

PCSHE Booklet – Year 10

Topic 6 – Politics and Power

Name: _____

Class: _____

Teacher: _____

Year 10 Curriculum Overview

Topic 1:	Topic 2:	Topic 3:	Topic 4:	Topic 5:	Topic 6: Politics and Power
Financial decision making The impact of financial decisions, debt, gambling and the impact of advertising on financial choices	Mental health Mental health stigma, common types of mental ill-health, strategies to promote wellbeing.	Interactions Relationships and sex expectations, myths, pleasure and challenges, including the impact of the media and revenge pornography	Exploring influence The influence and impact of drugs, and the media, drugs and the law, sources of support.	Addressing extremism and radicalisation Communities, belonging and challenging extremism	Parliamentary democracy, free press, electoral systems, forms of government, human rights, international law.

Knowledge Organiser

PCSHE – Year 10 Topic 6 – Politics and Power

<p>KP11: Key Terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referendum: Where people vote on an issue. • Centralised: To bring (activities or processes) together in one place • Devolved: having had power transferred or delegated to a lower level, especially from central government to local or regional administration. • Proportional representation: refers to a type of electoral system under which subgroups of an electorate are reflected proportionately in the elected body. • First past the post: Where the candidate with the highest number (but not necessarily a majority) of votes is elected. • Reserved powers: The issues on which only the UK Parliament can make laws • Devolved powers: The issues on which the Scottish Parliament, or the assemblies of Wales or Northern Ireland can make their own laws. • Councillor: a member of a council. • Ward: an administrative division of a city or borough that typically elects and is represented by a councillor or councillors. • Elector: a person who has the right to vote in an election, especially one for members of a national parliament • Political Party: A group of people with similar ideas who campaign together to win elections. • Independent: a voter who does not have long-standing loyalty to, or identification with, a political party • MPs: Successful candidates who represent their constituency in Parliament • Constituency: An area of the country with around 60,000 voters. Each of the UK's constituencies elects one representative to parliament. 		
	<p>KP12 – Democracy and Voting Systems</p> <p>Democracy means the 'rule of the people'. Each person with voting rights has a say in decision making.</p> <p>Representative democracy: A democracy that uses elections to choose the men and women who will represent all citizens. Members of Parliament are the representatives in the UK.</p> <p>Voting Systems</p> <p>Different election systems are used across the UK. The general election for the UK Parliament uses a first-past-the-post system where the person with the most votes is declared the winner. This system is also used in English and Welsh local authority elections.</p> <p><i>First-past-the-post:</i> Where the candidate with the highest number (but not necessarily a majority) of votes is elected.</p> <p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple to understand • Easy to organise • Most likely to lead to a majority government • People have a single representative in Parliament so know who to contact with constituency issues. <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A candidate can be elected with support from less than half of the voters • Voters may feel their vote is 'wasted' if they vote for a party candidate who has little chance of winning • Can produce a government that over 60% of the workers do not support • Voters may feel underrepresented if their MP belongs to a political party they do not like. <p><i>Proportional Representation:</i> refers to a type of electoral system under which subgroups of an electorate are reflected proportionately in the elected body.</p>	
		<p>KP12 – National Governments in the UK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - House of Commons: Democratically elected Members of Parliament (MPs) form the House of Commons. The House of Lords is the second chamber in this Westminster Parliament. - Monarch: A monarch is a country's ruler. The UK has a constitutional monarch whose power is limited by the democratic system. The Monarch has important responsibilities in the British constitution including inviting the leader of one of the political parties represented in the UK Parliament to form a government. - Prime Minister: The Prime Minister is leader of one of the political parties in Parliament – usually the party with the most MPs. He or she is asked by the Monarch to select a government to run the country. The Prime Minister is not elected directly by the UK citizens. - Government ministers: Senior MPs or Members of the House of Lords who have accepted the Prime Ministers invitation to be part of the Government and to lead departments responsible for matters such as defence, health or education. Together with the senior civil servants they form the executive - Cabinet: The Prime Minister and the senior colleagues he or she has chosen to be part of Government meet together at 10 Downing Street. <p>The UK Government's powers:</p> <p><i>In 2016, the UK Government had the following powers over the whole of the UK. These are known as reserved powers.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defence - Management of the economy - Currency - Elections - Employment - Foreign policy (international links and relationships) - Overseas development - Border control, immigration and asylum - Benefits and social security - Taxation (but with major exceptions in Scotland) - Trade and industry - Nuclear energy, oil, gas, and electricity - Data protection - The constitution.

Knowledge Organiser

PCSHE – Year 10 Topic 6 – Politics and Power

KPI 3 – Regional Government

Political power has been decentralised and devolved.

1. Government in the UK used to be very centralised – ruled only from London
2. People who lived in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland didn't think this was fair because their parts of the UK weren't fairly represented in the political system.
3. A referendum was held to see how many people wanted more political control over decisions affecting their own country. This happened in 1997 in Scotland and Wales and 1998 in Northern Ireland.
4. Scotland and Wales voted for separate regional governments, so some powers were devolved (handed over) from London governments to regional assemblies.

Regional Assemblies do not have complete control

Not all powers have been devolved to regional assemblies – many things, such as taxation are still decided in London and the regions still elect Westminster MPs in the general elections as well. Each assembly has a different set of things that it controls.

Scottish Parliament	Welsh Assembly	Northern Irish Assembly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based in Edinburgh - 129 members - Chosen through proportional representation - Controls most policy within Scotland, with some exceptions like monetary policy and foreign affairs - Sets taxes - Makes laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based in Cardiff - 60 members - Chosen through proportional representation - Has its own budget - Controls education, health, agriculture, economic development and transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based in Stormont – Belfast - 108 members - Chosen through proportional representation - Controls health, education and local government - Works with Eire on same-interest matters such as transport and agriculture.

