



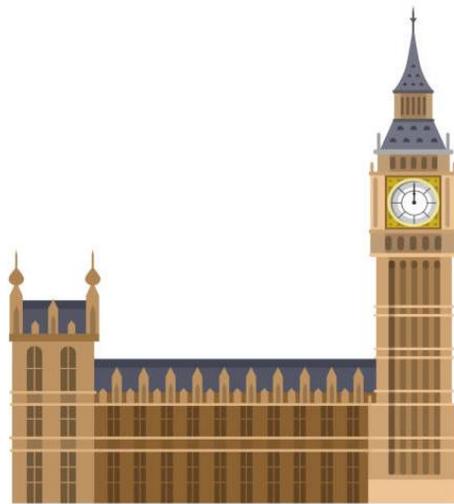
Name

Class

Tutor
Group

Year 8 – Personal Development

Citizenship: Democracy, elections and the law in the UK



KEY VOCABULARY LIST

Ground Rules	Boundaries that a class sets at the start of a Personal Development lesson
Democracy	Each person with voting rights has a say in decision-making
General Election	When the voters of the country cast their votes to elect Members of Parliament (MPs) to the House of Commons
Constituency	Geographical area that is represented by each MP in the House of Commons. People who live in an MP's constituency are known as their constituents
Monarch	Head of State
Constitutional Monarchy	Then the monarch's power is limited by a set of rules. Only Parliament has the power to pass laws.
Prime Minister	Leader of the government
Parliament	Made up of the House of Commons, House of Lords and the Monarch
Law	A system of rules that a society or government develops to deal with crime, business agreements, and social relationships.

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EXPECTATIONS

- Always write in black or blue pen.
- Always use a ruler for straight lines.
- If you make a mistake, cross it out with a single line.
- Always draw diagrams, tables and graphs in pencil with a ruler if necessary.
- Always mark and correct your work in green pen.
- Respond to any feedback your teacher gives you in green pen.
- Take pride in your work, make it neat!
- All tasks should be completed in silence and by yourself unless your teacher tells you otherwise.

What is Personal Development?

In Personal Development lessons you will be taught about three key topics. These include:

- **Health and Wellbeing** (E.g. Healthy eating, mental health, puberty and self examination)
- **Relationships** (E.g. Healthy relationships, respect for others, consent and sexual harassment)
- **The Wider World** (E.g. The law, citizenship, anti-discrimination, finance and careers)

Sometimes these lessons are called **PSHE**. This stands for **Personal, Social, Health and Economic Education**.

In Personal Development, you will learn about **British Values**. These are:



1. Democracy
2. Rule of Law
3. Tolerance of different cultures and religions
4. Mutual respect
5. Individual liberty

In Britain, our **British Values** are protected in the law. In Personal Development, you will learn to recognise **protected characteristics** which are part of the **Equality Act 2010**. This law helps to stop **discrimination** and ensure everyone is treated fairly. There are 9 protected characteristics, these are:



1. Race and ethnicity
2. Pregnancy and maternity
3. Age
4. Disability
5. Sexual orientation
6. Gender reassignment
7. Sex
8. Religion or belief
9. Marriage and civil partnership



What is Citizenship?

Citizenship Education **must** be taught in all schools and is part of our Personal Development strand on the **wider world**. This involves learning about:

Knowledge such as:



- Laws and rules
- The democratic process
- The media
- Human rights
- Diversity
- Money and the economy
- Global communities
- Concepts such as democracy, justice, equality, freedom, authority and the rule of law

Skills such as:



- Critical thinking
- Analysing information
- Expressing opinions
- Taking part in discussions and debates
- Negotiating
- Conflict resolution
- Participating in community action

Values such as:



- Respect for justice
- Democracy and the rule of law
- Openness
- Tolerance
- Courage to defend a point of view
- A willingness to: listen to, work with and stand up for others

Citizenship education aims to help you to understand how to be an **active citizen** who takes a role in our society and our democracy. It helps you to understand the laws you have to follow as a citizen in the United Kingdom and the power that you hold to influence change in our country.



