<p>Features of a democracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different parties competing for power, regular elections with time limits on holding office. • All groups in society can vote, run for elections, choose a religion, assemble peacefully. • Elections are open and fair • Free press / media – no censorship • No arrest without trial • Trade unions operate • Military are not active in politics.
Absolute monarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power is held by one family, and the power is hereditary, transferred down a royal line. • Few countries still have this rule, most are constitutional. • An example of this is Saudi Arabia
Dictatorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruler with total power over a country, typically one who has obtained control by force. • Many of the 50ish dictatorships currently in existence are also absolute monarchs are single party states.
Authoritarian Rule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power is in the hands of a leader or small group that aren't accountable to the people. • Authoritarian rule is often seen when the military takes over a state e.g. Egypt.
Military	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government is run by the military. • An example would be Thailand.
One Party State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A system that allows 1 party to hold power. There may still be elections, but all candidates are from the same party and there may not be a choice in a ballot paper. • Examples include China.
Oligarchy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of the state and the economy is by a few well places, wealthy insiders. • It could also run alongside other different forms of democracy. • It is often used to describe the system in Russia.
Aristocracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aristocracy is government rule by the few, usually based upon inherited wealth, alongside the monarchy. • Britain was ruled for many years in this way.
Theocracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government is held by religious figures whose beliefs dominate the government e.g. Vatican.



Case Study:

North Korea is home to more than 25 million people, who live under a form of communist rule, which strictly controls all areas of daily life. People have to ask permission to travel around and it's difficult for visitors to enter the country too. All TVs and radios are tuned to state channels and people caught listening to foreign broadcasts face harsh punishments. These controls mean that most North Koreans may have little or no idea of world events, or how their country is thought of by the outside world.



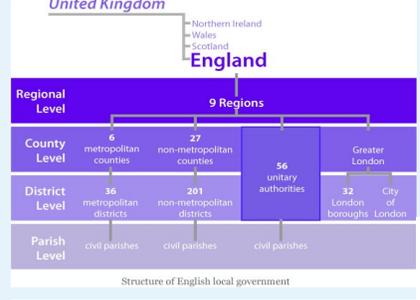
P&P Local and devolved government

Paper 1: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks
Active Citizenship & **Political Participation**

Key terms	
Devolution	the transfer of power from a greater to a lesser body.
Devolved and reserved powers	devolved powers are those transferred by the UK government to the devolved government. Reserved are those which are still held by the UK government.
Devolved government	name give to the bodies created under the policy of devolution: e.g. the Scottish Parliament.
Central government	term used to describe the government of the United Kingdom.
Tiers	another term for levels of government.
Mayors	in (England, Wales, and Northern Ireland) the head of a town, borough, or county council, elected by council members and generally having purely ceremonial duties.
Councillors	A councillor is a member of a local council.
Unitary authorities	The unitary authorities of England are those local authorities which are responsible for the provision of all local government services within a district.
English votes for English laws	English votes for English laws (EVEL) was a set of procedures of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom whereby legislation that affected only England required the support of a majority of MPs representing English constituencies.
Local elections	elections held for councillors to local councils, held on a fixed date in May after the fixed term of office had expired.
Taxes	a compulsory contribution to state revenue, levied by the government on workers' income and business profits, or added to the cost of some goods, services, and transactions.
Government spending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sector spending, also referred to as government spending or public expenditure, refers to the money that the government spends. It can be spent on a range of different things – from central and local government, to public sector pensions and welfare.
Ultra vires	working beyond one's legal power or authority.
Devolved powers	These powers allow each nation to make decisions and pass laws on specific areas without needing approval from the UK government.
Reserved powers	areas of law and policy that remain under the control of the UK Parliament in Westminster, even after devolution.

The UK is divided into local authorities. These local authorities can be structured in 5 different ways.

County councils – these cover the whole county and provide 80% of the services, including children's services and adult care.
District councils – cover a smaller area, provides more local services (housing, planning, waste, leisure). They can be called district, borough or city councils.
Unitary authorities – in some areas one level of local government is responsible for all services. They too can be called a council, borough council or city council.
London boroughs – each of 32 London boroughs
Metropolitan districts – also unitary authorities.



Local councils have four main sources of funding:

- Central government grants
- Business rates
- Council tax
- Fees and charges

West Sussex County Council	Horsham District Council	Broadbridge Heath Parish Council
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highways Footpaths Roads maintenance Street Lighting Education Children's Services Social Services Trading Standards Health Libraries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refuse collection Waste and recycling Dog bins and dog fouling Social Housing Environmental Health Business Rates Council Tax Open spaces (some) Tourist Information Planning Services Economic redevelopment Car Parks 	<p>These responsibilities apply to Parish Council owned parks and open spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open spaces, including grass-cutting Litter bins Benches Recreational Areas Play Areas Bus Shelters Noticeboards Litter picking Top Common Nature Area War memorial



NORTHERN IRELAND

After the Good Friday Agreement 1998, the Northern Ireland Act paved the way for a Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive. The Assembly is composed of 90 members elected by a single transferable vote system. The Executive is structured to ensure power sharing and inclusivity.