KPI 4 – Local Government

What is it?

Local authorities also known as councils, make decisions about local services. Most local authorities are controlled by representatives, known as councillors. Councillors are elected by local residents. Some local authorities are run by directly elected mayors supported by councillors.

How is it run?

Councillors represent a neighbourhood usually known as a ward. Elections for England and Welsh local authorities use first-past-the-post system. Each elector will be able cast two votes if there are two council seats in their ward. Most candidates are nominated by local political party branches, although many candidates are independents.

Local Authority Type	Responsibilities
County councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children and families - Social care - Public health - Libraries - Strategic planning - County landscape and environment - Roads, cycle routes and footpaths - Consumer protection - Dealing with emergencies
Borough or district councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local planning and building control - Housing - Parks and leisure - Refuse collection and recycling - Food hygiene, public health and licencing - Pest control - Voting and elections
Town or parish councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide local services that improve quality of life: community events, public seating etc.

KPI 5 – Human Rights

The United Nations was formed at the end of WWII. Its aims was to rebuild a world on the values of peace, freedom and justice.

The European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms is an international treaty adopted in 1950. The UK was one of the original signatory countries and played a large part in drafting this agreement.

Articles of the European Convention on Human Rights:

- Article 1: Obligation to respect human rights
- Article 2: Right to life
- Article 3: Prohibition of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment.
- Article 4: Prohibition of slavery and forced labour
- Article 5: Right to liberty and security
- Article 6: Right to a fair trial
- Article 7: No punishment without law
- Article 8: Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence
- Article 9: Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- Article 10: Freedom of expression
- Article 11: Freedom of assembly and association
- Article 12: Right to marry
- Article 13: Right to an effective remedy
- Article 14: Prohibition of discrimination

Lesson 1 Low Stake Quiz

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

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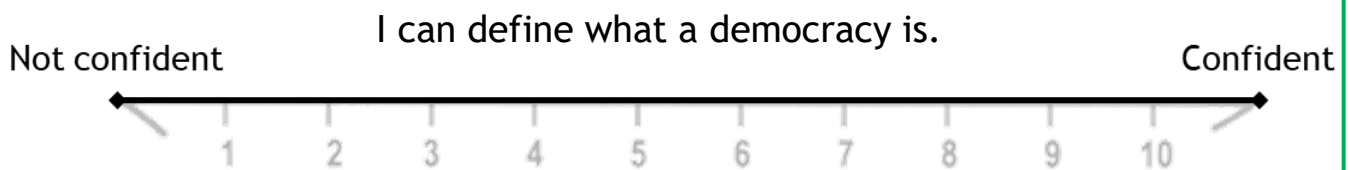
8. _____

Sliding Scale – Lesson 1

Democracy and Voting Systems

Task: Complete the sliding scales below by circling a number to demonstrate your confidence level with each learning objective.

Sliding Scales



I can outline different electoral systems used in democracies.



I can evaluate the different political systems.



Key words: Democracy, electoral systems, first past the post, proportional representation, political parties, members of parliament.

Task: Complete this table in your booklet to think about what democracy means by putting the correct statements in the correct column.

Government represents people and is accountable	The rule of law and everybody is equal under the law	Freedom of speech, belief and association
The actions of the government have to be made public and explained, so that people can check what they are doing.	The judges and courts are not controlled by the government	The press, TV and radio should not be censored by the government.

1. There are regular elections to choose the people who are going to run the country.

2. People can follow any religion they like.

3. People have complete freedom of speech.

4. Everyone obeys the laws including members of the government.

5. If people are arrested they have to be told why and if they are charged there must be a trial.

6. People have the right to see any records or documents that the government, local councils, schools and hospitals have on them.

7. Religion has no role in the way a country is governed.

8. People have the right to meet together to discuss their view.

9. All genders are allowed to vote.

10. Everyone has the right to a trial by a jury of their fellow citizens.

Two Democratic Voting Systems

FIRST PAST THE POST

In the UK, there are 650 constituencies. The people living in each constituency vote for the person they want to represent them. The candidate in each constituency with the most votes wins a seat as a member of parliament (MP). The political party with the most seats wins the election and can form the government.

Although this system has been in place for many years some people say that it is unfair and undemocratic.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

A system of electing people that reflects the wishes of the voters meaning that the number of seats a party wins is roughly proportional to the votes it receives in an election. There are 3 types of proportional representation that are now used throughout the UK but they are not used in general elections

1. STV used in Northern Ireland
2. AMS used in Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly
3. Supplementary Vote used to elect the mayor of London

Favourite Subject in School	Vote Cast (x) FPTP or PR	STV System or AV (List in order of preference)
Maths		
English		
Science		
Core PE		

Voting outcomes

Table 4.3 UK general election 2015 – state of the major parties+

Party	Number of votes+	Percentage of votes	MPs actually elected using the first past the post system	MPs that would have been elected if proportional representation had been used++
Conservative	11,334,520	36.9%	330	240
Labour	9,347,326	30.4%	232	198
UKIP	3,881,129	12.6%	1	82
Liberal Democrat	2,415,436	7.9%	8	51
Green	1,157,613	3.8%	1	25
Scottish Nationalist*	1,454,436	4.7%	56	31
Plaid Cymru**	181,694	0.6%	3	4
Democratic Unionists***	184,260	0.6%	8	4

TASK:

1. Which political parties benefit from the current FPTP system?
2. Which parties lose out from the current system and would benefit from a change in the voting system?