Watch me: Watch the short film on 'What is Citizenship'

Personal Development – Ground Rules

Some topics in Personal Development may be challenging depending on your own experiences. Therefore, it is important that there are clear **ground rules** for every lesson. Every scholar will follow these in lessons so everyone feels comfortable.

Class Task: As a group, agree on your ground rules for Personal Development lessons and write these below. The teacher will refer to these ground rules regularly so that all scholars feel safe and able to share ideas.



Ground Rules

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Subtopic 1 – What is democracy?

Learning Objectives

- To understand the key features of a democratic country



Silent and Solo

Do Now:

1. Which addictive substance do vapes contain?

2. Explain the term **mental health**

3. What does LGBT stand for?

4. What are 3 protected characteristics?

5. What is consent?

Task 1: Around the image below write down everything you already know about government in the UK

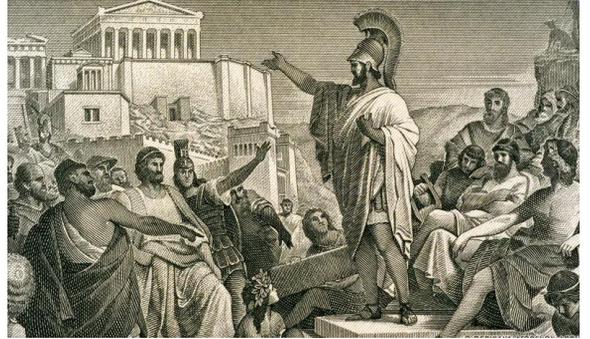


Government in the UK



Democracy in the UK

1 Democracy means ‘rule of the people’. Each
 2 person with voting rights has a say in decision-
 3 making. Decisions in some early democracies
 4 were made at meetings of all citizens. These
 5 simple systems of government have
 6 developed into the democracies that we see
 7 around the world today. The UK is a
 8 **democratic political system**. More specifically,
 9 the UK is a **representative democracy**. This means that **people elect their representatives to**
 10 **work on their behalf**.



The word democracy was first used in Athens, Greece, over 2,500 years ago.



Watch me: ‘What is political power?’

Task 2: Answer the questions about the film ‘What is political power?’ below:

1. In the past, who controlled the country?

2. Who do voters elect to govern at a local level?

3. Who do voters elect to govern at a national level?

4. Who is ‘officially’ in charge of the country?

5. What is **direct democracy**? Give an example.



Turn and Talk: Do you think that **direct democracy** is a good idea?

Stop and Jot:

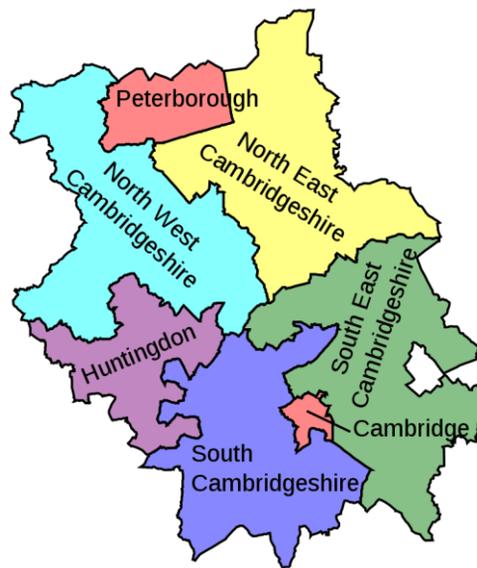


The current prime minister is **Rishi Suanak**. He is the first UK prime minister of colour and the first Hindu prime minister, both milestones in Britain's evolution as a multicultural and multi-faith society.



