

# Answers to review questions in Theme 1

## Chapter 1. Principles and values in British Society

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1. Equality before the law, individual liberty, ability to participate in the democratic process. Other freedoms such as free speech, assembly, right of protest etc. are identified in other chapters.
2. A Right are legal entitlements i.e., freedom of speech, right to a vote. A Duty is an obligation placed upon a citizen by the state i.e., to pay taxes, to obey the law.
3. The Human Rights Act 1988.

## Chapter 2. Identity

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1. England 56.3m out of a UK population of 66.9m.
2. Polish.
3. Immigration is about people from outside the UK moving into the UK whilst emigration is about people living in the UK moving to live in other countries.
4. Age, religion, racial background, income, social economic class, culture, disability, education, gender, national origin, sexual orientation.

## Chapter 3. The media and the free press

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1. 'Free press' is a term used to describe a concept whereby the media in a society are free to publish what they wish without interference from the government where no censorship exists. Such total freedom does not exist as the media are subject to the laws of a country, e.g., libel – printing stories that are untrue.
2. Ofcom is the regulator established by the government to oversee the communications industry in the UK. It deals with matters of ownership and is a platform for public complaints and concerns.
3. 'Social media' refers to internet related platforms that allow people to exchange views and opinions. Two well-known examples are Facebook and Twitter.
4. The News of the World was involved in publishing stories where its reporters used information that they purchased from others who had 'hacked' into people's phones illegally. Other newspapers were also linked to this way of working. The owners of the News of the World decided to close the newspaper and later re-launched it as the Sun on Sunday.

## Chapter 4. The UK's role in key international organisations

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1. The Commonwealth, NATO, the UN, WTO, Council of Europe.
2. The Council of Europe, which established the European Convention of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights. This body is not connected with the EU.

3. Soft Power relates to the ability of a country to influence events and attitudes through non-military means (hard power). The UK is recognised as a leading soft power due to its diplomatic skills, importance of its language and culture and its humanitarian responses.
4. The veto is a power the UK has within the UN Security Council where it, along with four other countries, has the power to prevent any decision being made. The others countries are France, USA, Russia and China.

## Chapter 5. Making a difference in society

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1. Volunteering is helping others without payment. In a citizenship context an example could be: Assisting at local library; helping to fundraise for a local charity; assisting with a reading scheme for younger pupils; assisting at a food bank.
2. Turnout refers to the actual number of people who take part against the possible maximum. It is usually used when referring to people who turn out to vote. If 1000 were able to vote but only 400 did so the turnout would be 40%.
3. Greenpeace (environmental issues), RSPCA (animal welfare) Shelter – homelessness.
4. A Police and Crime Commissioner is an elected member of the public who is responsible for the running of a regional police force. There is no PCC in London; their powers are exercised by the elected Mayor.