

PCSHE Booklet – Year 7

Topic 2 – Citizenship

Name: _____

Class: _____

Teacher: _____

Year 7 Curriculum					
Topic 1: Resilience and Self-Esteem Personal identity, positive thinking, confidence, self-esteem and resilience.	Topic 2: Political Systems Political system in the UK, Parliament, voting and elections, liberty.	Topic 3: Diversity and Relationships Diversity, prejudice, and bullying	Topic 4: Your Changing Body Puberty, body image, unwanted contact, and FGM	Topic 5: Building relationships Self-worth and sexting, romance and friendships (including online) and relationship boundaries	Topic 6: Financial decision making Saving, borrowing, budgeting and making financial choices

Knowledge Organiser

PCSHE – Year 7 Term 2 – Citizenship

<p>KPI1 – Key words</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Democracy: A system of government where everybody has a say in how the country is ran, so what the majority of the nation wants to happen, generally happens.Dictatorship: A system of government where one person has complete control over a country.Voting: Going to a polling station to put a tick next to the person you wish to represent your local area in parliament.Government: Those who are in charge of the country at that time.Parliament: This is all the members of Parliament, the government and the opposition.Opposition: They are the other political parties who are not in government.Political parties: Different parties have differing views on how the country should be run. They have different ideas so different sections of society like to vote for them.Monarchy: The King or Queen at the time who has to sign off new laws to make them official.House of Commons: Where members of Parliament meet to discuss new laws on how to run the country. If the majority agree then a new law is passed onto the House of Lords.Prime Minister: This is the person who runs the party who is in government at that time. They are in charge of running the country.Cabinet: These are MP's chosen by the Prime Minister and given the most important jobs with the most responsibility.MP: A member of Parliament, these people are voted into power by the public in elections to represent the area they are from.House of Lords: This house is made up of professional people e.g. doctors or lawyers. They are not voted for. If a law is passed to them from the commons, they debate it. If they agree with the law it becomes a new law.Election: When everyone over the age of 18 are able to choose who they want to lead the country. They vote in secret.Consistency: All of England is split into equal size constituencies. These are areas which have a member of parliament to represent their interest in Parliament.	<p>KPI2 – General Elections:</p> <p>A general election is an important process that allows citizens to choose their representatives in government. The process typically involves several key steps, which are explained below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Setting the Election Date: The government or relevant authorities announce the date for the general election.Candidate Nominations: Political parties or independent candidates nominate individuals to represent them in the electionElection Campaign: Candidates take part in a campaign to promote their policies, ideas, and vision to the people.Voter Registration: Citizens must register to vote before the election.Voting Process: On the day of the election, registered voters visit polling stations to cast their votes. They make their choice by marking the ballot paper or following the instructions provided by the electronic voting machine.Vote Counting: After the voting period ends, the ballots are counted either manually or using specialized machines.Declaration of Results: Once the vote counting is completed, the election authorities announce the results.Formation of Government: In a parliamentary system, the political party that secures the majority of seats in the election forms the government. The leader of the winning party or coalition often becomes the Prime Minister or the head of government. They then proceed to appoint ministers and establish policies to govern the country. <p>KPI3 – Role of the MP:</p> <p>An MP is an elected representative who serves in Parliament. The primary responsibilities and roles of an MP include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Legislation: MPs participate in the process of making laws by proposing, debating, and voting on bills and amendments. They analyse existing laws and suggest new onesRepresentation: MPs act as a voice for their constituents (<i>people</i>) in the parliament. They listen to the concerns, needs, and opinions of the people they represent and try to solve these issues through laws.Constituency Work: MPs are responsible for addressing the concerns and needs of their constituents at the local level. They help individuals and communities with issues related to healthcare, education, housing, employment, and other matters.Debate and Representation of Views: MPs engage in parliamentary debates, discussing and presenting their views on various issues. <p>KPI3 – Role of the Monarch:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Head of State: They serve as a figurehead and symbol of national identity, both within the UK and around the world.Constitutional Duties: The monarch has responsibilities, including giving royal agreement to laws passed by Parliament. The monarch also has the power to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and other government ministers.State Opening of Parliament: The monarch formally opens each new session of Parliament with the State Opening of Parliament ceremony. They deliver the King's Speech, which outlines the government's law-making agenda for the coming year.Representing the Commonwealth: As the head of the Commonwealth, the monarch represents the UK in its relationships with other member countries. The monarch participates in Commonwealth events, summits, and initiatives that promote cooperation among member nations.Patronage and Charitable Work: The monarch serves as a patron (<i>supporter</i>) for numerous charities, organisations, and institutions, providing support, raising awareness, and promoting their causes. This involvement helps bring attention to important issues and contributes to public welfare.
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Low Stake Quiz