Regular, free and fair elections

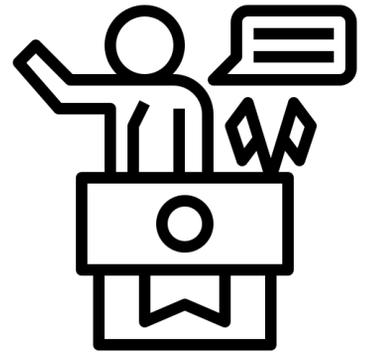
1 In a democracy, citizens must be able to **vote regularly** so that representatives can be
2 changed and new policies supported. UK **general elections** are held every **5 years**. The
3 last UK general election took place in December 2019, when the Conservatives won 365
4 seats, resulting in a parliamentary majority. The latest possible date for the next general
5 election is 28 January 2025. If elections are held too often, representatives and the
6 government would have too little time to properly plan, implement and change their
7 decisions. Elections can only be described as 'free and fair' if citizens have the right to be
8 an election candidate. In the UK, a citizen can be an election candidate if they are able to
9 persuade ten registered electors from the constituency to sign a nomination form.



General Election: When the voters cast their votes to elect Members of Parliament (MPs) to the House of Commons

Constituency: A geographical area represented by an MP in the House of Commons. People who live in an MP's constituency are known as their **constituents**

- 1 To promote fairness there are rules to:
- 2 • Limit the amount of money candidates can spend on their
- 3 campaign
- 4 • Stop candidates from misleading voters
- 5 • Forbid bribes
- 6 • **Safeguard** voting arrangements; for example by **prohibiting**
- 7 candidates from going into a polling booth with a voter.



Task 2: For each rule mentioned, explain why this is important to ensure elections are fair.

Rule	Why is this needed to ensure elections are fair?
1. Limit the amount of money candidates can spend on their campaign	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
2. Stop candidates from misleading voters	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
3. Forbid bribes	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Rule	Why is this needed to ensure elections are fair?
4. Safeguard voting arrangements; for example by prohibiting candidates from going into a polling booth with a voter.	<div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; height: 20px;"></div>

Reflection: Return to Task 1 and add new information you have learnt about the UK government.

Learning Objectives

- To explain the key values of democracy
- To know why private voting is necessary for a successful democracy



Silent and Solo

Do Now:	
1. Who is the current UK Prime Minister?	
2. Who represents constituencies on a national level?	
3. How often are general elections held?	
4. What is hybrid working?	
5. Name 2 British Values?	



What must be in place for a democracy to work?

- 1 **Secret voting** was brought in by the Ballot Act of 1872. Before then voting took place in
- 2 public. This allowed candidates and their representatives to put pressure on people to
- 3 vote 'the right way'. Now voters can make their decisions in private, and their vote is
- 4 confidential. Voters use private booths and seal their vote before putting it into a **ballot**
- 5 **box**. In Britain, voters can also vote by post, sealing their ballot paper in an envelope and
- 6 putting it in a post box.



'The Polling' by William Hogarth 1755 to show voting before secret ballots

Voting today is always conducted in private. New laws mean you must now provide photographic ID to vote.





What must be in place for a democracy to work?

- 1 In a democracy, it is important that **citizens can choose from parties and candidates**
- 2 **representing a range of different views.** An elector can then vote for a party or candidate
- 3 with views closest to their own. This would be more difficult if all the candidates in an
- 4 election represented one political party.

The Nazis intimidated voters outside polling stations. When in power, they removed all other political parties.



Task 1: The symbols below and on the next page are from the 5 largest political parties across the UK. Can you recognise these parties by their symbols below?

Party symbol	Political Party	Other information (Leader? Policies? Beliefs?)
1. 		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Party symbol	Political Party	Other information (Leader? Policies? Beliefs?)
2. 		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
3. 		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
4. 		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
5. 		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Four key values of democracy

1 **Personal Freedom:** Everyone should be free to put forward
2 their ideas, stand for election and criticise the government.
3 Artists, playwrights and writers should be free to express new
4 ideas and criticise thinking. A free media should help to
5 communicate ideas, expose any political corruption and hold
6 elected representatives to account.



