### The UK System (Representative Democracy):

The UK is a representative democracy because MPs represent voters' interests in Parliament. Voters do not regular vote on specific government issues.

Those eligible to vote in the UK are registered on the electoral register. Voters vote for a candidate to be their local MP. The candidate chosen by voters will often be linked to a political party. Votes within a constituency are totalled and the candidate with the largest vote share becomes the constituency MP. The political party that gains a majority with the number of MPs elected is allowed to form the government. There is no monarch.

### China (non-democratic Republic):

Citizens over 18 can apply to join the Communist Party’s and become one of its 60 million members. Membership is not automatic.

All applicants must have the support of two current party members. If their application is successful, new members must prove themselves suitable for membership by serving a probationary period.

All members must make an oath of loyalty to their party in which they swear loyalty and promise to be “ready at all times to sacrifice my all for the Party and the people”.

All citizens over 18 have the right to vote by secret ballot in ‘general elections’ for local people’s congresses.

Citizens have their political voting rights removed if they are in custody, being investigated, charged or tried because of ‘endangering national security or other serious criminal activities’.

Members of the Communist Party have more power than citizens who are not party members. Communists can stand for office and vote in elections to choose the party’s top local officials.

The three sources of power in China are the Communist Party, the NPC and the People’s Liberation Army.

### Switzerland (Direct Democracy):

Switzerland is a direct democracy because the voters vote regularly on government decisions meaning that citizens can be far more active within the political system.

Federalism and direct democracy reflect the great importance that the Swiss political system places on the freedom of choice and self-determination. The capital city of Switzerland is Bern.

Three political levels share power in Switzerland: the Confederation, the 26 cantons and over 2,250 communes.

The Swiss federal government, (the Federal Council), is made up of seven members, who are elected by parliament.

The Swiss parliament, or (Federal Assembly), has a total of 246 members, who are directly elected by the people. Switzerland has a bicameral parliament: the National Council (200 members) and the Council of States (46 members).

15 political parties are represented in the Swiss parliament. Those parties with the largest share of the popular vote are represented on the Federal Council.

Some 5.3 million citizens, roughly 63% of the total population, are eligible to vote at federal level. This right is granted to all Swiss nationals on reaching the age of majority (18 in Switzerland).

### Key Words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Democracy</th>
<th>Pluralism</th>
<th>Authoritarian regime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rule of the people</td>
<td>Direct democracy</td>
<td>Citizens elect representatives who then take responsibility for electing delegates to a higher layer of government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Liberties</td>
<td>Federation</td>
<td>Indirect election system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Every person has rights connected to their personal freedom, tolerance and respect, equal opportunity and the rule of law</td>
<td>Republic</td>
<td>Citizens elect representatives who then take responsibility for electing delegates to a higher layer of government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender equality</td>
<td>Tyranny of the majority</td>
<td>Communist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and men being treated the same in all areas of society.</td>
<td>A majority of people making decisions that discriminate against the minority</td>
<td>A system of government in which the community rather than the individual is seen as more important. In theory each person is expected to contribute to the community according to their ability and, in return, the community should be prepared to meet their needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press freedom</td>
<td>Corrupt</td>
<td>Consensus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The media can freely express itself without censorship or restriction</td>
<td>Unfair political and business deals</td>
<td>General agreement</td>
</tr>
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### Switzerland (Direct Democracy):

- Swiss political system places on the freedom of choice and self-determination.
- The capital city of Switzerland is Bern.
- Three political levels share power in Switzerland.
- The Swiss federal government is made up of seven members.
- The Swiss parliament consists of 246 members directly elected by the people.
- Switzerland has a bicameral parliament: the National Council and the Council of States.
- 15 political parties are represented in the Swiss parliament.
- Some 5.3 million citizens, roughly 63% of the total population, are eligible to vote at federal level.
Week 5:

Make cue cards for your key terms using flash cards or Quizlet online.

Categorise the terms into connection lists. For every key term decide which of the three main types of government we are examining this unit it connects to and explain how it connects. You may find that some terms connect to more than one type of government:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Representative democracy</th>
<th>Direct democracy</th>
<th>Non-democratic Republic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.g. Free press – newspapers are allowed to publish opinion pieces even if they are against the government</td>
<td>E.g. Free press -</td>
<td>E.g. Communist -</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Week 6:

Create a fact file cue cards for each type of government (UK, Switzerland and China) using the following headings to guide you:

- Voting system
- Who can vote?
- Do voters have freedom to vote for anyone they like?
- Government process
- Who holds the power in the country?
- How are laws made?