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Sliding Scale – Lesson 1

The Democratic Government

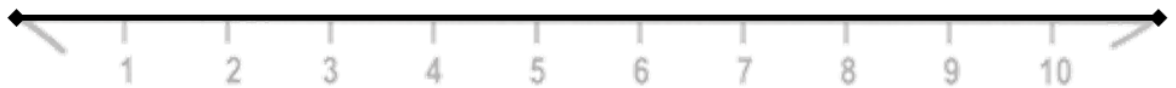
Task: Complete the sliding scales below by circling a number to demonstrate your confidence level with each learning objective.

Sliding Scales

I understand the political system used in the UK.

Not confident

Confident



I can identify the differences between the government and parliament.

Not confident

Confident



I can explain the different roles undertaken by the UK government and parliament.

Not confident

Confident



Key words: Government, Parliament, House of Commons, House of Lords, Monarch, Representative Democracy.



**Task 1: Where you hear the term
political system what comes to mind?**



Political
System

Task 2:



1. Read through the different ways to govern.
2. Highlight the positives of each method in one colour
3. Highlight the negatives in another colour.

Ways to Govern:

1. **Monarchy:** A monarchy is a government in which a single person (a monarch) rules until he or she dies or abdicates (gives up) the throne. In a monarchy decisions are made quickly because only one person has to approve it, so there is less disagreement. This can lead to strong military systems and protection for the country. However, the monarch is not elected (chosen) as the title is inherited (passed down).
2. **Communist:** Communism is a type of government as well as an economic system (a way of creating and sharing wealth). In a Communist system, individual people do not own land, factories, or machinery. Instead, the government or the whole community owns these things. Everyone is supposed to share the wealth that they create. Communism may help to close the gap between the rich and poor and can reduce tensions within a society. However, the equal sharing of wealth may provide less incentive for individuals to work hard.
3. **Democracy:** A democracy is a form of government that tries to provide all citizens with an equal voice, or vote, in making decisions, regardless of their level of their background. Democracies result in low levels of inequality, religious freedom, assurance of human rights, high levels of freedom and the changing of political power after a certain period of time. However, due to the participation of many voices important decisions can take a longer time and minorities can be left behind.
4. **Dictatorship:** Power is held by a single person (or a very small group) that has absolute authority over a population. Dictatorships may limit the liberties (freedoms) of the general population. Dictators can use intimidation and brutality to embed their authority. Citizens may be forced to publicly demonstrate their faith in the regime by participating in marches and demonstrations.
5. **Anarchy:** Anarchy occurs when there is a lack of an organised government. It can often facilitate a lack of a desirable living environment because it is much harder for individuals to agree upon the particulars of how a population should be governed.
6. **Oligarchy:** Power is held by a small elite group (not necessarily inherited power). Once an oligarchic power structure has been established, it can be very difficult for middle- and lower-class citizens to advance their socioeconomic status.

What type of government do we have in the UK?

Task 3/4: Watch the two videos and make notes on the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

House of Commons

House of Lords

Task 5: Complete the paragraph to explain **how the government and parliament differ.**

The UK is a _____ which means every five years elections are held.