7 **Tolerance and respect for diversity:** A person's race, gender,
8 culture, religion, political beliefs and sexual orientation should
9 be respected by everyone else. All people's opinion and ideas
10 should be listened to as long as they don't encourage hatred or
11 discrimination against others.



Protected
Characteristics

12 **The rule of law:** Law should apply equally to everyone – even
13 to politicians, judges, the police and the very wealthy.



14 **Equal Opportunity:** Everyone should have the same chances to
15 participate in decision-making, to protest and to become a
16 representative.



British Values

Task 4: Explain why democracy would be impossible without the four key values of: personal freedom; tolerance and respect for diversity; equal opportunity and the rule of law.

Personal Freedom I do	
Tolerance and Respect We do	
Equal Opportunity You do	
The Rule of Law You do	

Learning Objectives

- To explain the different roles of the monarch, parliament and government



Silent and Solo

Do Now:

1. Which party leads the current government?

2. For voting to be fair, it must be conducted in, what?

3. What is a constituency?

4. What are county lines?

5. What is body shaming?



Silent & Solo

Task 1: The images below represent the 3 components of Parliament.

Write down what you know about them already below



The Monarch



House of Commons



House of Lords



Watch me: 'What is parliament?'

Task 2: Whilst watching the film, answer the questions below:

1. How many MPs are there?

2. What are parties not in power called?

3. What is the role of the speaker?

4. How many members are there in the House of Lords?



How is the UK governed?

- 1 **The Government**
- 2 The government are those who have the
- 3 authority to run the country. They are
- 4 elected by the people of the UK who vote
- 5 for MPs. The political party with the most
- 6 MPs lead the government and their leader
- 7 becomes **Prime Minister**.





The Monarch.

- 1 Currently, King Charles III. The Monarch used to run the country, but not anymore.
- 2 Now, the UK is a **constitutional monarchy**. This means that, while the Monarch is Head
- 3 of State, the ability to make and pass laws is with an **elected** Parliament. The
- 4 Monarch still has an important role as they:
 - 5 • Give 'final approval' to all laws
 - 6 • Open Parliament every year
 - 7 • Appoint the Prime Minister
- 8 Most importantly, when it comes to politics, the Monarch is 'neutral'.



Turn and Talk: Why must the Monarch remain neutral in politics?

Stop and Jot:

<p>Stop and Jot:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
--



Parliament – The House of Commons

- 1 Parliament is made up of **The House of Commons** and **The House of Lords**. The House of
- 2 Commons is made up of MPs. The MPs are elected during General Elections. The House
- 3 of Commons is divided - one side is for those in government, the other is for the
- 4 opposition and smaller parties. The House of Commons is where debates and votes take
- 5 place and the Prime Minister attends each week for Prime Minister's Questions.



6 Parliament – The House of Lords

- 7 The House of Lords is the second chamber of UK Parliament. It plays a crucial role in
- 8 examining bills, questioning government action and investigating public policy. The
- 9 House of Lords is made up of **Lords/Peers**. Peers are appointed by the Crown on the
- 10 advice of the Prime Minister. Most are party-appointments but there are some who
- 11 don't belong to a party. Some are **hereditary** peerages. Senior Bishops and judges are
- 12 also members of the House, but judges don't take their seats whilst serving on the
- 13 courts. The highest-ranking Bishops are also given a place in the Lords.

- 1 The Lords undertake a number of tasks:
- 2 • Part of the law-making process
- 3 • Use their expertise to question government
- 4 policy
- 5 • Debate



Turn and Talk: There are some people who believe the House of Lords should be abolished? Why might this be? Do you agree?



Stop and Jot:

Task 3: Read the statements below and decide whether they are the responsibility of the Government or Parliament

Statement	Government	Parliament
1. Decides how to spend the country's tax money.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Opens parliament each year.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Manages public services e.g. the NHS.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Questions the Prime Minister on the decisions the government has made.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Oversees and signs each new law.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Is held to account by the opposition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Task 4: What is the difference between Parliament and the Government? Use as many of the words in the grid below to write an explanation to this question. You can finish your answer in the spare pages at back of your booklet. Can you use all 15?