Political party	Leader	Candidates	MPs ^[309]		Votes	
			Total	Of total (%)	Total	Of total (%)
Conservative	Boris Johnson	635	365	57.5	13,966,454	43.63
Labour	Jeremy Corbyn	631	202	32.0	10,269,051	32.08
Liberal Democrats	Jo Swinson	611	11	1.8	3,696,419	11.55
Scottish National Party	Nicola Sturgeon	59	48	81.4	1,242,380	3.88
Green Party of England and Wales	Siân Berry and Jonathan Bartley	472	1	0.2	835,597	2.61
Brexit Party	Nigel Farage	275			644,257	2.01

TASK

1. What are the advantages of first past the post system?
2. What are the disadvantages of the first past the post system?

Task: Sort the following statements into each category.

Usually produces strong government

Retains strong link between constituency and MP

Increases the diversity of parliament

Prevents extremist parties from getting elected

Current system used for General Elections

Gives a bigger voice to smaller minority parties

% of the vote cast = % of seats allocated in parliament

Encourages a coalition of parties to form a government

Winner takes everything

Produces very few wasted votes

Seen as a fairer system around the world

Encourages a higher voter turnout

Which electoral system

•Key FPTP

PR

First Past the Post

This is where the person with the most votes in each constituency wins a seat in Parliament.

	Enfield North	Hertsmere	Barnet	Leeds West	Leeds East	Leeds North East	Kettering	Pudsey	Seats
Labour	12	6	10	1	8	9	7	7	
Conservative	4	3	4	13	5	2	3	6	
Lib Dem	2	9	1	4	5	7	6	6	
Green	2	2	5	2	2	2	4	1	
Winner									

How to work out the results:

- In the **winner** row, write down the name of the political party that gets the most number of votes in each constituency.
- Add up the number of winners for each political party and write these down in the **Seats** column.

Questions about the results:

- Which political party has the most seats?
- Does this party have the majority of seats?
- If the party with the most seats has a majority, what does this mean they are able to do?
- Does this seem like a fair way of deciding an election?

Proportional Representation

This is where all the votes from each constituency are added up, and seats in the Parliament are allocated on the percentage of votes each party receives. (1% votes = 1% of seats)

	Enfield North	Hertsmere	Barnet	Leeds West	Leeds East	Leeds North East	Kettering	Pudsey	Total Votes	%	Seats
Labour	12	6	10	1	8	9	7	7			
Conservative	4	3	4	13	5	2	3	6			
Lib Dem	2	9	1	4	5	7	6	6			
Green	2	2	5	2	2	2	4	1			
Total									160		

How to work out the results:

- In the **Total** row, add up the number of votes cast in each constituency.
- In the **Total votes** column, add up the total number of votes for each political party, and the overall number of votes cast (shaded area).
- In the **%** column, work out the percentage of the vote for each political party. Use the following formula: $\frac{\text{Total votes for the party}}{\text{Overall number of votes}} \times 100$.
- A political party needs 2.5% of the vote per seat. Using the percentages of each political party, work out how many seats each political party receives, write this in the **Seats** column.

Questions about the results:

- Which political party has the most seats?
- Does this party have the majority of seats?
- If the party with the most seats does not have a majority, what does this mean?
- Does this seem like a fair way of deciding an election?

Lesson 2 Low Stake Quiz

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Sliding Scale – Lesson 2

Who is in charge here anyway?

Task: Complete the sliding scales below by circling a number to demonstrate your confidence level with each learning objective.

Sliding Scales

I can describe the different bodies that hold power in the UK.



I can explain what power these different bodies hold.



I can judge who holds the most power in the UK.



Key words: Parliament, monarch, democracy, election, political party, electorate

Task: With your partner, mindmap any ideas that you have about what is power.

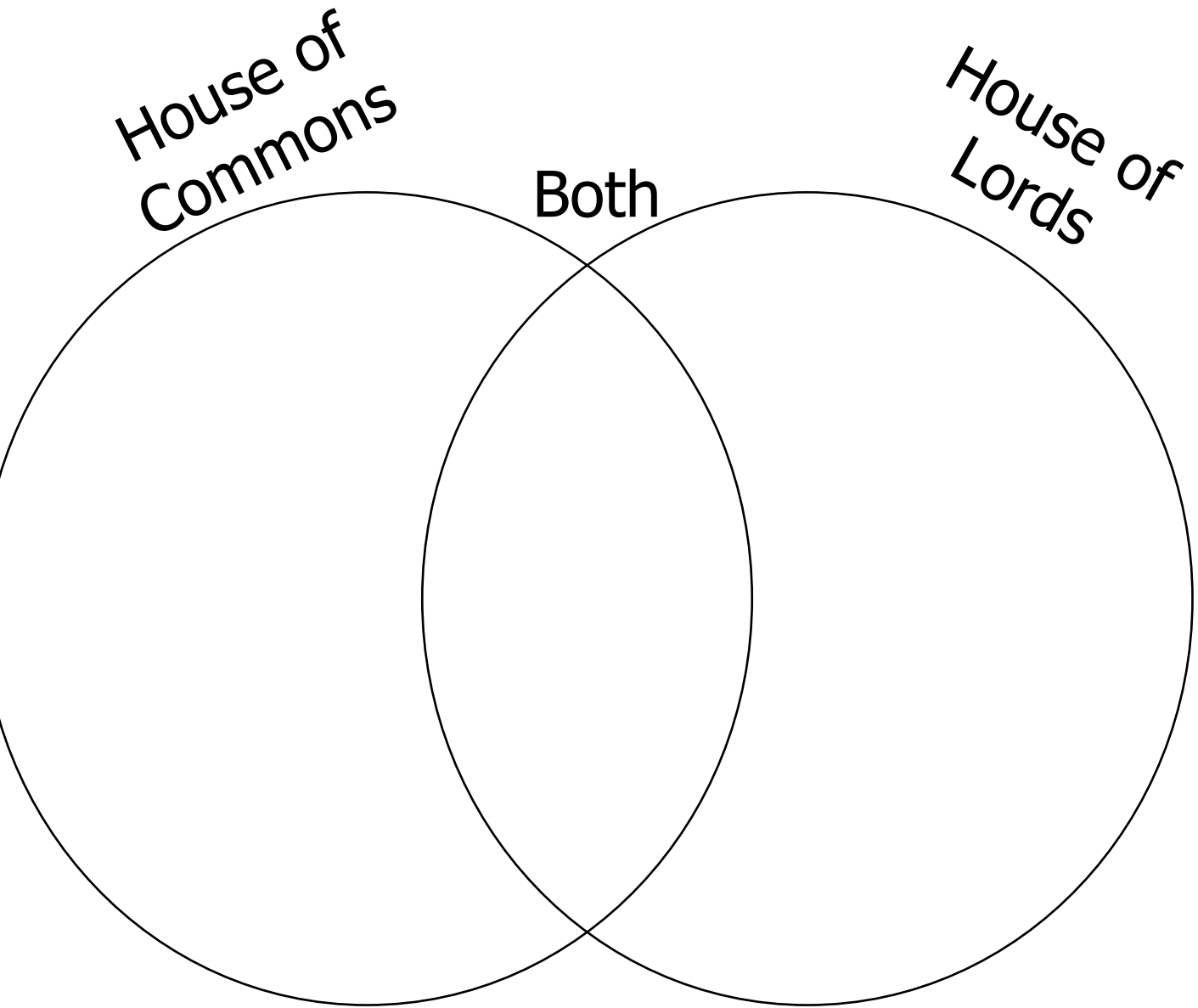
What is
power?

