

UK and International Organisations

International Court of Justice-
World court- settles disputes between countries

Geneva Conventions- agreed rules that apply in war time (conflict), to protect people not involved eg. sick, wounded, civilians (International Humanitarian Law)

UK action

UK in Northern Ireland- 1968-1998

UK tried peacefully to sort out conflict between Unionists and Nationalists

- UK government took control
- = lots of bombings in the UK
- - Peace talks
- = 'Good Friday Agreement'
- = 1998- N.I. and Ireland agreed referendum= peace.



UK in Kosovo 1998- 2008

UN failed to maintain peace= civil war in Kosovo= thousands of refugees

- NATO= armed intervention-
- UK= 3000 soldiers
- Serbia surrendered
- UK stayed until 2008 to maintain peace







NGO's- OXFAM, Amnesty International



Life in Modern Britain

Non- governmental organisations- Can help and demand change- demonstrate, use media, campaign- MUST be peaceful. RED CROSS in Syria= food, water, shelter. * Refugee crisis= Immigration Act 2016- Higher control BUT allow 3000 child refugees in UK- BUT- govnt. Revoked this (DUBS amendment)= outcry.

	NATO	UN (UNSC- Security Council)	G8	COMMONWEALTH	EU
Is the UK a leading member?	Yes 	Yes 	Yes	Yes 	Yes 
Purpose	Defense treaty- USA and Western Europe	Peace keeping- global- founded UDHR	Economic/ industry. Discuss economy and politics	Decolonised nations of British Empire- share values/ ideas	Common market for goods, services and people, EU Parliament and court of justice
Should UK stay?	Support and power. Makes links with other countries	Maintain peace + security, decision making + human rights	Benefits trade and economy	Social issues discussed- commits to values	Business/ trade, freedom of movement, no tax on trade
Should UK leave?	Against communism- could be seen as an attack? – Links with USA/ Trump= controversial	Links with China/ US/ Russia= controversial. Any member can veto ideas.	Capitalism issues. UK economy is not good! – Not enough help for poor families.	Reinforces superiority of Britain- 'neo-colonial institution'	Freedom of movement= lowers wages –If Euro collapses= economy= broken - we have to abide by EU law

Key terms

Identity- characteristics that make us who we are eg. age/ gender

Multiple identities- range of identities eg. family from Pakistan, born in UK

Prejudice- pre- judging a group of people based on one characteristic eg. 'all blonds are dumb'.

Discrimination- act on prejudice

Tolerance- mutual respect for all

Equality Act 2010- law which protects all from discrimination

Global identity- how we interact with the world eg. on global social media, holiday abroad, buy clothes/ goods from Asia, listen to US music etc.



Migration/ Immigration

Immigration= act of someone moving into a country

Net migration= difference between amount of people moving into a country and out

Community cohesion= society where all people have common values

Multiculturalism= variety of ethnic groups



Facts about migration-

- Post WWII- people invited from former British colonies to come to UK to fill jobs
- 1972- British passport holders can settle in UK if they have a work permit
- 1992- Treaty of Maastricht= freedom of movement in UK

PUSH to emigrate= poverty, war, crime

PULL for immigration= wealth, political stability

Media and the Press

FREE PRESS= media in the UK is free from political bias and newspapers can print what they want

There are restrictions!

Press Complaints Commission (PCC)= deals with complaints from the public/ companies about the press

Leveson Inquiry 2011= following hacking of phones- decided-

1. Newspapers SHOULD continue to be self regulated and the government have no control
2. A new code of conduct was needed.

Media responsibilities= accuracy, opportunity to reply, privacy, no harassment, protect children, hospitals and victims of sexual violence

Media Influence= 2009 MPs expenses scandal= media reported MPs were misusing funds (tax payers' money)- this led to sackings.

Media MUST HOLD PEOPLE IN POWER TO ACCOUNT

2013- Wikileaks



IMMIGRATION TO UK ARGUMENTS-

FOR- immigrants have contributed £5 billion MORE into the UK economy than they have taken out

- There is more than enough housing- 635,127 homes in the UK are empty
- Immigrants fill jobs and skills eg. NHS
- Adds to the culture of UK- food, music etc.

AGAINST- drain on resources eg. NHS

- 'they only come to get the benefits' argument
- Not enough space
- Take jobs



Possible topics- Should the UK leave G8/ UNSC/ NATO etc?

Tighter immigration controls? Tighter media controls?

Does multiculturalism work?

