

AQA GCSE (9–1) Citizenship second edition- Answers

How to use this answer booklet

This answer booklet is laid out in the same way as a mark scheme, indicating potential responses. In relation to the higher mark questions, the suggestions outlined are only one potential route through a question. Examiners will also reward other suitable responses.

Except for two questions in the Active Citizenship section of Paper 1 all the other questions on both papers only assess a single Assessment Objective. It is therefore important to know what the requirements for each assessment objective are in order to gain the maximum marks.

They are each made up of two parts – **What you have to do** and **about what**

- AO1: **Demonstrate knowledge and understanding** of **citizenship concepts, terms, and issues**.
- AO2: **Apply knowledge and understanding** of **citizenship concepts, terms and issues to contexts and actions**.
- AO3: **Analyse and evaluate** a range of evidence relating to **citizenship issues, debates and actions**, including different viewpoints, to develop reasoned, coherent arguments and make substantiated judgements.

All questions worth 1 or 2 marks **only assess AO1** – requiring a short factual response.

All questions worth 4 marks **only assess AO2** - looking at a source and using it to reflect upon your citizenship knowledge. The source may not form a part of your taught course but asks you to use material from the course to respond, hence the phrase ‘applying your knowledge’.

All questions worth 8 marks **only assess AO3** – these are short essay style questions. You may have to make a case, defend a point of view, develop an argument, make a choice. These can be open ended questions where there is no set correct response, what is important is the argument put forward and the use of evidence.

Theme 1 – Life in modern Britain

Page Number	Question number	Mark scheme	Marks
15	1	'Multiple identity' refers to a person's identity in relation to several categories. One may associate with a nation of the UK, i.e. Scotland, and also be a teenager or belong to a specific religious group.	1+1=2
15	2	Issues arising include: Growth of the elderly population - need for additional government spending – health, social care and pensions. Declining number of 16–64-year-olds – smaller tax raising base ; declining school population - less spending on education.	2+2=4
15	3	This question can be answered following this structure but it is only one possible route: In recent years there has been an increase in immigration to the UK from the EU and other countries. The major factor leading to this has been the ability to find employment especially in jobs where the UK is short of skilled workers. Factors that may impact where immigrants to the UK live are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment: they will likely settle where there are employment prospects – i.e., the major cities and urban centres especially in the SE England. London is a major centre for immigration. • Cultural or family ties: often immigrants will settle near other people from their home nation or settle near existing family members already in the UK. These groups then often form settled communities with their own cultural and religious support networks. Some temporary workers especially in agricultural sector live on site. 	8
23	1	Impress	1
23	2	Two reasons why television is the most used format for accessing news are: 1. Average adult watches 98 hours of news on tv a year – it is freely accessible, and viewers have a range of channels – all of which are regulated to ensure balance. 2. Newspapers have to be purchased often their news coverage is linked to the political views of the newspaper. Social media can often appear to be an echo chambers which is not policed regarding the accuracy of statements made.	2+2= 4

23	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure but it is only one possible route:</p> <p>Background to the issue: In 2009, The Daily Telegraph purchased details of Members of Parliament's expenses claims that are paid from public taxation.</p> <p>The Daily Telegraph published a series of articles showing how some MP's had claimed large amounts of money in regard to their homes or second homes, and how they employed members of their family at public expense.</p> <p>The case for relates to public interest: Newspapers had tried to get this information but they it was not made available. Eventually the material that was suggested the Parliament would publish was heavily censored excluding names and some content. The whole atmosphere of British politics changed as a result of these newspaper stories and the public began to hold politicians in very low esteem. The publication of these stories led to changes in the law regarding MP's expenses and many MP's leaving public life.</p> <p>The case against relates to the fact that the Daily Telegraph paid for this information, which was illegally removed from House of Commons computers.</p> <p>Conclusion The following points may be considered: By its actions, was the newspaper encouraging or supporting an illegal act?</p> <p>Its counter claim was that the story was in the public interest and that the information they obtained was far more detailed than that being offered by the House of Commons, which would not have highlighted the abuse of the system. No action was taken against the Daily Telegraph or any person charged regarding the removal of the data.</p>	8
35	1	<p>The United Kingdom was a founder member of the United Nations in 1944. It is one of five permanent members of the Security Council of the UN. The Security Council is the most important body within</p>	2