Task: Using the pictures in your booklet, describe the role of the monarch.



The monarch role is to...

Task: Add each statement to the correct Houses' circle.
If something goes in both, add it to the overlap.



1) Members are chosen by the public in a general **election**.

2) Members represent specific **constituencies** in the country.

3) Members are aligned to a political **party**.

4) Members can hold positions in **government**.

5) Members get a new title in their **name**.

6) Members are **chosen** by the government, or **inherit** their title.

7) Members have the opportunity to **vote** on laws.

8) Members can become the **Prime Minister**.

9) Members have that role for **life**.

Task: As we look at what each party promised in 2019 for each policy area, fill out your grid on who you agree with the most and why.

<u>Economy</u>	<u>Health & Social Care</u>	<u>Climate</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>Law & Order</u>	<i>Overall...</i>

THE ASHES Smith frustrates England again as two Australian fans ejected for abusing Archer

The Daily Telegraph

'Hypocrite' Corbyn rejects election to break deadlock

By Emma Barnett and Henry Walker
Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn has rejected a proposal to hold a general election to break the political deadlock between the Labour and Conservative governments.
The Labour leader was criticised for his refusal to call an election to end the political stalemate between his party and the Conservative government.
Mr Corbyn said he had demanded an election for two years by Monday. He said that the Conservative government was not doing enough to solve the problems of the country.
He said that the Labour Party would not support an election until it was clear that the Conservative government was not doing enough to solve the problems of the country.
Mr Corbyn said that the Labour Party would not support an election until it was clear that the Conservative government was not doing enough to solve the problems of the country.



→ Labour leader demands no deal is ruled out before poll
→ PM says opposition number is 'chicken' and fears defeat
→ Remainers aim to delay election until after Oct 31

Mr Corbyn said he would not support an election until it was clear that the Conservative government was not doing enough to solve the problems of the country. He said that the Labour Party would not support an election until it was clear that the Conservative government was not doing enough to solve the problems of the country.

The Opposition leader is now a puppet, and his strings may soon be cut

Corbyn's position is becoming increasingly precarious as the Labour Party's internal divisions deepen. The party's internal divisions are becoming more pronounced as the Labour Party's internal divisions deepen.

The Labour Party's internal divisions are becoming more pronounced as the Labour Party's internal divisions deepen. The party's internal divisions are becoming more pronounced as the Labour Party's internal divisions deepen.

NEWS BRIEFING
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Weather 32

Rebel Tory spared withdrawal of whip
A rebel Tory MP has been spared the withdrawal of his whip after voting against the government's Brexit deal.

Amrose Evans-Pritchard
Twin shocks of no deal Brexit and recession could swamp Europe

Allister Heath
Johnson's breathtaking gamble is still on course for success

Chancellor declares an end to austerity
The Chancellor has declared an end to austerity, marking a significant shift in government policy.

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'This PM is ready to destroy anything that threatens his ambition'
Polly Toynbee Journal

The Guardian

Thursday 29 August 2019 £2.20 £1.60 for subscribers

Outrage as Johnson suspends parliament

- Queen agrees to prime minister's request to prorogue parliament for critical five-week period
- Alliance of rebel MPs prepare last-ditch bid to avert no-deal Brexit as time runs out
- Speaker John Bercow condemns surprise decision as a 'constitutional outrage'



Heather Stewart
Jessica Elgot
Kate Proctor
Rebel MPs from across the spectrum are gearing up for a historic parliamentary clash next week after Boris Johnson announced plans to suspend parliament for a critical five-week period in the run-up to Brexit.