SCOTLAND

A referendum was held in 1979 with 71% of Scots in favour of a Scottish Parliament. In 1988 the Scotland Act was passed. There are 129 Members of the Scottish Parliament (MSPs), with 73 constituency MSPs and 56 regional members under the additional member system (AMS). The largest party or parties form the Executive.

ENGLAND

London has a mayor (elected under the supplementary vote system) and assembly created in 2000. England also has eight metro mayors, created after 2016. These mayors have varying powers and budgets.

WALES

Following a referendum in 1979 the Government of Wales Act (1998) provided for the establishment of a National Assembly for Wales. Now formally known as the Welsh Parliament (Senedd), it comprises of 60 members elected under the additional member system (AMS).

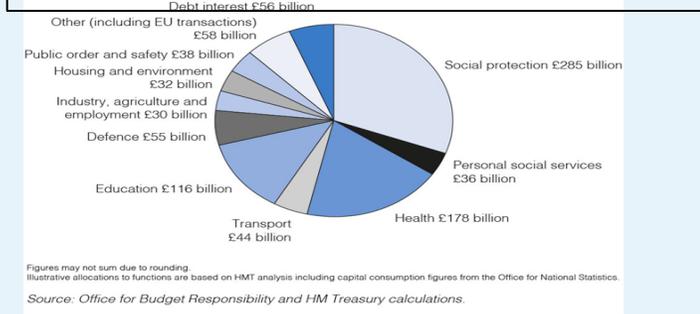
THE CONSTITUTION SOCIETY

Case Study:

London will avoid the worst of Labour's controversial council funding raid on wealthier areas amid claims that Angela Rayner's plans to funnel more cash to northern cities have been dampened down, it was reported today.

The former deputy prime minister and local government secretary earlier this year laid out proposals to redistribute local council funding to benefit more deprived areas of the country.

The redistribution of £2billion of town hall funding was predicted to hit London the hardest.



Where does Central Government get its money from?

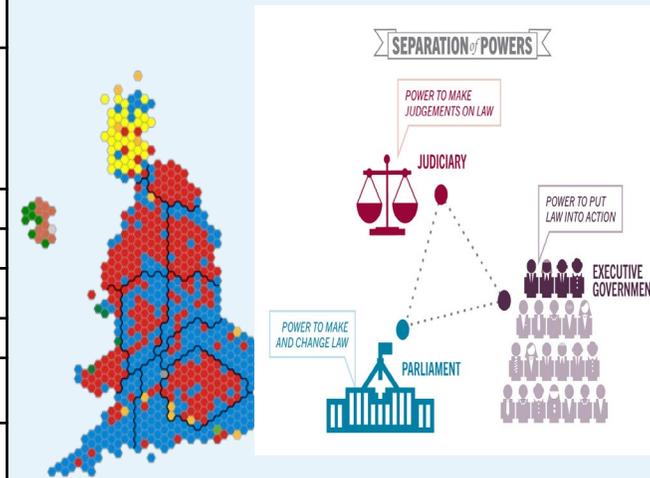
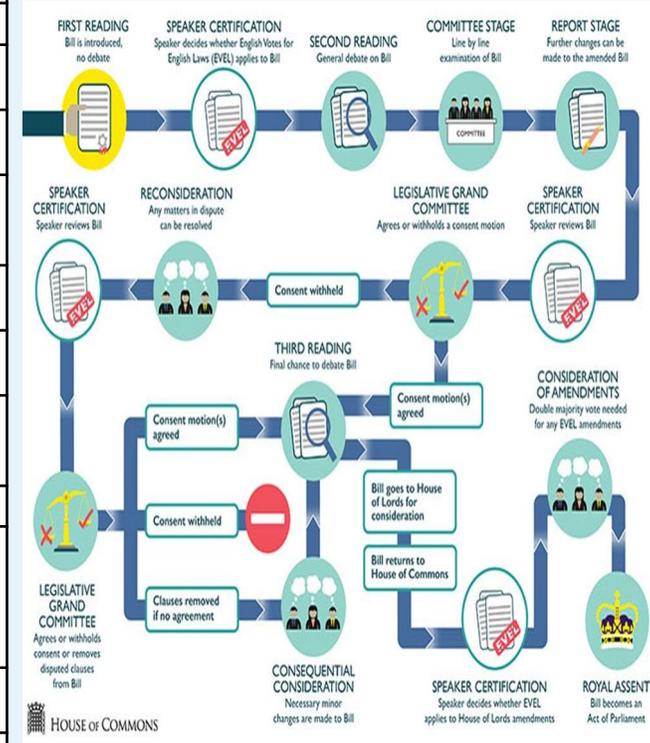
The main sources of tax revenue include:

- Income tax (main tax rate is 20%)
- National Insurance
- VAT (20% on most goods and services)
- Corporation tax
- Council Tax (local government)
- Business rates
- Excise duties (alcohol, cigarettes)
- Other taxes include (stamp duty, carbon tax, airport tax, inheritance tax, capital gains)

P&P - Political Powers in the UK

Paper 1: 1 hour 45 minutes, 50%, 80 marks
Active Citizenship & Political Participation

Key Terms	
Liberal democracy	a system of government based upon representative democracy and linked to freedoms and rights for citizens.
Direct democracy	a system of government where all citizens take part in decision making. A modern form of direct democracy is the use of referendums.
Representative democracy	a system of government where citizens are elected to represent others in an assembly. A UK example would be an MP or councillor.
Referendum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a direct vote in which the entire electorate is invited to vote on a specific proposal, often a change to the law or constitution. It allows citizens to express their opinion on a single issue, rather than electing representatives.
Executive	an element of government made up of government ministers, advisors and senior civil servants who determine the policy of government.
Prime Minister	The Prime Minister is the head of the UK government and the leader of the political party (or coalition) that holds the majority of seats in the House of Commons.
Cabinet	The Cabinet is a group of senior government ministers selected by the Prime Minister. Each member typically heads a government department (e.g. Health, Education, Defence) and is responsible for making key decisions on national policy.
Parliament	(in the UK) the highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.
Sovereignty of Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliamentary sovereignty is a principle of the UK constitution. It makes Parliament the supreme legal authority in the UK which can create or end any law. Generally, the courts cannot overrule its legislation and no Parliament can pass laws that future Parliaments cannot change. Parliamentary sovereignty is the most important part of the UK constitution.
Legislature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A body normally elected that decides upon the laws that apply to a state. In the UK parliament is the legislature.
Bicameral	The name given to a parliament made up of two chambers, like the UK system with the House of Commons and the House of Lords.
The opposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Opposition, formally known as HM Official Opposition, refers to the largest political party in the House of Commons that is not in government. The leader of this party takes the title Leader of the Opposition. The role of the Official Opposition is to question and scrutinise the work of the Government. More generally, any party that is not a part of the government is described as an opposition party.
Political parties	Political party, a group of persons organized to acquire and exercise political power.
Manifesto	A document produced by a political party at the time of an election outlining the policies it would like to introduce.
Judiciary	The judiciary is the system of courts that interprets, defends, and applies the law in the name of the state.
Civil service	Employee of the state who administer our public policy.
British constitution	The Constitution of the United Kingdom is a set of laws and rules in the United Kingdom that governs how the country is organized and the basic rights and freedoms of the people.
Separation of powers	The separation of powers is a principle that divides the responsibilities of government into three distinct branches to prevent any one group from gaining too much power:



Case Study:
Labour wants to replace the House of Lords with an elected chamber if it gets into power as part of a plan to "restore trust in politics".

The party will hold a consultation on the make-up of the new look Lords, including on how to make sure "regional voices" are included.

But it has said it would make instant changes to the way peers are appointed if Labour wins the next general election.

P&P - Where does political power reside?

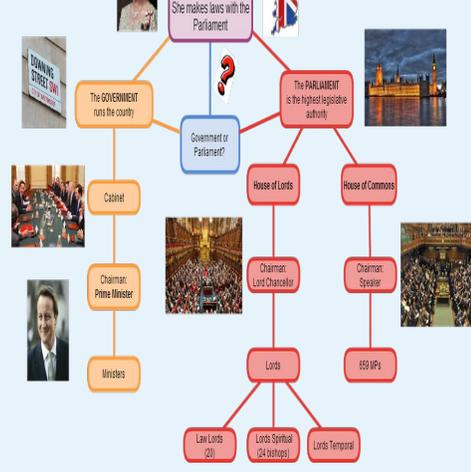
Key terms	
Proportional representation	election system by which divisions are reflected proportionately in parliament. E.g. 10 % vote Green, 10% of Government are Green MPs.
First past the post (FPTP)	The first party to get a certain amount of votes wins. They may not have the most votes overall at the end count.
Voting reform	The idea that the voting system needs to be reformed.
Safe seats	these are seats that are unlikely to change at the next election. Until recently Stocksbridge and Penistone constituency had a 'safe seat'.
Marginal seats	a winning candidate has a small majority over the next one, or two way marginal – the seat is likely to be won by one of two parties.
Proportional	a system of voting whereby the number of people elected relates to the percentage of votes cast
Supplementary vote	a voting system used in the UK for smaller elections where voters get a second vote, which is used if no candidate gets 50% of the first choice votes.
Proxy	when a registered voter authorises someone else to vote on their behalf in an election.
By- election	an election held in a single parliamentary constituency to fill a vacant seat in the House of Commons between general elections.
Constituency	A constituency is a geographical area in the United Kingdom that elects a Member of Parliament (MP) to represent its residents in the House of Commons.
Coalition	a type of government formed when two or more political parties agree to work together to achieve a majority in Parliament.