Conservative	Prime Minister	Monarchy	House of Lords	House of Commons
MPs	Scrutinise	Rishi Sunak	Enact laws	Representative Democracy
Debate	Run the country	Charles III	Opposition	Speaker

Learning Objectives

- To understand the importance of laws and how they are made in the UK



Silent and Solo

Do Now:

1. What are the 3 components of Parliament?

--	--	--

2. What does **hereditary** mean?

--

3. Three signs of an unhealthy relationship?

--	--	--

4. What act protects people against discrimination?

--

5. Name 3 protected characteristics

--	--	--



Silent & Solo

Task 1: Imagine there were no laws in the world. What would you do?

How might you feel?



I would:

Blank writing area with horizontal lines for the response to 'I would:'

I might feel:

Blank writing area with horizontal lines for the response to 'I might feel:'

A world without laws!

Unfortunately, life is not as simple as that! You might have no limits, but so would everyone else.



“Without laws we would live in fear. The strongest or most powerful people would control our society. So there is a system of laws to protect you and your rights”

Collins Your Life Student book 1



What is a law?

- 1 The law is a system of rules that a country or community have agreed and follow. It
- 2 regulates your actions so that if you break the law, there could be penalties.
- 3 • Laws state what your rights are and what your duties are under that law
- 4 • Each country has its own laws that everyone must obey, including visitors if they
- 5 are not a citizen of that country
- 6 • The law states what the penalties are for anyone who breaks the law
- 7 • There is a police force to keep order and to stop people breaking criminal laws, and
- 8 to arrest them if they do.

9 **Knowing and respecting the law**

10 It is **your responsibility to know what the law says and obey it**. Ignorance of the law is
11 not regarded as a valid excuse if you are found breaking the law. Each country has its
12 own laws, some of which are different to ours in the UK. When you live in a country,
13 you must obey its laws and when you visit another country, you must obey that
14 country's laws. Most people respect the law and obey it because:

- 15 • They may have strong religious or moral
- 16 principles
- 17 • They may be afraid of the punishments they
- 18 might receive if they are caught and found
- 19 guilty
- 20 • They may want to avoid the shame of being
- 21 labelled a criminal and sent to prison.





Age Limits

- 1 In many countries, legal age limits exist that mean a person can't take part in certain
- 2 activities until they reach the correct birthday. Across the UK there are many laws which
- 3 aim to keep children safe and protect their rights. These laws:
- 4
 - ensure children's voices are heard
- 5
 - set out when a child can take part in various activities
- 6
 - make sure children have access to education
- 7
 - provide for children having a safe home
- 8
 - provide support for children who need to leave home
- 9
 - make sure children are safe if they decide to get a job
- 10
 - make sure children's personal information is safe.



Task 2: Write down the age that you think each of these activities can legally be carried out	
1. Vote in a UK general election or referendum	
2. Register to vote	
3. Leave home without parental consent	
4. Start part-time work	
5. Leave education or training	
6. Buy alcohol	
7. Drive a moped	
8. Take your driving test and drive a car	
9. Drive a tractor	

10. Drive a lorry	
11. Join the armed forces without parental consent	
12. Marry	
13. Be arrested for a crime	
14. Use WhatsApp	

Task 3: Explain how age limits help to keep children safe. Give at least on example.



Turn and Talk: Do you think these age limits are fair?



Stop and Jot:

Reflection task: Imagine you are stranded on a desert island with no laws and you are asked to lead your group of survivors. What rules would you put in place immediately and why?

1.

Explanation:

2.

Explanation:

3.

Explanation:

Subtopic 5 – How laws are made?

Learning Objectives

- To explain how laws are made and the process new laws go through



Silent and Solo

Do Now:

1. At what age can you legally vote in the UK?

2. Whose responsibility is it to know what the law says and obey it?

3. What are the 3 components of Parliament?

4. What is coercive control?

5. At what age can you legally buy a vape?

Task 1: Why might the government decide to change the law?