The **INDEPENDENT**

Q *Did Cummings drive to Barnard Castle during lockdown?*

Q *When did Johnson find out about the trip?*

Q *Were the police or No 10 telling the truth?*

Q *Why can the PM's adviser follow instinct while the nation follows rules?*



No answers

Tory MPs demand inquiry into Cummings' lockdown breach as the prime minister ducks and dodges the crucial questions that have left a party divided – and voters angry

FULL REPORTS & ANALYSIS INSIDE *Jess Phillips | Andrew Grice | Kate Devlin | Andrew Woodcock | Tom Peck | Sean O'Grady | Shaun Lintern*

Daily Mail



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2017

www.dailymail.co.uk

NEWSPAPER OF THE YEAR

65p

VOTE TO SAVE BRITAIN!

APOLOGISTS FOR TERROR



Jeremy Corbyn



John McDonnell



Diane Abbott

The Mail accuses this troika of befriending Britain's

Decision time: Who is really in charge?

Task: Write up your opinion as a paragraph.

1. House of Commons
2. The House of Lords
3. The Monarch
4. The People/Electorate.

Lesson 3 Low Stake Quiz

1. _____

2. _____

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4. _____

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7. _____

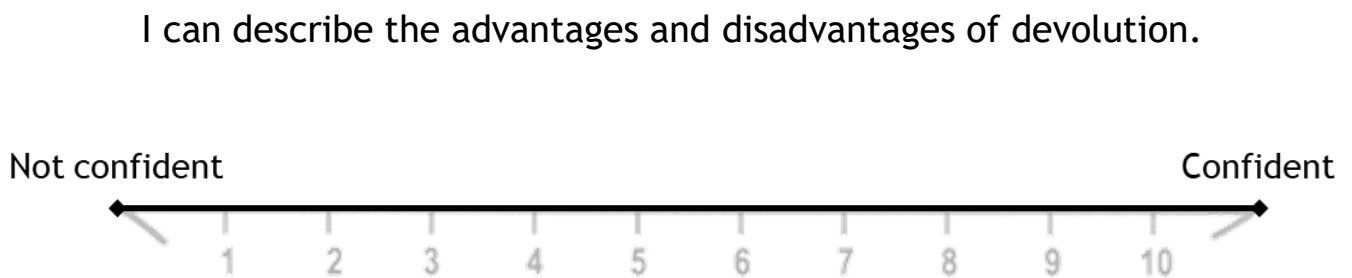
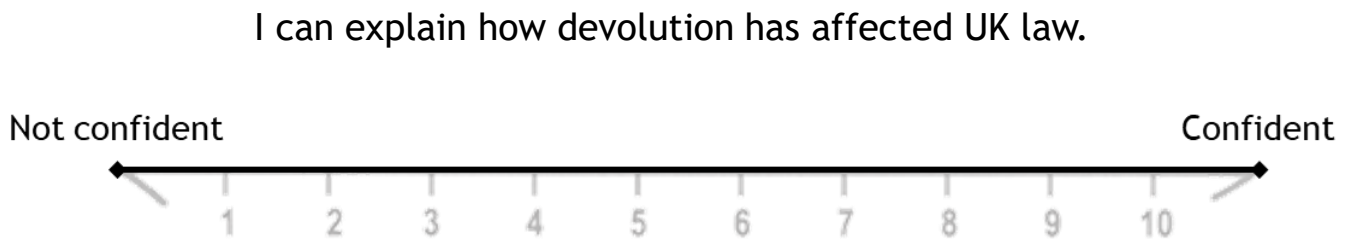
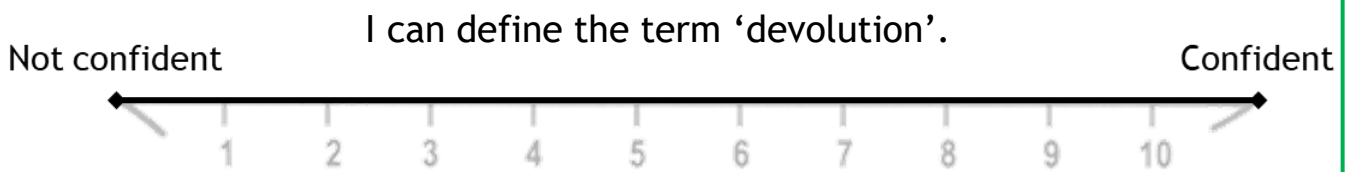
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Sliding Scale – Lesson 3