Answer the following questions:

- ‘Switzerland’s direct democracy is the most effective form of governing process in the world’

Evaluate this statement (8)

Sentence Starter:

- Democracy can be defined as...
- One of Switzerland’s effective features is...
- Furthermore, Switzerland is seen as having an effective governing process because...
- Additionally, Switzerland is also effective because...
- In contrast, it can be argued that the UK has a better system of government because...
- Moreover, it could be further argued that the UK has a more effective governing system because...
- Also, some may argue that China has an effective governing system as a non-democratic republic has an effective and efficient form of government because...
- In conclusion, Switzerland’s governing system has effective features but...
### Year: 11  
### Term: 1b  
### Topic: Citizenship Action

#### Types of citizenship action:
1. Petition
2. Protest
3. Leafleting
4. Lobbying
5. Volunteering
6. Advocating for an issue
7. Join a pressure group / interest group
8. Work for a public service
9. ETC

#### Core Text:
Citizenship Studies OCR GCSE 9-1; Steve Johnson & Graeme Roffe; Hodder Education

#### Key Words:
- W1 Advocacy: Public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy
- National Citizen Service: The National Citizen Service (NCS) is a voluntary personal and social development programme for 15-17 year olds in England and Northern Ireland, funded largely by money from the UK Government.
- Petition: A formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause
- Digital democracy: The use of the Internet or other computer technologies to enhance governance processes such as voting or participation in public hearings.
- Lobbying: Seeking to influence (a legislator) on an issue
- Public institution: Publicly owned organisation which is run and funded by public funds – such as schools
- Volunteering: Work for an organization without being paid
- Public service: A public service is something such as health care, transport, or the removal of waste which is organised by the government or an official body in order to benefit all the people in society or community.
- Interest groups: A group of people that seeks to influence public policy on the basis of a particular common interest or concern
- Pressure group: A group that tries to influence public policy in the interest of a particular cause
- Citizens Advice: Citizens Advice is a network of 316 independent charities throughout the UK that give free, confidential information and advice to assist people with money, legal, consumer and other problems.
- Amnesty International: This is a global organisation set up to protect human rights.

#### W2 Case study: Cyber bullying Facts
Cyber bullying is any form of bullying which takes place online or through smartphones and tablets. Cyber bullying is rife on the internet and most young people will experience it or see it at some time. 56% of young people said they have seen others be bullied online and 42% have felt unsafe online.

Types of cyber bullying:
- Denigration – This is when someone may send information about another person that is fake, damaging and untrue.
- Flaming – This is when someone is purposely using really extreme and offensive language and getting into online arguments and fights.
- Impersonation – This is when someone will hack into someone’s email or social networking account and use the person’s online identity to send or post vicious or embarrassing material to/about others.
- Outing and Trickery – This is when someone may share personal information about another or trick someone into revealing secrets and forward it to others.
- Cyber Stalking – This is the act of repeatedly sending messages that include threats of harm, harassment, intimidating messages.

#### W3 Case study: Violent Crime Facts
Although people are experiencing less crime, high-harm incidents, including offences involving knives and firearms, are on the rise. In 2017 there was a 22% increase in knife crime and an 11% rise in gun crime, according to offences recorded by the police. These crimes don’t occur very often, but they do attract a lot of media attention. The rise in crimes involving knives can also be seen in hospitals. In the five years to March 2017, the number of admissions for stab wounds increased by 13% in England and 17% in London.

#### Key Facts:
- W5 Amnesty International: Amnesty International investigate and expose abuses, educate and mobilise the public, and help transform societies to create a safer, more just world. We received the Nobel Peace Prize for our life-saving work.
- Amnesty International is an organisation which campaigns for many different rights around the world including women’s rights, refugee rights and LGBTI rights.
Week 1 HL:

Use the key words above to create an explanatory paragraph about them and in particular explain how they connect:

*E.g. Interest groups and pressure groups such as... will try to influence the government and MPs by... They will try to enlist public support by...(advocating / launching a petition...) Two organisations that support the public are... and they do this by...*

Create a connection map for the key terms and try to connect as many of the terms together:

Week 2 HL:

Create a table for the various forms of cyberbullying as shown below and explain the impact that this can have:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of cyberbullying</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Impact / damage on the victim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Denigration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flaming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impersonation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outing and trickery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber stalking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer the question: Explain how could the police, local authority and government help tackle each of these types of cybercrime?

Week 3 HL:

Using the case study on violent crime and the bar graph, select the five most important key facts from both the case study and graph.

Describe why these key facts are the most important.

Provide three actions that could be taken to tackle violent crime in the local area. Justify which action would be most effective in preventing violent crime.

Week 4 HL:

Create a mind map showing listing the various types of action someone could take if they wanted to change something. Use all elements of the Knowledge Organiser to create this and your own knowledge and give a short description as below:

*E.g.*

- Campaign as part of Amnesty International for human rights
- Petition the... about...
- Become part of...