		<p>the UN. As a permanent member of the Security Council the United Kingdom has veto power the ability to block any decision being made by the Security Council. The UK has always been a keen supporter of the work of the UN and its agencies and fully pays its financial contributions to enable the work of the UN to continue. The United Kingdom through its Ambassador and staff at the UN ensure the voice of the UK is heard. The UK is recognized within the UN and elsewhere for its exercise of soft power, and due to this, other countries at the UN wish to work with the UK to achieve jointly agreed policies.</p>	
35	2	<p>Two possible consequences of leaving the EU without a treaty:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no longer able to participate in any EU programmes • problems with border arrangements regarding Northern Ireland; trade access to the EU would be more complicated • potential fishery disputes. 	2+2=4
35	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure but it is only one possible route:</p> <p>In 2020 the UK government reduced the amount it contributed to international aid to 0.5% of gni. In 2015 it had passed into law the principle that the UK should spend 0.7% of gross national income on overseas aid. This came into force in 2015 and represents £12.2 billion of public spending. This is the figure recommended by the United Nations and the UK is one of only six countries to meet this target.</p> <p>The points made by those who claim the UK spends too much on international aid are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many argue that the money spent on foreign aid is not well spent and much of it is wasted. • The money would be better spent in the UK assisting UK citizens and supporting public services • We were one of only a few countries that agreed to spend the 0.7% target others should make their 0.7% payments before the UK • Whilst emergency aid is often needed long term funded plans and schemes are often not successful • The UK spends it aid budget in countries that should no longer receive aid due to their economic development status. 	8

		A conclusion can either agree that we spend too much or that the 0.7% contribution is the correct amount.	
45	1	Any two examples of a campaign and its celebrity support: Child food poverty – Marcus Rashford Animal Rights – Chris Packam	1+1=2
45	2	Factors impacting upon voter turnout: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turnout increases with age – young people less interested in politics and many still have to settle into occupations or localities • Older people turn out to vote, less time restraints, many are postal voters, more concerned about services and benefits provided by the state • Those of working age, as elections are held on a working day, getting to the polls can be secondary to work commitments. Unlike the elderly more likely to move address and location so feel no political attachment to a given area. 	2+2=4
45	3	This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route. Pressure Group success may relate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their status • lobbying power • membership • finances available to campaign • endorsements • media support • the nature of their campaigning methods • the nature of the cause. Pressure groups are either classed as having insider or outsider status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insider groups work with and are consulted with by government; groups like the RSPCA or NSPCA are insider groups. • Outsider groups do not wish to be associated with government but make their views known to government; equally the government does not consult an outsider group when deciding policy. <i>Greenpeace</i> is identified as an outsider group. 	8

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some groups can exert more influence because of their lobbying power and ability to persuade government of the importance of their cause; the BMA and the National Farmers Union are groups who exert influence upon government beyond their membership numbers. • A large membership base can also allow a pressure group to exert influence; for example, groups like the National Trust, the WI, and RSPB are large membership bodies that government consult and listen to. Large membership is not always a guarantee of success; the political party in power can often ignore a group even with a large membership if it does not support the cause being promoted, for example Trade Unions and the 'Stop the War' campaign. • Some groups are successful because they have a large amount of funding that allows for professional campaigning and lobbying. • Some of these groups can be linked to industries that support or oppose change being suggested by the government. FOREST was a pro smoking lobby/pressure group set up to oppose anti-smoking legislation. • Celebrity endorsement is often seen as a way of promoting a cause; Joanna Lumley got involved in the campaign by Gurkha soldiers, and with the help of the media raised the profile of the campaign and helped it achieve its aims. • The support of the media can be crucial in promoting a pressure group cause, as was shown in the Food Poverty campaign supported by Marcus Rashford. Sometimes the media can both build up a campaign and then undermine it; this happened in the case of <i>Fathers4Justice</i> and their campaign. • Sometimes the campaigning methods used by a group can lead to success. The introduction of <i>Sarah's Law</i> in the UK was due to public pressure, a petition, and the support of the News of the World. <i>Sarah's Law</i> is also an example of where the nature of the cause led to massive public support and in turn to politicians introducing Sarah's 	
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		<p>Law - or the child sex offender disclosure scheme - which allows parents, carers, and guardians to formally ask the police to tell them if someone has a record for child sexual offences.</p> <p>A conclusion will be included which pulls together through examples degrees of success by a range of pressure groups.</p>	
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Theme 2 – Rights and Responsibilities