Making laws

1 Parliament passes laws that determine how we live our lives. By electing a government,
2 we give it the power to do this. If people break the laws, they can be punished. Both the
3 House of Commons and House of Lords share responsibility for making and shaping laws.
4 MPs (**Members of Parliament**) debate these laws on behalf of their **constituency**. **Peers** in
5 the House of Lords also debate them. It is the responsibility of MPs to ensure the law is
6 discussed carefully.

7 Laws go through several stages before it is made official. The government often puts out
8 a **Green Paper**, which puts ideas forward for new laws. Once the ideas have been made
9 final, a **White Paper** is published. This lays out the government’s policy. To turn policy
10 into law, the proposals are introduced to Parliament in the form of a bill. To change the
11 school leaving age, for example, the government would have to introduce an **Education**
12 **Bill**.



Watch me: Watch the short film on ‘**Making Laws**’.

Task 2: After watching the film, complete the 10 blanks below to show how new laws are made.

A 1. _____ is a proposal for a new law, or to change an existing law.



This may come from:

- Governing or opposition parties
- Public Enquiries
- Civil Servants
- Campaign Groups



This is open for 4. _____ discussion, with interested groups and others likely to be affected by it.



A proposal called a 2. _____ is published which presents the Government's 3. _____ for the policy.

Once findings are gathered a 5. _____ is published with a firmer plan for government policy.

Cabinet ministers must agree on whether the proposal is taken forward.

MPs and members of the 7. _____ comment on, debate or amend the bill through several stages, and at the end of the process, apart from very rare circumstances, it must be agreed by 8. _____ houses.



Once agreed a bill is drawn up. The ministers responsible for the policy introduces the Bill to 6. _____ for debate.

It is then passed to the monarch who gives formal approval or 9. _____ and the bill becomes law, called an 10. _____.

<i>White Paper</i>	<i>House of Lords</i>	<i>Act of Parliament</i>	<i>Green Paper</i>	<i>Ideas</i>
<i>Royal Assent</i>	<i>Bill</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Both</i>	<i>Parliament</i>



Turn and Talk: Why do you think new laws go through such a long process?

Stop and Jot:

- 1 It is important laws are put together, or '**drafted**' carefully because there are always
- 2 some people who want to find a way of avoiding them. If a law can be interpreted in a
- 3 different way, it will be very hard to enforce. The law to ban hunting, for example, is
- 4 proving difficult to enforce.



- 1 Most bills are introduced by the government. Sometimes all parties are in agreement, and all
- 2 goes smoothly, but often the opposition seriously disagrees either on the policy as a whole or
- 3 aspects of it. This leads to lengthy debate when the opposition tries to persuade the
- 4 government to accept changes - or **amendments** - to the bill.

Task 4: Consider the possible laws below and explain whether each law would be taken seriously or not at Green Paper stage?

New law suggestion	Considered?	Explain your answer
A. Anyone caught bullying online in the UK should face the death penalty.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/>
B. Buying junk food should carry an age restriction (like alcohol).	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/>
C. Men should be banned from driving as they cause more accidents than women.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/>
D. No one should be allowed a biological child unless they've adopted a child first.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/> <hr style="border-top: 1px dotted black;"/>

New law suggestion	Considered?	Explain your answer
<p>E. To make the workplace more equal, 10% of British managers should have a disability.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>F. All under-18s should be given £1000 to spend on technology of their choice.</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

Subtopic 6 – Rule of Law: Civil vs. Criminal Law

Learning Objectives

- To explain how laws are made and the process new laws go through



Silent and Solo

Do Now:

1. Who opens Parliament every year?

2. To pass a new law what must be presented in Parliament?

3. Why might the law need to be changed?

4. 2 short-term effects of drinking alcohol

5. Name 3 jobs (not nurse or doctor) in the NHS



Criminal Law and Civil Law

- 1 Over many centuries of law making, two separate but related branches of the law have
- 2 evolved to meet changing circumstances: **criminal and civil law**.
- 3 Laws about crime such as murder, drug dealing, theft, vandalism and assault, which the
- 4 government enforces, are part of what is called **Criminal Law**. Most civil cases are about
- 5 disputes between individuals or groups, and very often these arguments are about rights
- 6 in your dealings with other people, such as borrowing and lending money, personal injury
- 7 and family matters.