The UK has a _____ led government and the current _____ is Boris Johnson.

The government’s role is to _____ by organising public services and introducing new policies and laws.

Whereas, Parliament is made up of three parts the _____, the _____, and the _____.

UK citizens _____ who they wish to represent them in the House of Commons, whereas members of the House of Lords are appointed or inherit their title and role.

Parliament _____ the work of the government by taking part in _____ and scrutinising policies. They also help to create new laws.

Task 6: Complete the table below with the statements in your booklet to decide what is the role of the government and parliament.

Government	Parliament



Reflection Task: Write something you didn't know before today...



Reflection Task: Use this space to write any questions that you might still have

Go back and complete your end of lesson Sliding Scale squares

Low Stake Quiz

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Sliding Scale – Lesson 2

The Operation of Democracy in the UK

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 a general election is and how it works.

Not confident

Confident



I can understand how people vote in a General Election and what happens after an election.

Not confident

Confident



I can explain some of the role of an MP and how I can have an influence.

Not confident

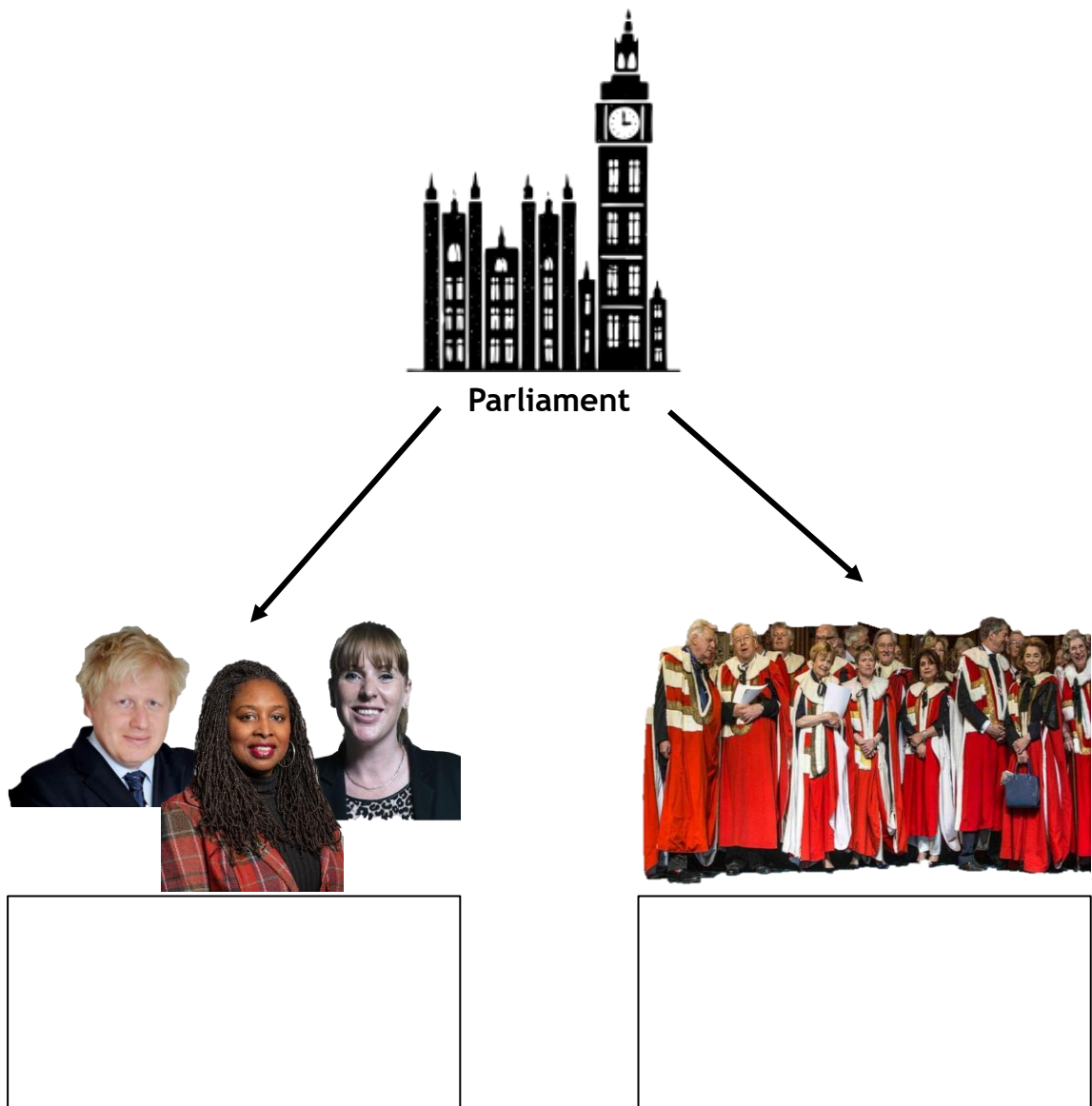
Confident



Key words: Self-esteem, influence, positive thinking, negative thinking



Task 1: Below is a diagram of the structure of parliament label the different houses.



What is Member of Parliament

- They are elected by us, the people.
- Each MP represents a different part of the country, called a constituency.
- They usually are a member of political parties e.g. Labour, Conservatives or Greens.
- They work in Parliament and in their constituencies