Regional Government

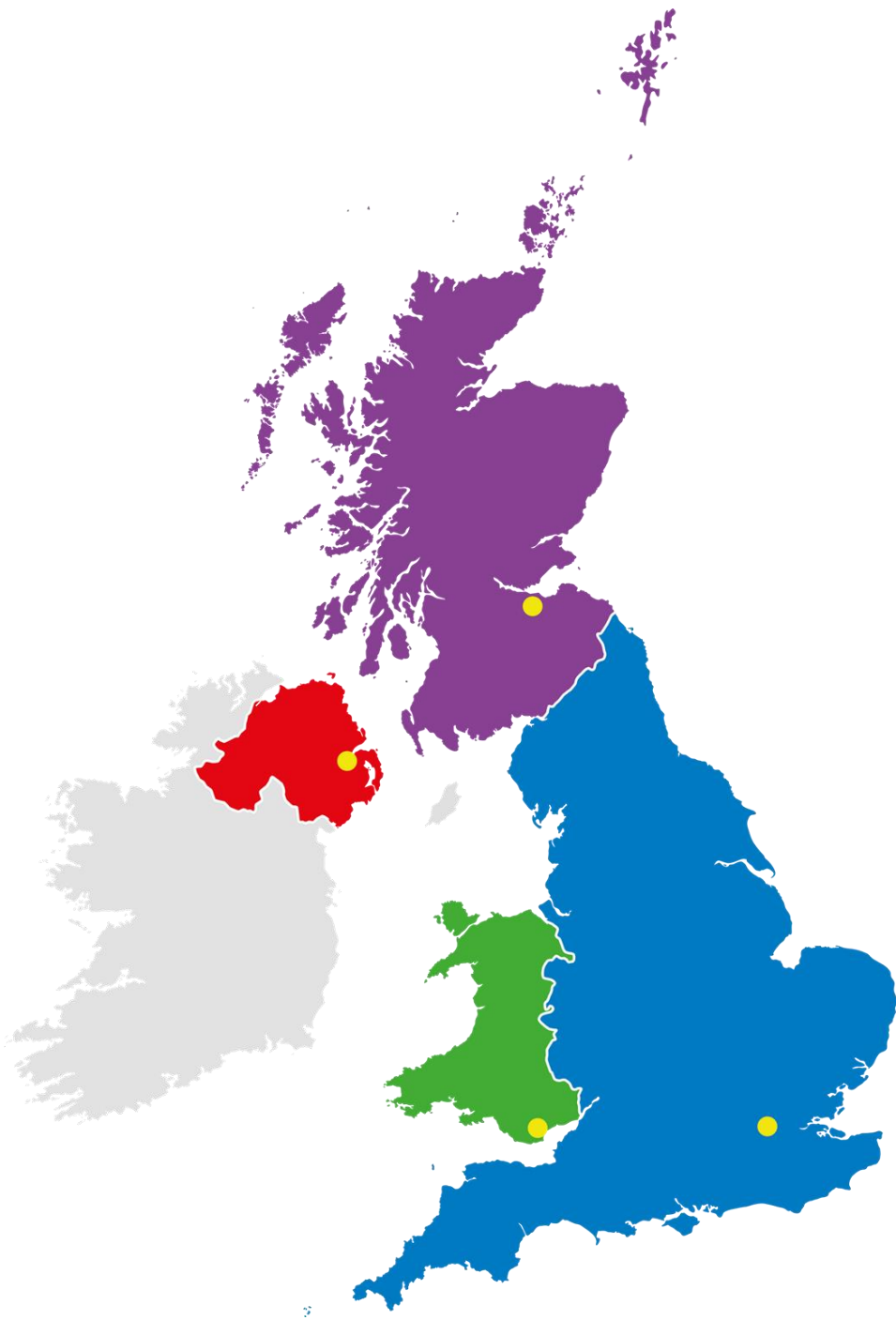
Task: Complete the sliding scales below by circling a number to demonstrate your confidence level with each learning objective.

Sliding Scales



Key words: devolution, regional assemblies, Scottish Parliament, centralised power, proportional representation.

What is devolution?



Task: *Write down examples of devolved powers*



TASK: Complete the table by writing down 3/4 advantages and disadvantages of devolution....

Advantages – why it might be a good thing?	Disadvantages-why it might be a bad thing?
E.g. Frees up time for Parliament to focus on more urgent/important issues (E.g. terror threats/pandemics)	E.g It is undemocratic because unelected organisations should not be deciding and creating laws

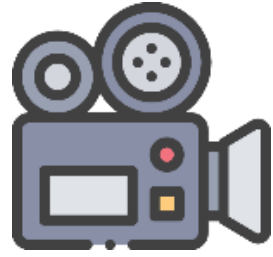
Task: Decide which powers are reserved for Westminster and which powers have been devolved to the Welsh government.



The Welsh language



Sport and leisure



Media



The Internet



Education



Nuclear energy



Tourism



Environment



Health



Agriculture



Water



Post



Housing



Food

Q) How has the relationship between Scotland and the rest of the UK changed since devolution was introduced?

Source B: Changing relations between Scotland and the UK

In the 2014 Scottish referendum, independence was rejected by 55.3% while 44.7% voted in favour of becoming an independent state. The referendum came after Scotland was granted devolution in 1998 and established the Scottish Parliament at Holyrood.

In the main, devolution was seen as a means of promoting Scottish culture and identity and at the same time binding the common UK bonds that have been established since the 18th century. It was hoped that the union of the UK would become stronger. A promise made by the major political parties in Westminster was that Scotland would be granted further devolved powers if it voted to stay in the UK; this has now been carried out.

In the 2015 general election the SNP won 56 out of the 59 seats in Scotland and are the third largest party in Westminster. However, the UK-wide referendum on EU membership in 2016, which approved the UK leaving the EU, has caused upset in Scotland as the majority there voted to remain in the EU.

This seems to have fuelled the demand in the SNP for a second referendum on obtaining Scottish independence and perhaps leaving the UK. However, in the 2017 general election the SNP lost over a third of its seats at the Westminster Parliament.

Lesson 4 Low Stake Quiz

1. _____

2. _____

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Sliding Scale – Lesson 4

Local Government

Task: Complete the sliding scales below by circling a number to demonstrate your confidence level with each learning objective.

Sliding Scales

I can describe the differences between local and national government.



I can outline the different roles of the local government.



I can explain where the local government's funding comes from.



Key words: Local government, councils, councillors, local residents, county councils, metropolitan councils.

Task: Write a list of policies that government may have to achieve in order to improve the lives for people. When writing the list, consider different groups in society, for example:

- Young people
- The elderly
- The disabled
- People who care for the environment
- People looking for work.

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14.

Task: Comparing local and central government. Complete the table in your booklet as we talk through the next few slides.

	Local government	Central government
Geographical areas		
Roles		
Decision makers		

Task: Fill in the gaps thinking about the video to summarise what local councils do.