Task 1: Read through the cases below and answer the questions which follow:

Biker's murderers jailed for life



Facebook libel

Sharon Smith, a fitness instructor, fell out with her friend Joanne Walder. She posted an untrue message about Joanne on Facebook. She had intended to send the message to one of her friends, but it went to all 300. Her sister then re-posted it to all her 650 connections. Joanne sued Sharon for libel and the High Court decided that her reputation had been damaged.

1. Which case is a civil issue and which is a criminal issue?

2. Which case involved the police?

3. Which case is more worrying for the general public? Why?

4. Can you think of some other examples of private issues and some which involve the police?





Who is right?

- 1 The person who brings a case to a civil court is called the **claimant**. The person
- 2 accused of doing wrong is called the **defendant**. In some civil cases the claimant sets
- 3 out to **sue** the defendant. If the claimant wins, the defendant will have to give the
- 4 claimant money, which is known as damages.

Coleen Rooney suspected that posts from her private Instagram account were being leaked. Rooney tried to find out who was responsible by posting fake stories which only Rebecca Vardy could see. Rooney accused her publicly and Rebekah denied she was responsible. Vardy sued Rooney for damaging her good name. She lost. The trial cost her over £4m as she had to pay most of Rooney's legal costs. She also damaged her own good name.



Turn and Talk: People should sort things out themselves rather than going to court - what do you think?

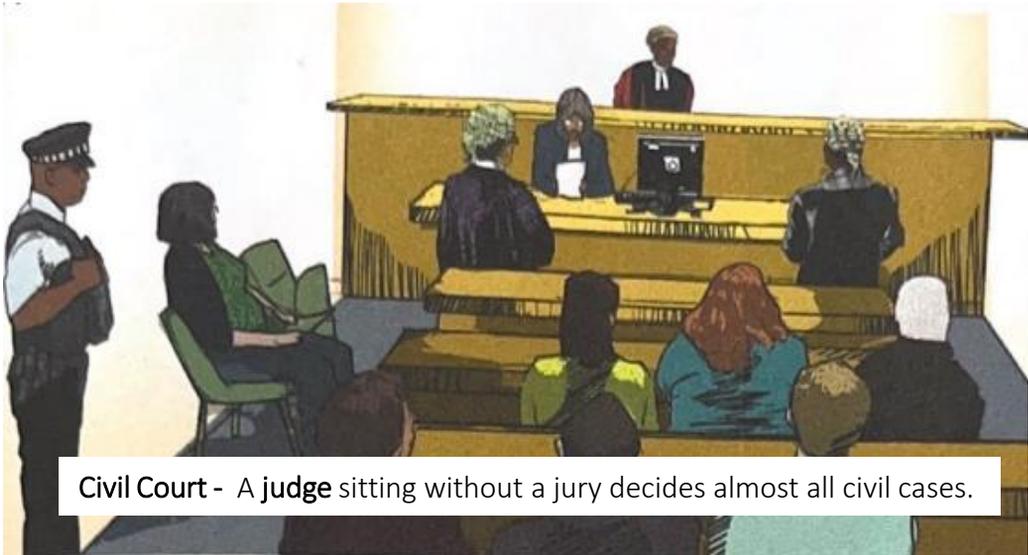
Stop and Jot:

Stop and Jot:
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>



What happens in a civil court?

- 1 Most civil cases are heard in a **county court**. Because a court case can be very
- 2 expensive most people try to settle the dispute before it gets to court. The judge
- 3 must be more than 50% certain that the defendant is **liable**. A small number of civil
- 4 cases are heard in a **High Court**. These courts deal with complex family disputes and
- 5 other complicated financial and legal matters, such as bankruptcy and large claims for
- 6 damages. Any case involving £50 000 or more is heard in the High Court.