- They have to fight for their jobs every time there is an election

Mark Harper MP for Forest of Dean



Task 2: Complete the mini-quiz below to demonstrate your understanding.

1. How old do you have to be to vote in an election?
 - a) 16
 - b) 18
 - c) 21
2. Candidates stand for election in one of the UK's 650 voting areas, usually on behalf of a political group known as:
 - a) a party
 - b) a cabinet
 - c) a committee
3. Parties announce a set of ideas and promises, which they hope will win votes, this is called:
 - a) A white paper
 - b) A manifesto
 - c) A bill
4. On election day, people vote in places called:
 - a) Polling stations
 - b) Petrol stations
 - c) Train stations
5. Following an election, the leader of the political party with the most MPs in the House of Commons get to become Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is in charge of:
 - a) The Bank of England
 - b) Parliament
 - c) The Government

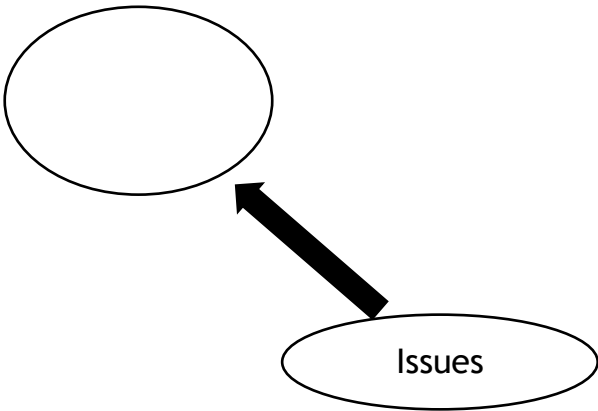


Task 3: List as many of the things an MP does as you can in your booklet

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Task 2: Together, as a class, we are going to mind map things we could write a letter to our MP about.





Task 4: Look at the emails to MPs and evaluate them against the success criteria.

Dear MP,

I wonder if you might agree with me that too much used plastic is finding its way into our environment? I wouldn't be surprised if you like going for a walk as much as I do, especially around St Mary's Park.

Plastic does not break down for hundreds of years. It is unsightly and - more importantly - it is dangerous to wildlife.

Unless we try hard to solve this problem now, then the beautiful environment will be destroyed, and we will sit among heaps of old crisp packets, bottles and cotton bud sticks. Something must be done before it is too late!