Cabinet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the committee of senior ministers responsible for controlling government policy. Each department has a Secretary of State that runs each department. The Prime minister decides on these roles.
Front bencher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A front bencher is either a Government minister or an Opposition shadow spokesperson. They occupy the front benches on either side of the chamber when the House is in session, with the back benchers sat behind them.
Backbenchers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backbenchers are MPs or members of the HOL that are neither government ministers nor Shadow spokespeople (from the opposition). They sit in the rows behind their parties. When a bill is introduced by backbenchers it is still called a Private Members Bill.
The Whip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A whip is an official of a political party whose task is to ensure party discipline in a legislature. Whips are the party's "enforcers". They try to ensure that their fellow political party legislators attend voting sessions and vote according to their party's official policy.
The Speaker (one in the Lords and one in the Commons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Speaker chairs debates in the Chamber (Commons or Lords) and the holder of this office is an MP / Lord who has been elected by other MPs / Lords. The Speaker is the chief officer and highest authority of the House and must remain politically impartial at all times. During debates the Speaker keeps order and calls MPs / Lords to speak. The Speaker also represents the Commons / Lords to the Monarch, the Commons / Lords and other authorities.
Black rod	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Rod is best known for the State Opening of Parliament, knocking on the door of the House of Commons to summon MPs for the Queen's Speech. When Black Rod summons MPs to the House of Lords to hear the Queen's Speech, she (or he) has the door to the Commons slammed in her face, and has to knock three times to gain entry.
The serjeant at arms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Serjeant at Arms is responsible for the order and security of the House of Commons including maintaining order in the chamber, galleries and committee rooms of the House and controlling access to the parliamentary estate. The Serjeant at Arms also performs ceremonial duties including carrying the mace in the Speaker's Procession each day. The Serjeant at Arms is the only person in the House of Commons allowed to carry a sword.
Quango	tands for Quasi-Autonomous Non-Governmental Organisation. It refers to a publicly funded body that operates independently from government departments, but still carries out functions on behalf of the government.

PARLIAMENT

UK ELECTION 2019 Voting at a glance

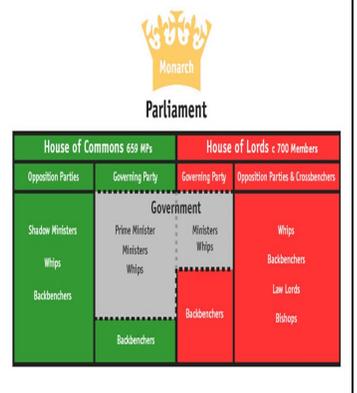
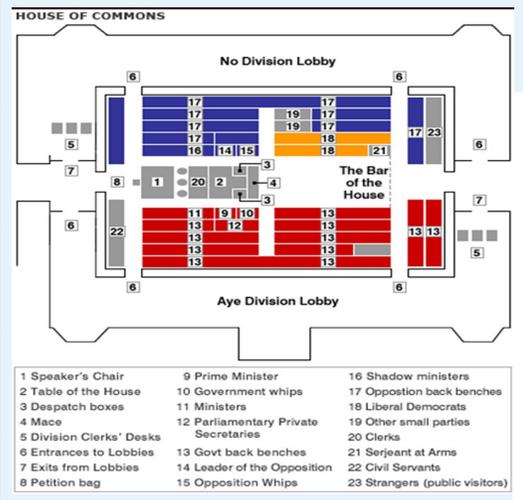
Separation of powers



The red candidate wins with 32% of the votes

First Past The Post (FPTP)

This is a plurality system where the candidate with the most votes takes all



Case Study:

Sir Keir Starmer suffered a mini-rebellion over electoral reform as almost 60 of his MPs backed a Lib Dem bid for voting reform that could keep Labour in power for longer.

Some 59 supported a proposal to ditch the historic first-past-the-post system and replace it with a form of proportional representation after they were given a free vote.