Our roads and _____ are maintained by local councils, so we can cross safely. Without local councils, there would be no _____, rubbish collection or bins in our towns and cities. Local councils are also responsible for the planning of new _____ and giving out licenses to cafes and pubs, to make sure that food _____ is a top priority. Street lights are also maintained by local councils. Councils issue _____ licenses, making sure that they are safe to operate on our streets. _____ and open spaces are also looked after by councils, as are _____. Local councils also spend a lot of time trying to encourage _____ and cultural activities into our towns and cities.

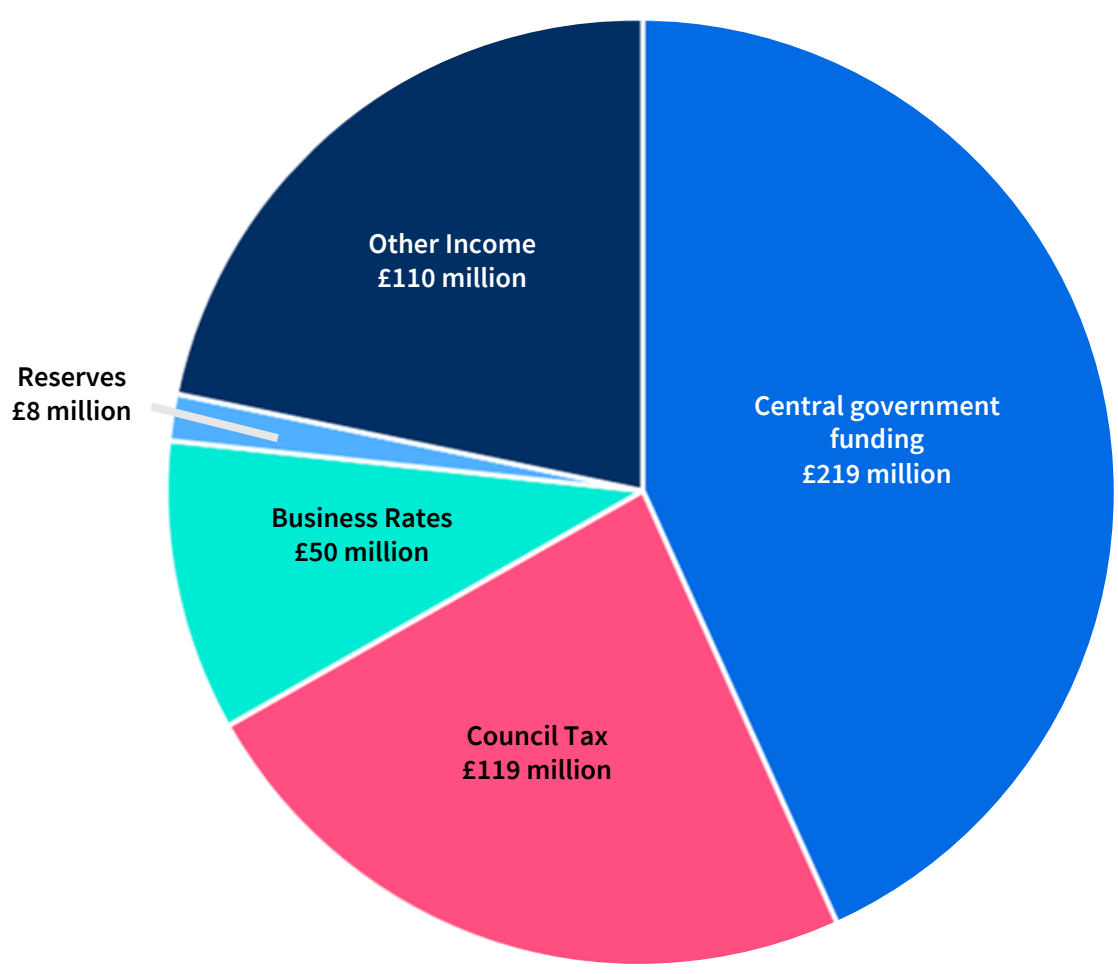
buildings	libraries	recycling	hygiene
events	street crossings	parks	taxi

Task: Use the story to list all the services that Shabana uses that are controlled by the council.

Shabana was woken up this morning by the rubbish truck. It is collecting the recycling from her road. She leaves the house and walks down the road to school. Whilst walking to school she visits the shop to buy a drink for her lunch. She notices that the air seems very polluted today. There seems to be a great deal of traffic on the road to school coming from the direction of the new estate that has just been built near her house.

Task: Using the graph explain three sources that Doncaster council receives funding from. Which source provides the most funding?

Going further: How does this connect local and national democracy?



Task: Sort the following responsibilities into the table to explain who should be in charge of what area of responsibility.

- 1 The Constitution
- 2 Health and social services
- 3 Education services provision
- 4 Housing provision
- 5 Education, training and skills
- 6 UK Parliament elections
- 7 Local government
- 8 International development
- 9 Social services provision
- 10 Foreign affairs
- 11 National defence and security
- 12 Economic development
- 13 Agriculture, forests and fisheries
- 14 The environment and planning
- 15 Travel
- 16 Employment law
- 17 Nationality, immigration and asylum
- 18 Tourism, sports, culture and heritage
- 19 Postal services
- 20 Financial and macroeconomic affairs
- 21 Water and flood defences
- 22 The Welsh language
- 23 Waste management
- 24 Leisure services provision
- 25 Financial services and pension regulation
- 26 International trade and financial markets
- 27 Housing
- 28 Roads and transport provision
- 29 Social security
- 30 Street signs and speed limits
- 31 Charity law
- 32 Abortion, genetics, medicine, embryology
- 33 Fire and rescue services
- 34 Justice and the police
- 35 Environmental health services
- 36 Construction planning
- 37 National minimum wage
- 38 Welsh Parliament and local government elections

Uk Parliament	Welsh Parliament	Local Government

- 1. Name one difference between local and national government.**
- 2. Explain the term government.**
- 3. Name five services provided by your local council.**

Lesson 5 Low Stake Quiz

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

Sliding Scale – Lesson 5

Human Rights

Task: Complete the sliding scales below by circling a number to demonstrate your confidence level with each learning objective.

