GCSE Citizenship Full Specification - 2023

Section A Migration and its impact on the UK. Migration and its impact on ageing population impacts NHS. Migration and its impact on the UK. Migration and its impact on ageing population impacts NHS. Migration and its impact on the UK. Migration and its impact on ageing population impacts NHS. Migration and its impact on ageing population impacts NHS. Migration and its impact on ageing population impacts NHS. Migration and its impact on ageing population on political. Push and pull factors on Benefits and challenges of migration What is meant by mutual respect? Why is mutual respect needed? the effects of inequality and discrimination on individuals, groups and communities, the effects of inequality and discrimination on individuals, groups and communities, the effects of inequality and discrimination on individuals, groups and communities, the effects of inequality and discrimination on individuals, groups and communities, the effects of inequality and discrimination on individuals, groups and communities, the effects of inequality and discrimination on individuals, groups and communities, the concepts of diversity, integration and community cohesion that underpin democratic society. The Equality Act 2010 What is identity? 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. What are democratic values and where do they come form? What are the duties of citizens What is and triple identity? Legal rights – employment an	Paper 1			
Migration and its impact on the UK. Migration and its impact on ageing population impacts NHS. Migration and its impact on environmental, cultural or political. Push and pull factors Benefits and challenges of migration Page 4 and 5 What is meant by mutual respect? Why is mutual respect needed? Why is mutual respect needed? Why is mutual respect needed? The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual inderstanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual respect? The Equality Act 2010 How mutual respect? The Equality Act 2010 How mutual respect? The Equality Act 2010 Page 4 and The Community Act 2010 Page 4 and To Page 4 and The Community Act 2010 Page 4 and To Page 6 and The Equality Act 2010 Page 1 and The Uk's The Equality Act 2010 Page 6 and The Equality Act 2010 Page 6 and				
and its impact on the UK. Migration and its impact Reasons why people migrate- economic, environmental, cultural or political. Push and pull factors Benefits and challenges of migration How have communiti es developed in the UK? How mutual respect needed? the UK Migration and its impact Reasons why people migrate- economic, environmental, cultural or political. Push and pull factors Benefits and challenges of migration Page 4 and 5 What is meant by mutual respect? What is meant by mutual respect? The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 What is Identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. What is Identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 What is identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 What is identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 What is identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 What is identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 What is identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 What is identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community cohesion that understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 What is identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community cohesion that understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 What is identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community cohesion that understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community with the interstanding is encouraged in schools and the wider com				
Migration and its impact Reasons why people migrate- economic, environmental, cultural or political. Push and pull factors Benefits and challenges of migration Respect and understanding What is meant by mutual respect? Why is mutual respect needed? Why is mutual respect needed? The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. 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. What is Identity What is Identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The concepts of diversity, integration and community cohesion that underpin democratic society. What is Identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The concepts of diversity, integration and community cohesion that underpin democratic society. What is Identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The concepts of diversity, integration and community cohesion that underpin democratic society. What is Identity Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. The Equality Act 2010 How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. Defining identify (e.g., ethnic, religious, gender, age, social, cultural, national, local, regional) What is a multiple identity? Understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. Page 6 and The Equality of the diversity in tegration and community cohesion that underpin democratic society. Page 6 and The Cultural in the properties of the prop		and its	How is the UK population changing?	•
Reasons why people migrate- economic, environmental, cultural or political. Push and pull factors Benefits and challenges of migration Respect and understanding communiti es developed in the UK? 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 Equality (e.g., ethnic, religious, gender, age, social, cultural, national, local, regional) What is Identity? 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness.		the UK.	ageing population impacts NHS.	
environmental, cultural or political. Push and pull factors Benefits and challenges of migration Respect and understanding communiti es developed in the UK? 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. What is Identity 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness.			Migration and its impact	
Theme A- Living together in the UK How have communiti es developed in the UK? What is multial respect neded? • Why is mutual respect nedede? • Why is mutual respect nededed? • Why is mutual respect nededed? • Why is mutual respect nededed? • What is and isomination on individuals, groups and community. • Defining identity (e.g., ethnic, religious, gender, age, social, ultural, national, local, regional) • What is a multiple identity? • Identity • Identity • Defining identity (e.g., ethnic, religious, gender, age, social, ultural national, local, regional) • What is a multiple identity? • Identity (e.g., ethnic, religious, gender, age, social,				
Theme A- Living together in the UK How have communiti es developed in the UK? What is Identity? What is Identity? What is an ultiple identity? Identity (e.g., ethnic, religious, gender, age, social, cultural, national, local, regional) What is a multiple identity? Identity (e.g., a person may state they are English rather than British. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Respect and understanding What is meant by mutual respect? What is mutual respect? Page 4 and 5 What is mutual respect? What is mutual respect? Page 4 and 5 What is mutual respect? What is mutual respect? What is mutual respect? What is mutual respect? Page 4 and 5 What is mutual respect? What is mutual respect? What communiti. Page 6 and 7 Page 6 and 7 Page 8, 9, 10 11, 12 and 13			·	
Theme A- Living together in the UK How have communities developed in the UK? What is How have communities developed in the UK? What is Identity: What is Identity: What is Identity: What is a multiple identity? Identity debates across the UK. How do some people identify debates across the UK. How do some people identify that in the identity. E.g., a person may state they are English rather than British. What are democratic values and where do they come from? What is a civil rather than balance rights Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness. Page 4 and 5 What is meant by mutual respect? Why is mutual respect needed? Whe will is meant by mutual respect? Why is mutual respect needed? Wher acousties and communities, Page 4 and 5 Page 4 and 5 Page 4 and S Page 4 and Factorial respect needed? Page 6 and 7			·	
Living together in the UK • 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. What is Identity? • 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? • What rights come into conflict and how we can balance rights • Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness.			Benefits and challenges of migration	
Living together in the UK • 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. What is Identity? • 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? • What rights come into conflict and how we can balance rights • Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness.				
what is ldentity? What is ldentity? 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? When rights come into conflict and how we can balance rights Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness.		How have	Respect and understanding	Page 4 and
 the UK developed in the UK? 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. What is Identity 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Types of rights. Human, Moral, Legal, Political where do they come from? When rights come into conflict and how we can balance rights Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness. 		communiti	What is meant by mutual respect?	5
in the UK? • 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. What is Identity • 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. What are democratic values • 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.	_	es	Why is mutual respect needed?	
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. What is Identity 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 identify. E.g., a person may state they are English rather than British. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values Ukhat are the duties of citizens	the UK	=	 the effects of inequality and discrimination on 	
How mutual understanding is encouraged in schools and the wider community. the concepts of diversity, integration and community cohesion that underpin democratic society. What is Identity 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values 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.		in the UK?	individuals, groups and communities,	
and the wider community. the concepts of diversity, integration and community cohesion that underpin democratic society. What is Identity 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values 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 Equality Act 2010	
the concepts of diversity, integration and community cohesion that underpin democratic society. What is Identity 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? When rights come into conflict and how we can balance rights Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness.				
what is Identity 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values 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.			·	
What is Identity? 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values 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.				
 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values Types of rights. Human, Moral, Legal, Political and 13 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. 			cohesion that underpin democratic society.	
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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values 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.		What is	Identity	Page 6 and
 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values Types of rights. Human, Moral, Legal, Political and 13 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. 		Identity?	 Defining identify (e.g., ethnic, religious, gender, age, 	7
 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. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values 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. 			social, cultural, national, local, regional)	
identify with their nation or region rather than their legal identity. E.g., a person may state they are English rather than British. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values 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.			 What is a multiple identity? 	
legal identity. E.g., a person may state they are English rather than British. What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values • 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.			Identity debates across the UK. How do some people	
What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values 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.			,	
What are democratic values and where do they come from? Rights, duties and values 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.				
 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. 			rather than British.	
 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. 		What are	Rights duties and values	Page Q Q
 values and where do they come from? 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. 				_
 where do they come from? 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. 				-
 they come from? When rights come into conflict and how we can balance rights Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness. 				
balance rights Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness.				
Situations in life and work where there is inequality or unfairness.		=	_	
or unfairness.			_	
The three principles of the rule of law				
			The three principles of the rule of law	

