

GCSE Citizenship Full Specification - 2023

Paper 1			
Section A			Revision pages
Theme A- Living together in the UK	Migration and its impact on the UK.	<p>The changing UK Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is the UK population changing? • What are the impacts of the change in population e.g., ageing population impacts NHS. <p>Migration and its impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons why people migrate- economic, environmental, cultural or political. • Push and pull factors • Benefits and challenges of migration 	Page 1 and 2
	How have communities developed in the UK?	<p>Respect and understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is meant by mutual respect? • Why is mutual respect needed? • the effects of inequality and discrimination on individuals, groups and communities, • The Equality Act 2010 • How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. • the concepts of diversity, integration and community cohesion that underpin democratic society. 	Page 4 and 5
	What is Identity?	<p>Identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining identify (e.g., ethnic, religious, gender, age, social, cultural, national, local, regional) • What is a multiple identity? • Identity debates across the UK. How do some people identify with their nation or region rather than their legal identity. E.g., a person may state they are English rather than British. 	Page 6 and 7
	What are democratic values and where do they come from?	<p>Rights, duties and values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of rights. Human, Moral, Legal, Political • What are the duties of citizens • Legal rights – employment and consumer law • When rights come into conflict and how we can balance rights • Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness. • The three principles of the rule of law 	Page 8, 9, 10 11, 12 and 13

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human rights checks and balances (examples of how rights and freedoms need to be limited) the right to privacy, freedom of speech, terrorism threats. The Magna Carta The UDHR and protecting human rights 	
Section B			
Theme B – Democracy at work	Who runs the country?	Forming and organising the work of the government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the monarch What happens when no single party can form a government and a coalition government is formed? What is a confidence and supply agreement? What is a ministerial department? What are the roles of the civil service and senior civil servants? 	Page 28 & 29
	Voting Systems	First past the post <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation of what it is and how it works Strengths and weaknesses Comparison with proportional representation Proportional representation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explanation of what it is and how it works Strengths and weaknesses Comparison with first past the post 	Page 27
	How does Parliament work?	The Westminster Parliament <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distinction between executive, legislature, judiciary and monarchy and the roles of each. The roles of the Houses of Commons and Lords and the relationship between them. The roles of prime minister, cabinet and ministers, the opposition, speaker, whips, front bench and backbench MPs The role of the black rod and symbolism of the separation of power between HoL and HoC The role of an MP in representing constituents' interests. 	Page 30, 31 and 32
	How is power shared between Westminster and the devolved administration?	Devolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is devolution? The powers of devolved bodies in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. How relations are changing between England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, including views on devolution and independence. 	Page 37 & 38

	The British Constitution	The British constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of the British Constitution • Purpose of British Constitution 	Page 34
Section C			
Theme C – Law and Justice	What is the law and how does it affect us?	The role of law in everyday life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do we need laws? • Why we need laws in society: to protect the public, settle disputes, ensure that people are treated fairly (including preventing discrimination), • How laws can change behaviour, deterrence, retribution and rehabilitation • How Laws need to respond to new situations in society (including scientific and technological developments and changing values). • The age we become legally responsible for our actions (drive, marry, vote, work, join the armed forces) and the age of criminal responsibility and how legal age limits are designed to protect young people. 	Page 48
	Criminal vs Civil	Criminal Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is criminal law and what does it protect • What types of crimes are criminal and why • What are the criminal courts and how are they made up Civil Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is civil law and what is its purpose • What types of cases are civil and why • What are the civil courts and how are they made up 	Page 53, 58 and 59
	How does the justice system work?	Justice System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roles and powers of the police, judges and magistrates, and legal representatives. • The responsibilities and roles of citizens in the legal system including as jurors, magistrates, special constables, members of a tribunal hearing. • Principles of law • Rights of arrest including, to know the reason for arrest, inform someone of their arrest and to see a solicitor. 	Page 54, 55, 56, 57

Paper 2			
Section A			
Theme E	Citizenship in Action	Questions to practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying your action • Forming a team – benefits of teamwork and challenges • Choosing your methods of action – justifying your methods • Primary research – types and how you used them • Secondary research – types and how you used them • Qualitative and Quantitative methods and how they are useful • How did you judge the success of your action • Explain how you negotiated with others • Which aspect was most useful when planning your action – Primary research/ Secondary research/ careful planning / clear goals/ teamwork? 	Page 114 - 126
Synoptic Section			
Theme C	The role of Law in dealing with everyday complex problems.	The role of law in everyday life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why do we need laws? • Why we need laws in society: to protect the public, settle disputes, ensure that people are treated fairly (including preventing discrimination), • How laws can change behaviour, deterrence, retribution and rehabilitation • How Laws need to respond to new situations in society (including scientific and technological developments and changing values). • The age we become legally responsible for our actions (drive, marry, vote, work, join the armed forces) and the age of criminal responsibility and how legal age limits are designed to protect young people. 	Page 48
Theme D			
Theme D	What role should the media have?	The role of the media and free press Why a free press is important in a democracy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of the media in • Investigating and scrutinising • Influencing and reporting 	Page 87

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding others to account 	
		Rights and responsibilities of the media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of the media • Accuracy and respect in reporting • The role of the press regulator in the UK • Reasons why press censorship may occur 	Page 88
		The use of the media for influence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is public opinion • How groups or individuals and those in power use the media try to influence public opinion. • How the government use the media 	Page 89
	Citizens in democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen’s participation Opportunities and barriers to participation Direct and indirect action Reasons for citizens contributing in society • Voter participation Reasons why some people don’t vote Methods to improve voter engagement Digital democracy Use of social media to improve voter engagement • Participation outside the UK Democracy around the world Features of a democracy Norway vs North Korea • Groups in democratic society Public institutions and services Charities and voluntary groups Interest and pressure groups Trade Unions • Citizens working together National campaigns Local campaigns • Protecting workplace rights Role of trade unions Timeline of trade unions Rights in the workplace 	Pages 81-86
	The UK’s place in the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU • The United Nations • NATO • The Commonwealth • World Trade Organisation • Global responsibilities • International law • NGO’s • International Conflict 	Pages 90-92 Page 93 Page 95 Page 96 Page 97 Page 98