Sliding Scales

I can explain what human rights are and how they affect our lives.

Not confident

Confident



I can examine the human rights act and the role it plays in our society.

Not confident

Confident



I can analyse a range of situations where human rights may complete and conflict with each other.

Not confident

Confident



Key words: Human rights, European Convention on Human Rights, law, absolute rights, qualified rights

Task: Read each scenario and decide which human rights are involved.

Scenario	Which human rights apply?
<p>A baby is born with a very serious illness and is not expected to survive. Doctors recommend that they be allowed to die, but the parents disagree and believe that as much as possible should be done to keep the baby alive.</p>	
<p>A bank executive tells her manager that she is pregnant and will be taking maternity leave. The next day, she finds out that she has been removed from a number of key projects. She is told it is because the bank's clients will not want someone managing their projects who will be away for such a long period of time. Two months later she quits her job.</p>	
<p>A same-sex couple walking down a street are asked by a police officer "not to hold hands". After refusing to stop holding hands, both of them are arrested for 'public disturbance' and fined.</p>	
<p>A man is charged with armed robbery. At his trial, statements against him from two anonymous witnesses are read out in court. There is no chance for the man to question these witnesses or challenge their evidence.</p>	
<p>An environmental campaign group plan to hold a number of demonstrations across a city. The police find out about their plans and impose an outright ban on any protests in the city, no matter how large or small.</p>	
<p>A teacher, who has no religious beliefs, teaches maths at a Roman Catholic school. They apply for a promotion, but are immediately turned down because they are not a Roman Catholic.</p>	
<p>A blogger writes an article criticising the leader of their country and publishes it on their popular internet blog. A few days later they are arrested. They are detained by the police for three days without access to a solicitor. No-one explains what the charges against them are.</p>	
<p>A citizen of Zimbabwe who lives in the UK is placed under a deportation order for a serious criminal offence. They are HIV positive. The condition is kept under control through antiretroviral medication available in the UK. It is doubtful whether they would be able to access the necessary drugs in Zimbabwe.</p>	

Are some rights more important than others?

Task: Rank these rights from most to least important. Be prepared to share your answers.



The right to hold your own beliefs



The right to a family



The right to vote



The right to an education

Task: Consider a number of different scenarios where people’s human rights may conflict with each other. For each scenario discuss:

Q: What rights are involved?

Q: Are there any solutions so everyone’s rights can be upheld?

Q: If not, who’s rights should take priority?

Scenario	What rights are involved?	What solutions could be applied?
<p>A same-sex couple would like to have a civil partnership at their local town hall. The local registrar refuses to perform the ceremony as they feel that it would go against their religious beliefs.</p>		
<p>A 16-year old is excluded several times from a school for disruptive behaviour. Another incident takes place two months before they and others are due to take their GCSEs. The parents of some of the other students call for them to be permanently excluded.</p>		
<p>A 26 year old crashes their car after driving the wrong way down a slip road. They seriously injure two people travelling in a car in the opposite direction, including a young child. The 26 year old is taken to the local hospital where they remain, unconscious. The police suspect that they had been drinking before they crashed their car and want to take a blood sample whilst they are still unconscious, to test it for alcohol. If the officers wait too long, the sample will not be reliable.</p>		
<p>A transgender man, who is legally recognised as male, halted his hormone treatment and became pregnant using donor sperm, he later gave birth to a child. He wishes to be registered as the “father” on the child’s birth certificate. The Court ruled that as the person who gave birth to the child, he must be registered as the “mother” on the child’s birth certificate</p>		

The Human Rights Act 1998 – Information Sheet

In the early 1950s, the United Kingdom and a number of other countries signed the European Convention on Human Rights. This set out fundamental rights that everyone should have and was designed to protect people from excessive interference or control by the state. The Human Rights Act made these rights part of UK law and must be followed by all government and public bodies.

A few of these rights are absolute, this means they apply in every case. The majority depend, to some extent, on the situation or circumstances of the person concerned. The following rights apply in every case...

- Article 3 No one should be tortured or treated in a way that is cruel or humiliating
- Article 4 No one should be treated as a slave
- Article 7 No one should be punished for doing something that was not against the law when they did it

All the other rights contained within the Act are qualified, they can be restricted in certain circumstances.

- Article 2 Everyone has the right to life
- Article 4 Everyone has the right not to be required to perform forced or compulsory labour
- Article 5 Everyone has the right to liberty
- Article 6 Everyone has the right to a fair trial and within a reasonable time
- Article 8 Everyone has the right to respect for private and family life
- Article 9 Everyone has the right to hold whatever beliefs they wish
- Article 10 Everyone has the right to express their views and opinions
- Article 11 Everyone has the right to peaceful assembly and the freedom to associate with others
- Article 12 Everyone has the right to marry and have a family
- Article 13 If people's rights are violated they have the right to remedy (they can take their case to court)
- Article 14 There must be no discrimination in the application of human rights on any ground
- Protocol 1 Article 1 Everyone has the right to own property and enjoy their belongings
- Protocol 1 Article 2 Everyone has the right to an education
- Protocol 1 Article 3 Everyone has the right to vote in elections

Plenary

Q: Which three rights are 'absolute'?

Q: What surprised you the most from today's discussion?

Q: Do you think there are any fundamental human rights that are not covered by the Human Rights Act?

Q: If so, what are they?