	I		1
		 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 –	Who runs	Forming and organising the work of the government	Page 28 &
Democracy	the	The role of the monarch	29
at work	country?	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?	
	Voting	First past the post	Page 27
	Systems	Explanation of what it is and how it works	
		Strengths and weaknesses	
		Comparison with proportional representation	
		Duan outional vanuacentation	
		Proportional representation	
		Explanation of what it is and how it works Strongths and weaknesses	
		Strengths and weaknesses Comparison with first past the past	
		Comparison with first past the post	
	How does	The Westminster Parliament	Page 30, 31
	Parliament	The distinction between executive, legislature,	and 32
	work?	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.	
	How is	Devolution	Page 37 &
	power	What is devolution?	38
	shared	The powers of devolved bodies in Scotland, Wales and	
	between	Northern Ireland.	
	Westminste	 How relations are changing between England, 	
	r and the	Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, including views	
	devolved	on devolution and independence.	
	administrat		
	ion?		

	The Duitiel	The British constitution	D 24
	The British	The British constitution	Page 34
	Constitutio	Features of the British Constitution	
	n	Purpose of British Constitution	
	1	Section C	
Theme C –	What is the	The role of law in everyday life	Page 48
Law and	law and	Why do we need laws?	
Justice	how does it	Why we need laws in society: to protect the public,	
	affect us?	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.	
	Criminal vs	Criminal Law	Page 53, 58
	Civil	What is criminal law and what does it protect	and 59
	G.5	What types of crimes are criminal and why	4.14.33
		What are the criminal courts and how are they made	
		up	
		Civil Law	
		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	
	How does	Justice System	Page 54,
	the justice	 The roles and powers of the police, judges and 	55, 56, 57
	system	magistrates, and legal representatives.	
	work?	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.	

Paper 2				
		Section A		
Theme E	Citizenship in Action	 Questions to practice 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.	 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	
Th	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? The role of the media in Investigating and scrutinising Influencing and reporting 	Page 87	

	Holding others to account	
	Rights and responsibilities of the media 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 The use of the media for influence 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 88 Page 89
Citizens in democracy	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	 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