Page Number	Question number	Mark scheme	Marks
51	1	Equality before the law – everyone is treated equally and has equal access to the justice system.	1
51	2	<p>‘Rules’ relates to a group or organisation – for example the rules of a club a sport or a school.</p> <p>‘Laws’ relates to legislation passed by a statutory body i.e., Parliament – Laws on Health and Safety or age limits. Laws passed by parliament relate to everybody.</p>	4
51	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue of the ability of the UK government to deport convicted criminals back to their own country after serving their sentence has been a controversial issue in the UK. • Many ex-prisoners claim the right to stay in the UK and use the provisions of the Human Rights Act to support their claim. • Cases are often referred to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg that often supports the rights of the ex-prisoner, where the UK courts have decided that they should be deported. • The case ‘for’ relates to the ability of a sovereign state to decide who does and does not live within its boundaries. It suggests that those who commit crimes in the UK should forfeit their right to live there if they are citizens of other countries and that European Courts should not be able to overrule the decisions of UK courts. • The case ‘against’ states that criminals, irrespective of the crime they have committed, should be treated as normal citizens once they have served their punishment. Many of these people have family and other connections to the UK. Many may have lived in the UK for many years and have no connection with the country of their passport. All ex-prisoners should be treated in the same way; to treat some differently due to their passport is a form of discrimination. 	8

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The response is only required to examine the case for or against but will use evidence from both points of view of justify the case being made. 	
61	1	C – Justice of the Peace (JP)	1
61	2	<p>Criminal Law – Case brought by the state; case is heard in a criminal court; the level of proof is ‘beyond reasonable doubt’, the accused is innocent until proven guilty; if guilty the person can be sentenced to a custodial or non-custodial sentence.</p> <p>Civil Case – Dispute between two individuals or groups; case is heard in a civil court; evidence must be produced to support the claim; damages, compensation or an injunction are possible outcomes.</p>	4
61	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route.</p> <p>Magistrates Courts – hear cases in their local area; the outcome is decided by three local magistrates. They have limited sentencing powers. They deal mainly with minor offences. Reasons to use a magistrate’s court – local, dealt with quickly.</p> <p>Crown Court – covers a larger geographical area. Deals with more serious cases. The Judges sit with juries and have a greater range of sentencing powers.</p>	8
76	1	Magna Carta was an agreement signed by King John of England in 1215. The Charter is important because of the principles that are included within it. The power of the King was called into question, the right to a trial, no false imprisonment, and judgment by your peers (a jury system). Over the years no laws were allowed to be passed that conflicted with the Charter. It is this combination of legal right and the accountability of the King (later parliament) that makes Magna Carta such an important document over 800 years after it was written.	2
76	2	<p>There are two trends indicated on Figure 8.5:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in the crime rate since 1996 High level of fraud and computer misuse since being recorded in 2016 <p>The explanation may relate to economic growth and greater security and awareness. In regard to computer fraud etc, the increase in the number of people who</p>	2+2= 4

