Key terms

Active Citizen: - Trying to bring about change

The values and principles of the UK: - Democracy, The Rule of Law, Individual Liberty

Democracy – All citizens have the right to participate in a democratic process (having their say) – Voting

The rule of law – No individual or group are above the law

Individual liberty – Individuals are free to act according to their wishes, but if the actions they take are deemed illegal by the state they then face the consequences through the legal system

Human rights - Basic rights and freedoms which all people are entitled to

Tolerance – of others of a differing faith or belief is vital in modern multicultural society

Values – Standards of behaviour accepted by society

Why is the population expected to rise by 2037?
- **Better life expectancy**
- **More jobs**
- **Better medical opportunities**
- **The UK is one of the richest countries in the world.**

Different ways to participate in Democracy

✓ Voting
✓ Standing for election
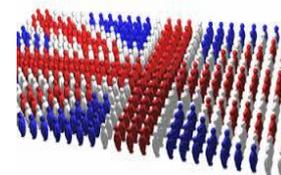✓ Working with a pressure group to bring about a change

Voting:
Why do people vote? Why don't people vote?
What is Voter Apathy? How can we change people's minds?

Immigration: People coming to live in the UK from another country

Emigration: Leaving the UK to move to another country

Migration: Moving from one place to another

	Different organisations the UK are part of:
European Union (EU)	• The UK joined in 1973; it has 28 countries. Aim of the EU: to encourage trade between members and allow for free movement of people between countries. • In June 2016 in a National Referendum, the UK voted to leave the EU. 72% turned out to vote. 52% decided to leave the EU, 48% voted to stay. It will take a minimum of two years to leave the EU. During that time, negotiations will be held about the relationship between the EU and the UK. • We are leaving the EU on 29 March 2019.
The United Nation (UN)	• The UN was established in 1945. • The UN has four main aims – ✓ To maintain international peace and security ✓ To develop friendly relations amongst nations ✓ To solve international problems and promote respect for human rights ✓ To be the centre for harmonising the actions of nations

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)	• NATO was founded in 1949. 28 countries have joined NATO • The members of NATO are countries in Europe and North America • All of them have made a promise to help defend each other if any of them are attacked • NATO is an inter-governmental military defence alliance
Council of Europe:	• It's an international organisation that has 47 members. 28 of those are in the EU • It was founded in 1949 • Membership is open to all European states which accept the principles of the rules of law and fundamental human rights and freedom of their citizens • It works alongside the European Court of Human Rights • All members agree to abide by the European Convention on Human Rights
Common-Wealth	• Formerly known as the British Commonwealth • 53 counties are part of the Commonwealth • It's a voluntary organisation and its charter brings together the values that unite the commonwealth, democracy, human rights and the rule of law
World Trade Organisation (WTO)	• The WTO started in 1955. 161 countries are members • The WTO is a global organisation dealing with trading rules between nations. • Claims to: Cut living costs and raise standards, settle trade disputes, encourage economic growth and employment, encourage good governance, help countries develop, help support health and the environment, contribute to peace and stability

Identity:	Definition:
What is identity?	
Nature vs Nurture:	
Group identity:	
Multiple identity:	
Global identity:	
National identity:	

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO'S)

A non-governmental organisation (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens', group which is organized on a local, national or international level. E.g. Red cross, Oxfam and Save the Children.

The media and the free press

Newspapers

Social Media

TV

Mass Media

Key terms:

• Ofcom – **Office of communications**: A government regulator for the elements of the media industry.
• What is a Trade Union? - An organised association of workers in a trade, group of trades, or profession, formed to protect and further their rights and interests. E.g. NUT – National Union of Teachers

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