Success Criteria

- ☐ Be clear about what the issue is.
- ☐ Stick to the point.
- ☐ Be clear about what you want from the MP.
- ☐ Make sure what you are asking for is relevant to an MP.
- ☐ Be polite.

Success Criteria

- ☐ Be clear about what the issue is.
- ☐ Stick to the point.
- ☐ Be clear about what you want from the MP.
- ☐ Make sure what you are asking for is relevant to an MP.
- ☐ Be polite.

Hi there,

My dad says you are the person I should contact, because you're the boss!

I hate all the plastic filling up our seas and streets. Why does everyone have to keep dropping it everywhere? I think the law needs changing so that there is less plastic packaging everywhere.

We could ban the sale of plastic bottles in shops. All liquids could be sold in glass bottles and customers could pay a deposit that they are given back when they return the bottles. Please, hurry up and get on with changing the law so that whales and dolphins can stop choking on thrown away plastics.



TIN task: Pick something that bothers you from the mind map that you did earlier and write a short letter

Sentence starters

- *Dear Mark Harper,*
- *I am writing to you about...*
- *The reason that this issue is a problem in Coleford is...*
- *This issue is of great importance because...*
- *This issue should also be solved because...*
- *Yours Sincerely,*

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Voting is one of the most important and powerful things a person can do to make change in their community and country.



Feedback from TIN task

This image shows a full page of a document template designed for writing. It consists of a series of evenly spaced, horizontal black lines running across the entire width of the page. The lines are thin and consistent in thickness, providing a guide for text alignment. There are no margins, headers, footers, or other markings present on the page.



Reflection Task: Write something you didn't know before today...



Reflection Task: Use this space to write any questions that you might still have

Go back and complete your end of lesson Sliding Scale squares

Low Stake Quiz

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Sliding Scale – Lesson 3

Liberties

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

Sliding Scales

I understand the rights I am entitled to as citizens of the UK.

Not confident

Confident



I know how the rights of citizens have changed over time.

Not confident

Confident



I can explain what taking citizenship action involves.

Not confident

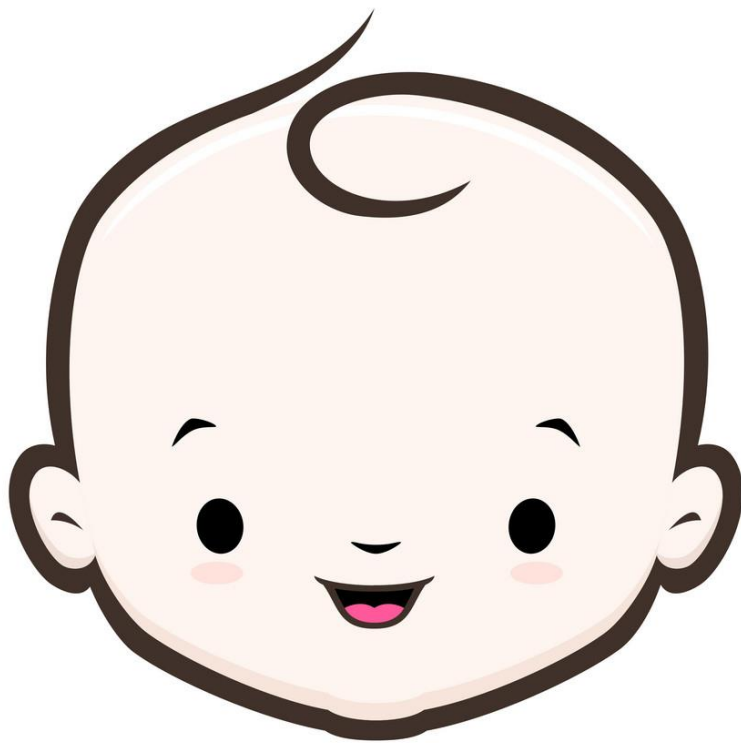
Confident



Key words: Liberty, rights, citizens, entitled,

Task 1: Annotate the picture of the baby in your booklet with:

1. **What** that child needs while growing up, from birth until they reach their 18th birthday.
2. **Why** they need each of these things growing up.