		has access to computers and smart phones has led to an increase in levels of this type of crime.	
76	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young Offender are dealt with in a distinct justice system involving Youth Courts. • The nature and structure and operation of these courts is different from the rest of the criminal justice system. They operate in a more informal structure and no jury sits. • The Press may report cases but not the names of those involved. • The court can give a range of community sentences or Detention and Training orders. • The intention is to seek to reform assist those before the Court • The response will examine the points made in favour of the existing system and accept or challenge them with commentary. 	8
83	1	Approved in 1998 (C) came into force in 2000.	1
83	2	<p>The right to a fair trial – presumption of innocence, ability to be legally represented, the ability to defend yourself, the right to a jury trial.</p> <p>No punishment without law – the police or other government body cannot punish a person without reference to law which allows them to enforce punish i.e., traffic tickets. In regard to more serious allegations the individual has the right to due legal process via the courts and no other body can use arbitrary punishment.</p>	2+2= 4
83	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Court of Human Rights which meets in Strasbourg. (Not to be confused with the European Court of Justice which is the court of the European Union). The ECHR is the Court that enforces the European Convention on Human Rights of the Council of Europe. • Individual citizens from Council members states can take cases to the Court where they believe their government has infringed the Convention. • Criticisms made include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ease by which citizens can take cases from the UK system to the ECHR. Citizens have the right of appeal even if they lose their case in the UK system. 	8

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The nature of the make of judges dealing with ECHR – different backgrounds and traditions to UK Judges. The UK government needs to work within the Council of ensure an improvement in the quality of judges. - Ability to the ECHR to extend its jurisdiction and make rulings that are binding on member countries. The UK needs to work with other countries to ensure that the ability of the Court to redefine and extend the Convention is limited. <p>Each point raised regarding the Court needs to be examined.</p>	
92	1	<p>Neighbourhood Watch Scheme benefits: creates a sense of community; add to awareness of crime; makes those involved in crime aware that the area is a part of the scheme; neighbours feel more secure; aids the Police.</p> <p>One developed point required for 2 marks.</p>	2
92	2	<p>Two points required in support of the campaign by Inquest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right for those involved to legal aid support so that the voices of victims are represented • There needs to be a national monitoring body to collate coroners’ decisions to ensure that matters of public interest can be pursued • New legislation to ensure that public bodies must disclose all information relating to a case. 	2+2= 4
92	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route.</p> <p>Abolition of the Jury System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline briefly the nature of the jury system, determination of guilt or innocence by 12 (Scotland 15) randomly selected local residents upon hearing the evidence presented in a case. <p>Points made by those who wish to abolish the system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juries can make decisions that appear to be contrary to the evidence presented. For example, a recent case involved Extinction Rebellion members being found not guilty of criminal damage. 	8

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty finding people willing to give up the time to serve on a jury. Whilst it is a legal requirement to serve, the government has had to strengthen the law to ensure people attend. • Achieving a balance of jury members ensuring a representative range of the community are involved • Technical cases often involve very detailed evidence e.g., fraud cases – juries then have to rely upon guidance from the judge. <p>Concluding comments may indicate the clash between the principle behind the jury system and the issues raised.</p>	
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Theme 3 - Politics and Participation

Page Number	Question number	Mark scheme	Marks
101	1	<p>A monarchy is a system of government based upon the principle that the ruler is appointed on a hereditary principle, i.e., that a son follows their father.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absolute Monarchy The monarch is all powerful and can be both Head of State and Head of Government. They have total power and often there is little or no political structures existing in the country. Examples quoted may relate to middle eastern countries. • Constitutional Monarchy The UK has a constitutional monarchy based upon the House of Windsor. The monarchs powers are limited by law and convention. Whilst being Head of State the elected Prime Minister is Head of Government. The monarch plays no role in the political process but meets weekly with the prime Minister to discuss government business. 	2
101	2	<p>The term 'separation of powers' in a UK context refers to the division and separation of powers between elements of the state.</p> <p>The Legislature: parliaments UK or National – determine laws.</p> <p>The Executive: civil service, local authorities or public bodies manage the system that enable to law to be carried out.</p> <p>The Judiciary: the justice system/courts enforce and interpret the law. Members are independently appointed and are not political appointments.</p> <p>If a law needs changing, amending or abolishing that is the function of the legislature – Parliament and the cycle continues. The phrase also states that each component part is not influenced or controlled by another. Ultimate power lies with Parliament which is elected and accountable to the people.</p>	4