Types of Law/ courts



Civil Law- Legal arguments eg. divorce, arguments over land, accidents at work

Criminal Law- when people have broken the state law- eg. committed a crime

England/ Wales	Scotland
CIVIL- county/ Court of Appeal	
Criminal- Magistrates	Justices of the Peace
Crown	Sheriff and Summary
High Court	Sheriff and Jury
Court of Appeal	High Court
UK Supreme Court	UK Supreme Court

Should we use juries? Yes- 12 opinions, common sense
No- no legal training, bias



Judge selection

In the UK, we use the JAC- Judicial Appointment Committee

- Based on experience on merit
- NO POLITICAL BIAS- Cannot be part of a political party- why?

Legal Ages

- 10- criminally responsible- too old? Young?
- 17- drive
- 18- buy alcohol/ vote- too old? Young?

Police

- Roles-** keep the peace, solve crimes, protect, help, prevent crime
- Powers-** stop and search, arrest, enter, search and seize
Should stop + search be extended?



Rights and Responsibilities



Key people

- Magistrates-** volunteers, NOT qualified- can give 12 months in prison, £5,000 fine
- Police and Crime Commissioner-** elected- monitors police budgets, looks at priorities for the area + appoints chief constable
- Scottish jury-** 15 people chosen, not 12 like England and Wales



Young people in custody-

- 1/ **YOI- Young Offenders Institute= BAD-** eg. Swinfren Hall
- 2/ **STC- Secure Training Centres= MIDDLE-** lots of vocational training
- 3/ **SCH- Secure Children's Homes= NICE-** small staff ratio.

Punishment

Aims- Protection, reparation, deterrence, retribution, reformation



- Types-** Fines,
- Ancillary Orders-** repair harm done eg. disqualified from driving, restraining orders
- Community Service-** actively working in society eg. planting trees
- Prison-** most serious

+ives and -ives for each type.

Types of crime

Increase in knife crime- why? Eg. lack of police, austerity, youth services cut, weak sentences? How to stop it?

Cyber crime/ fraud

SEPARATION OF POWERS- Our Judiciary is totally separate from our executive and Legislature. Why is this important in a democracy?

Nature of criminals

- **Males 16-24= highest criminal and victim rates**
- **High school exclusion rates**
- **High social/ learning needs**
- **High reoffending= 59% if served less than 1 yr in prison**

Human Rights

1215= Magna Carta

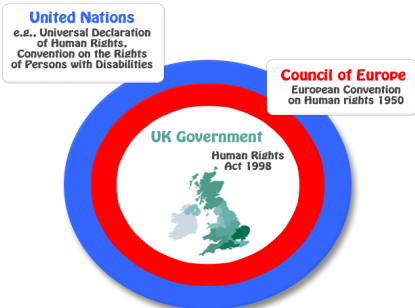
1948= UDHR- Universal Declaration of Human Rights 192 countries= 30 Human Rights eg. Right to Life

1950= ECHR- European Convention on Human Rights

1998- HRA- Human Rights Act (UK)- Citizens can defend their rights in courts

IHL- International Humanitarian Law-

rules for war time eg. not to harm civilians, not to harm prisoners of war, not to harm injured soldiers etc.



Layers of Human Rights Protection in the UK

Human Rights Issues- can all be met all of the time? Eg. deporting people seeking asylum, prisoners voting etc.

ABSOLUTE/ CONDITIONAL rights eg. Right to not be discriminated against= absolute- right to freedom of expressions= conditional (as can't discriminate).

Making Laws

laws are proposed to Parliament as an idea (Green Paper). Researched and

proposed- White Paper Debated between Hoc and HoL

Agree- sent to Queen for Royal Dissent = Act of Parliament (Law).

Democracy- HoC= elected BUT HOL and Monarch= NOT ELECTED

Bodies involved- HoC, HoL, Monarch



Unions

Trade Unions (employee associations) protect the rights of employees (workers) and negotiate with employers (bosses) and the government over policies and legislation.

- Not linked to the company
- Funded by the workers
Examples= Unison, NFU, NEU etc.

EMPLOYER associations= bosses' associations



Unions can- send in a solicitor to act on your behalf

Collective action= Work to rule

Strike

Walkout

British Values



Democracy= using a jury involves ordinary Citizens. Human Rights for all.

Rule of Law= the legal system- applies to all no difference for gender, ethnicity, religion, ability etc.

Mutual Tolerance and Respect- The law is fair and applied equally

Individual Liberty- Law is equal to all

Equality Act 2010- protects all from discrimination in the workplace and wider society.

Possible topics-

Are juries a good thing?

Should young people go to prison?

Does prison work?

Should stop and search increase?

Are Human Rights available to all?

Delegated legislation or secondary legislation-

when Parliament gives some of its law making powers to another organisation eg. Scotland

Is it democratic?

Bye- laws= local councils= YES as voted in

Statutory Instruments= can change laws without Parliament= NO not democratic

Orders in Council= changes made by some ministers BUT not through Parliament= PARTLY democratic