Criminal Courts

- 1 There is a separate system of courts to deal with criminal cases. Less serious offences
- 2 are dealt with in **magistrates' courts**. Serious offences are dealt with in **crown courts**
- 3 before a judge and a **jury**. A guilty verdict can only be given if the magistrate or jury is
- 4 convinced beyond **reasonable doubt**.



Criminal Court - A **jury** decides the verdict and the **judge** decides the sentence.

Reflection: Explain the main differences between civil and criminal cases. Give examples.

ASSESSMENT

Define the word democracy

1.

What is representative democracy?

2.

What does MP stand for?

3.

Who is the current UK Prime Minister?

4.

Name 3 political parties in the UK

5.

6.

7.

How often are general elections held in the UK?

8.

What are geographical areas represented by an MP known as?

9.

How are voters decisions at polling stations kept private in the UK?

10.

Can you vote by post in the UK? (Yes or No)

11.

What are the 3 components of Parliament

12.

13.

14.

In Parliament, the parties not in power are known as who?

15.

Who currently leads the parties not in power?

16.

Who decides how to spend the country's tax money?

17.

What is the role of the speaker?

18.

Before an elected Parliament, who used to run the country?

19.

Whilst the monarch is Head of State, the ability to make and pass laws is with an elected Parliament. What type of monarchy is this known as?

20.

Why does the monarch still have an important role today?

21.

22.

In which house do Lords and Peers sit?

23.

What is a hereditary peerage?

24.

What do Lords do?

25.

26.

What are laws?

27.

Whose responsibility is it to know the rules of the country you are in?

28.

Why do most people obey the law?

29.

30.

Give an example of a penalty for breaking the law

31.

32.

33.

At what age can someone vote in a general election?

34.

At what age can someone leave education or training?

35.

At what age can someone marry in England and Wales?

36.

At what age can someone buy alcohol?

37.

At what age can someone start part-time work?

38.

When is the age of criminal responsibility?

39.

At what age can someone use WhatsApp?

40.

Laws go through several stages before they are official. What colour paper puts forward an idea for a new law?

41.

What colour paper is published once ideas about a new law have been made final?

42.

For a law to be debated in Parliament, what must be presented?

43.

Who gives final, formal approval for all new laws?

44.

Name all 5 British Values			
45.			
46.			
47.			
48.			
49.			
What Act from 2010 protects UK citizens from discrimination?			
50.			
Total		%	

A blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are 20 lines in total, starting from the top margin and ending at the bottom margin. The paper is otherwise empty of any text or markings.

A large rectangular area with a solid black border and horizontal dotted lines, resembling a writing template or a page for notes. The dotted lines are evenly spaced and run horizontally across the entire width of the page, providing a guide for writing.

Where can you find support?

Remember, if you are concerned or have questions, there is always someone you can speak to.

At Longsands Academy, we are a Telling School. If you are experiencing any issues or problems either in or out of school, you can speak to your tutor, head of year or other trusted member of staff or email: tellus@astrea-Longsands.org or itstopsnow@astrea-longsands.org

- For accurate, reliable health information, visit www.nhs.uk
- For support around mental health, visit Young Minds at www.youngminds.org.uk For help, text SHOUT to 85258 or call
- For advice on drugs, their effects and the law, visit talktofrank.com
- For advice on a range of issues from bullying, mental health, relationships and more contact Childline www.childline.org.uk 0800 1111
- If you are worried about online abuse or the way someone is communicating, you can contact CEOP: <https://www.ceop.police.uk/Safety-Centre/>
- If you want to report a crime anonymously you can contact Crimestoppers on 0800 555 111
- You can also report concerns directly to the police by calling 101 or 999 in the case of an emergency



childline

ONLINE, ON THE PHONE, ANYTIME
childline.org.uk | 0800 1111



CrimeStoppers.
0800 555 111
100% anonymous. Always.