101	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route.</p> <p>Unwritten Constitution – the UK model whereby ‘constitutional law’ comes from a variety of sources and is not contained within a single document (uncodified).</p> <p>Advantages:</p> <p>Flexible – by being unwritten and uncodified in the UK constitutional change has a flexibility to be amended or changes.</p> <p>Contemporary – as society changes so can constitutional requirements, therefore it is easier with an unwritten constitution to relate to contemporary thinking.</p> <p>Easy to amend – as it is not contained within a single document is it easy to amend or change as per any other legal requirement.</p> <p>Examples of recent constitutional changes support the case for the above points- devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, establishment of the Supreme Court, altering the right to succession to the monarchy. Potential disadvantages are where a party with a large majority in parliament seeks to circumvent existing constitutional convention. An example of this was the attempt to prorogue Parliament in 2019, which was judged to be illegal by the Supreme Court.</p>	8
120	1	<p>Suggestions for improved turnout:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 % postal voting Compulsory voting Public funding for parties to fight local elections Change to voting system Change the voting day and times <p>Two different suggestions to be identified to get the marks.</p>	1+1=2
120	2	<p>Two reasons why it is difficult to raise the pension age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elderly people vote at elections in high numbers • Sense of entitlement after many years contributions to the benefit system • Means that many have to work longer in jobs that are very demanding and may impact on their health • Impact on the workforce -could means there are no vacancies for new young workers. 	2+2=4

		Any two suitable different reasons required.	
120	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devolution is a term used to describe the concept of the transfer of powers from a more powerful body to a lesser body. • Within the UK this term has been in popular use since the 1970s when central government first decided to have a referendum in Scotland and Wales regarding the transfer of powers from Westminster to these nations of the UK. Wales voted against new powers; Scotland voted for but not by the required majority as laid down in the legislation. • Further referendums were held in 1998 when Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland voted for devolved government. This led to the creation of the Scottish Parliament, the Welsh Assembly now Parliament and the Northern Ireland Assembly. Since their establishment all have sought and been given additional powers and rights. • Within all three nations political parties exist that are deemed to be 'Nationalist', meaning that they wish to change the status of their country within the United Kingdom. Both the Scottish and Welsh nationalists want their countries to be fully independent, whilst nationalists in the Northern Ireland Assembly wish to join with the Irish Republic to form a united Ireland. • Whether the United Kingdom breaks up depends upon a number of unknown factors; economic, political, and legal. The exit of the UK from the European Union is already leading to calls for a second Scottish referendum on independence. If the economy of the UK declines as a result of its exit from the EU, there may be calls for the other nations within the UK to seek independence and try to join the EU. • The United Kingdom Parliament at Westminster holds the key to whether to allow for the formal breakup of the United 	8

		<p>Kingdom it is the sovereign body within the UK and could if it wishes abolish all the national parliaments and not allow further devolution or votes on further devolution or independence. Devolved power in Northern Ireland has been halted in the past. The question at the end of the process is: where does power lay - with the people of the UK, for example if the people of Scotland vote for independence should the people of England have a veto?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should such decisions be made by the people through referendums or by elected parliaments? 	
142	1	A coalition government is where two or more parties agree to form a government and share power. From 2010 to 2015 there was a coalition government in the UK as the Conservatives were the largest party but did not have an overall majority. They formed a coalition government with the Liberal Democrats. Coalition government were formed during both World Wars.	2
142	2	<p>Public Inquiries:</p> <p>Government advantage- defuse a situation, often take a long time to complete, long after those accountable have left public office</p> <p>Public Advantage- public forum, Judge led , public evidence , formal hearings , those accountable have to give evidence under oath, final published report. Recent examples yet to report are the Public Inquiries into the Grenfell Fire and the Pandemic.</p> <p>One advantage for each.</p>	2+2=4
142	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route.</p> <p>The Houses of Commons and Lords form the UK's bicameral parliament (two chambers) Many other countries use a two-chamber system e.g., the USA Congress and Senate.</p> <p>Until the late C19th the House of Lords was seen as the most powerful of the two chambers and the Prime Minister was often a member of the House of Lords.</p> <p>Today the House of Commons is the most powerful of the two chambers.</p>	8

