

## Key Vocabulary...

<b>Citizen</b>	A person which has the full legal right to live in a country and take part in politics and society.
<b>Population</b>	The number and characteristics of people living in a region or country.
<b>Identity</b>	This is what makes a person unique - different from others. There are many parts and one thing does not define a person's identity.
<b>Rights</b>	This means abilities or allowances that a person should have. In a free society there are many but if they are taken away then a society is no longer free.
<b>Freedoms</b>	Similar to rights, this means things that a citizen is allowed to do.
<b>Responsibilities/ duties</b>	These are things that citizens must do or are required to do by law, such as jury service.
<b>Media/Press</b>	The professional journalists that spread the news using newspapers, television and the internet.
<b>Censorship</b>	The idea that some things should not be reported and should be hidden from the public.

## The Big Idea

Just because most of the people that live in Britain are British doesn't mean that all the people of Britain are the same. We have a very diverse population, with lots of different races, ethnicities, sexualities and many other differences. Over time, all populations change and adapt. One of the ways we try to understand each other and participate in society is through the media. We can stay informed about our country and the people in it, but the media also needs limits. The media have gotten things wrong in the past and this has a serious impact on the citizens of a country over time.

## The British Values and Some Other Rights

<b>Democracy</b>	The idea that the people should be able to collectively choose their leaders.
<b>The Rule of Law</b>	The idea that all people should follow the law and be treated equally by the law.
<b>Individual Liberty</b>	The idea that people should be free to choose their own path in life.
<b>Mutual Respect and Tolerance</b>	The idea that no one should be mistreated based on their race, gender, religion, disability or any other difference.
<b>Participation in Community Life</b>	This means making choices that do not harm the community you live in and where possible you contribute to society overall.
<b>Freedom of Speech</b>	The idea that people should be free to express themselves and their views without fear of punishment.
<b>The Right to Protest unfair Treatment</b>	Within certain rules, UK citizens are legally allowed to protest against treatment or rules that they deem unfair.
<b>Human Rights</b>	The basic rights which are considered to be common to all people rather than having to be earned.

## Always Remember...

- All populations change over time. This is a normal process that has happened throughout history. There can be changes in ethnicity, average age, religious makeup and also cultural changes too.
- We need to stay informed about changes and the main way to start is to read the local and national news as events have consequences for the citizens of a country.
- Along with having rights, we also have responsibilities too. If everyone has the right to healthcare, then we have a responsibility to pay taxes which pays for doctors, nurses, hospitals and ambulances.

## Factors in Identity

<b>Gender</b>	Different from biological sex - part of how you want to be seen by others.
<b>Race or ethnicity</b>	Your skin colour and the place of your family's origin are part of this.
<b>Religion</b>	Your beliefs about God or gods and how you see what might be called the soul.
<b>Social Class</b>	Your position in society based on your job, education, wealth, family and friends.
<b>Location</b>	Where exactly you live within the country.
<b>Sexuality</b>	The characteristics, ie. gender or sex of the people that you are romantically attracted to.

## Deeper Learning...

**State the five British Values on the UK Citizenship exam.**  
**Describe the general features of the UK population, for example size, ethnic and religious makeup.**  
**Explain why the media cannot print anything they want to and what might be some consequences if they did.**  
**Analyse the importance of the media in a free society. Why did we need them and what would happen would independent sources of news.**

**Activity - Research the News of the World newspaper which closed down. Produce a fact file on the reasons why it was closed and the wider problem.**

## Key Vocabulary...

<b>Law</b>	A rule which everyone in society must follow.
<b>Police</b>	Specially trained people with special powers under the law in order to enforce the law.
<b>Judge</b>	A legal expert that is in charge of proceedings in a court and sentences criminals.
<b>Judiciary</b>	The whole system of judges and courts in the UK. Independent of Parliamentary politics.
<b>Trial</b>	A court procedure in which the guilt of an accused person is decided based on evidence.
<b>Hearing</b>	A court procedure to decide which evidence is relevant and whether to proceed with a trial.
<b>Tribunal</b>	A court proceeding in which two sides are in dispute and a ruling must be made between them.
<b>Court</b>	The place in which legal proceedings happen.
<b>Appeal</b>	A court proceeding in which someone is asking for a previous decision to be changed
<b>Crime Rate</b>	The number of crimes that are committed in an area.
<b>Criminal Law</b>	Laws about what constitutes criminal activity and subject to criminal sanctions.
<b>Civil Law</b>	Laws which are less serious than criminal laws with more lenient sanctions.
<b>Legislation</b>	Laws made by Parliament.
<b>Common Law</b>	Laws which are made when a judge interprets legislation in a specific situation.

## Different Courts of the UK

<b>UK Supreme Court</b>	Used for appeals on points of law and the Justices of the Supreme Court act as jurists.
<b>Court of Appeal</b>	Used for appeals on points of law from criminal or civil divisions, run by the Lord Chief Justice.
<b>High Court</b>	This court hears appeals from family and magistrates' court as well 'first instance' cases.
<b>Crown Court</b>	The idea that no one should be mistreated based on their race, gender, religion, disability or any other difference.
<b>Magistrates' Court</b>	This court gives trial for most criminal offences and some civil matters. Some judges are professionals, others are volunteers.
<b>County Court</b>	This court gives trial for most civil offences and is run by circuit judges.
<b>Family Court</b>	Trial for most family cases such as custody disputes, circuit judges as well as high court judges sit here.
<b>European Court of Human Rights</b>	Not strictly a UK court but cases can be taken here after the UK Supreme Court, only if appellant claims their rights under the EDHR have been breached.

## Roles in Court

<b>Judge</b>	The person in charge who decides on proceedings and which evidence will be heard.
<b>Jury</b>	Only used in crown court, a group of twelve randomly selected citizens to decided on guilt.
<b>Defendant</b>	The person accused of committing a crime.
<b>Prosecution</b>	The barrister or solicitor that argues on behalf of the victim.
<b>Defence</b>	The barrister or solicitor that argues on behalf of the defendant.
<b>Witnesses</b>	Citizens called to give evidence to prove the innocence or guilt of the defendant.

## Always Remember...

- The legal system does not exist to punish criminals, it exists to help to keep citizens safe and to protect them from crime.
- The justice system takes account of person's age when they commit a crime. Youth Court is much less formal and the sanctions that are given are often different for young offenders.
- Many people wish the government to be tougher on crime and mandate longer custodial sentences however there are many people that dispute the effectiveness of prison as a deterrent or a solution to crime.

## Deeper Learning...

State five different crimes in the UK.

Describe the features of crown court trial in the UK and describe a Youth Court trial.

Explain some reasons why people have campaigned for change in the legal system over the last few decades and how successful these have been.

'Prison is the only punishment that suits violent criminals.' Evaluate this statement.

**Activity** - Research the the James Bulger murder in the 1990s and the punishments handed down to the killers.