As British citizens, we have a number of basic rights and freedoms. These fit into 4 categories:

- 1. **Basic Rights** - rights which underpin the development of other rights
- 2. **Political Rights** - rights which exist to enable people to participate in the establishment of a government
- 3. **Legal Rights** - rights which are founded upon law or accepted rules
- 4. **Human Rights** - rights which protected the characteristics that make us humans

Sometimes a right/freedom can belong to 2 categories as it can be a Basic Right and either a Political, Legal or Human Right.

Task 2: Read through the rights in your booklet. Sort these rights into one of the four categories.

Right	Category of Right	Right	Category of Right
The right to a fair trial		Freedom of expression	
Freedom of movement		Right to protest peacefully	
Right to vote		Right to be represented in court	
Right to own property		Right to education	
Right to marry		Right to freedom from discrimination	
Right to practise religion		Right to life	
Right to stand in an election		Right not to be tortured	
Freedom from unjustified police searches		Right to be assumed innocent until proven guilty	

Task 3: Write down a definition of *Human Rights*.

Task 4: Complete the gap fill below to explain Malala's story.

After an _____ that nearly killed her, Malala and her family moved to _____. She first spoke out for _____ right to go to school when she was _____ in _____. Her home came under the brutal rule of the _____, who wanted to stop girls from going to school. Today Malala has become the _____ of the _____ of out of school children across the world.

Missing words: Attack,
Birmingham, girls', Pakistan,
eleven, Taliban, face, millions.

Rights and Responsibilities at School

It would be impossible to talk about everyone who is responsible for ensuring young people have their rights, so we will focus on the school environment. The a four main groups responsible for ensuring that young people are given their rights at school: Parent, Pupils, Teachers and Governors.

Task 5:

- 1. Read each statement and decide whose responsible for ensuring that particular right is granted.
- 2. Which group do you feel have the greatest responsibility? Why?

Attend school regularly and arrive on time	Review the policies of the school	Teach to a good standard
Choose the school they want their children to attend	A good standard of teaching	A balanced curriculum which meets your needs
Making decision about how the school funding is used	Keep up to date with subject knowledge	Ensure that children attend school and behave reasonably
Follow school rules	Work hard	Teach children a moral code that shows them what is right and wrong
Decide which religion their children will follow	Feed and clothe children	Make the classroom environment stimulating
A safe learning environment	Assess/mark pupils work	Inform parents about pupil progress
A safe working environment	Appoint new staff	Support school with homework, attendance and behaviour
Establishing the ethos (culture) of the school	Arrive prepared for lessons	Behave in a reasonable manner
Develop the reputation of the school	Respect others in the school community	Decide on medical treatment given to the child
Expect pupils to behave and try to succeed	Payment for their work	Monitor school spending and progress

Introducing Zac

Zac is a Year 7 student at Everytown Academy. Since the start of the pandemic he has been at home with his two sisters and parents. Like many families, they don't have much space at home, but Zac uses the kitchen table to take part in Oak lessons and tries to do some of the distance learning set by his school. His family has one laptop and the broadband connection is very slow, which is frustrating. Now that everybody is at home, the family gas and electricity bills have skyrocketed, which is a problem as his mum is worried that she may soon be made redundant at work.

What is the issue?

What can we do to help?

Who could help?



Reflection Task: Write something you didn't know before today...



Reflection Task: Use this space to write any questions that you might still have

Go back and complete your end of lesson Sliding Scale squares

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal black ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. In the bottom right corner, there is a logo for 'Greenshaw Learning Trust'. The logo includes a stylized green leaf icon to the left of the text 'GREENSHAW' in a bold, sans-serif font, with 'LEARNING TRUST' in a smaller font size directly below it.

Extra Paper:

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 28 horizontal lines.