		<p>Reasons the House of Commons is seen as more important than the House of Lords:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The House of Commons is an elected chamber. • Being elected the Commons can claim a legitimacy based upon its mandate at the ballot box • This legitimacy gives it greater power and authority than the appointment House of Lords, especially since the reduction in its Hereditary members • After WW2 a Labour government was elected. At that time the membership of the House of Lords was largely Conservative. The Conservative peers agreed to what is known as the 'Salisbury Convention' whereby the House of Lords recognizes the legitimacy of the elected government and will not vote down any proposals for legislation that were in the manifesto of the winning party • It would be possible if proposed for legislation to be passed abolishing or replacing the existing the House of Lords <p>A response should revolve a discussion of the concept of parliamentary democracy, the will of the people through the ballot box, accountability via elections, all of which give the House of Commons greater importance than the House of Lords.</p>	
148	1	Brexit Party -29 seats	1
148	2	<p>Technocracy - government whose membership is made up of technical experts.</p> <p>Possible responses:</p> <p>Advantage – often in a crisis situation they are able to introduce policies that political parties would find unacceptable.</p> <p>Disadvantage- they lack a mandate and the political skills required to govern.</p>	2+2= 4
148	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route.</p> <p>Democracy based upon the concept of power being in the hands of the people; several different forms of democracy exist.</p> <p>Concerning a 'liberal democracy' the following components are seen as essential:</p>	8

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability of the citizen to be involved in the political process, voting, standing for election, political participation Benefit - ability to choose and replace those who represent you. Those elected are accountable to their electors. • Fair and free elections Benefit – politicians and parties have to regularly face their electorate who vote by secret ballot and can hold them to account. • Free press and media Benefit – citizens have a range of options when seeking news and opinion. • Freedom of speech Benefit – people are allowed to freely express their views and opinions within the law • Impartial Justice system Benefit – citizens have equality before the law and the government is accountable. • Freedom of assembly and association – citizens have the right of protest and can join campaigning or protective groups Benefit – ability between elections to indicate support for a cause and join with others with similar views. <p>Some responses may challenge some of the implications of these claims of benefits; nature of the voting system, exclusion of 16-18 years old from being able to vote, access to the justice system, limits on freedom of expression, limits on the ability to protest.</p>	
160	1	<p>The internet is important for campaigning as it enables messaging to large numbers of supporters at the same time; it enables messages to be updated quickly; allows a range of media to be used; allows a world -wide audience to be reached; it is a useful fund-raising tool.</p> <p>Any one reason is required for the mark.</p>	1
160	2	<p>A clear outline of a suggestion for an e -petition. The idea has to relate to an issue parliament can debate. Format - Rationale for the suggestion and a possible outcome.</p>	4
160	3	<p>This question can be answered following this structure, but it is only one possible route. Demonstration – a person or a group of people campaigning in public about an issue. The aim is to</p>	8

		<p>draw attention to the issue. Greta Thunberg started as one person demonstrating on one day a week outside parliament in Stockholm. Extinction Rebellion protest in large group and have blocked roadways in central London to draw attention to their cause.</p> <p>Advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotes the cause – enables supporters to indicate support for the cause, raises the public profile • gains media attention – positive media coverage can gain support • gains supporters – others will join the campaign • applies ‘political’ pressure – those who can decide the outcome of the campaign can be influenced <p>Disadvantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficult to control – there’s no control on who joins the campaign or their motivation • adverse publicity – media coverage may be negative and set back the campaign • public disorder – non- violent protest can turn into violent protest • lead to a lack of ‘political’ support – the protest may cause those who can influence the outcome to remain unconvinced. <p>The response should contain a number of points regarding advantages and disadvantages but they do not have to be equally balanced.</p>	
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