



CITIZENSHIP

Theme A

Revision guide

**LIVING TOGETHER
IN THE UK**

Theme A LIVING TOGETHER IN THE UK

What's a community?

- A group of people who share common interests and values.

What's a neighbourhood?

- A local area in which people live as neighbours, sharing living space & interests.

Different communities in the UK

- Tower Hamlets, London, Chinese, Irish, Christian, Muslim, Sikh, a community of West Ham supporters, the LPS school students, etc.

What is a multicultural community?

- A community made up of people from many different cultural and/or ethnic groups. e.g. London is a multi-cultural community.

What is a multi-faith community?

- A community made up of people from several different religions e.g. England is a multi-faith country. People are free to practise the religion of their choice or no religion at all.

What is a minority?

- A small part of a larger group of people. e.g. in the UK BME groups (black minority ethnic groups – e.g. black Caribbean), Chinese, South Asian, Welsh etc are examples of minority groups. In addition, people with a disability are a minority group, as are LGBT people.

What is ethnicity?

- Ethnicity is the identity of similar groups of people connected to their ancestral, social, national, cultural, and common language. Eg British Bangladeshi

What is diversity?

- The range of different groups that make up a wider population e.g. London has a diverse community.

What is integration?

- Bringing different groups of people together in society. Not living separate lives.

What is community cohesion?

- Creating a community where there is a sense of belonging for all communities and people's different backgrounds are valued. Cohesion = stick together.

What is immigration?

- Moving into another country to live there.

What is emigration?

- Leaving your homeland to live in another country.

What could it mean to be British?

- There is no definitive answer. It could mean: a shared culture, shared history, shared language, a British passport, having rights - e.g. the right to a fair trial, having common habits - e.g. the rule of law & justice system, having a National Health Service and/or a shared geographical boundary.

What is a refugee?

- A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, natural disaster, political repression etc. E.g. the war in Syria has forced many Syrians to flee to Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and other European countries.

What is an asylum seeker?

- Someone who says they are a refugee, and has applied for asylum (safety) but haven't yet been given permission to stay.

What is a failed asylum seeker?

- Someone whose **asylum application** has been **turned down** and is awaiting return to their country.

What is an economic refugee?

- Someone who is fleeing poverty to improve their existence and quality of life. E.g. Burkino Faso, Niger, Bangladesh.

What is an internally displaced person?

- Someone who has been forced to leave their town/region and move to another part of the country. **For example**, people may have left Aleppo or other towns in Syria to flee aerial bombardment (bombing).

What is an immigrant/ex-pat?

- A person who leaves their country of birth and goes to live in another country. Brits abroad (e.g. living in Spain or Hong Kong) tend to call themselves 'ex-pats'!

What is an illegal immigrant?

- Someone who has arrived in another country and has not intentionally made themselves known to the authorities.

What is an economic migrant?

- Someone who leaves his or her country to improve their quality of life and earn more money. e.g. - a lot of Irish people left Ireland and moved to England and the USA.

What is a repressive regime (=government)?

- Restricts people's freedom and controls them using force. e.g. North Korea, Saudi Arabia.

Why did people migrate come to Britain?

- JEWS—Have been here for hundreds of year. In 1930s and 40s Jews came to escape persecution in Eastern Europe and Nazi Germany.
- AFRICANS / ASIANS /CARIBBEANS—Connections with Britain due to Britain's colonial past (where Britain had forcefully taken over their countries and helped themselves to their natural resources). Came to the UK to provide manual, semi-skilled & skilled workers in the 1950s as there was a shortage of workers in Britain after World War II.
- POLISH—Came in the 1940s to escape Nazi Germany. Poles also came to Britain during Elizabethan times. They also came when they became members of the EU.

What are the social and economic benefits of immigration?

- Contribute to the economy by working and shopping here.
- Pay taxes and contribute to the welfare state including state pensions.
- Help to fill skills gap e.g. in technology and science industry/research.
- Significant proportion of Britain's doctors and nurses were born overseas.
- New foods are introduced—Chinese and Indian food is very popular. Makes country more diverse and interesting.
- Bring innovation - new skills and ideas in science, technology, art, music, sport, dance and literature.

What are the challenges of immigration?

- Immigrants may be prepared to work for less than UK workers which can drive down everyone's wages and create unemployment among the already established population.
- More people can mean more pressure on public services e.g., schools, NHS
- There may be problems with integration and friction with local people.
- Ease of movement may encourage organised crime and people trafficking.

What is identity?

- Who or what someone is.

What identities do people in communities share?

- People may share their political and moral values, background, race, religion, food, culture, dress, language.

Can mixing of races and nationalities cause problems?

- Yes. Some people are racist and want to keep communities apart. Newly arrived immigrants are often housed in deprived areas where resources are scarce.

What is prejudice?

- Thinking unfairly about a group of people.

What is discrimination?

- Treating people unfairly because of their race/gender/religion/sexuality etc.

What is persecution?

- Making people suffer because of their race/gender/religion/sexuality etc.

What causes racism, and discrimination?

- Insecurity / Fear / upbringing / ignorance / lack of education / life experiences.

What are human rights?

- Things people should be allowed to DO or HAVE. This should include everyone in the world.

What human rights do people have?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| -the right to an education | -the right to freedom of speech |
| -the right to work | -the right to freedom from torture |
| -the right to fair conditions at work | -the right freedom from discrimination |
| -the right to travel | -the right to assembly |
| -the right to freedom of religion | -the right to freedom of expression |
| -the right to a fair trial | |

What is the United Nations (UN)?

- The United Nations is an international organisation. It was set up to improve cooperation between countries, promote peace and prevent another world war. 193 countries are members.
- It was set up in 1945 after the Second World War.

Who says we should have Human Rights?

- Together, these members have developed two important statements of human rights:
 - The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** signed in 1948 by world leaders;
 - The **Convention on the Rights of the Child** agreed in 1989.

They set out moral standards for everyone, everywhere, but in many parts of the world people's human rights are still abused.

What is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

- A document which includes 30 fundamental human rights that every human being should have.
- The Declaration offers guidance for countries but cannot be enforced legally if a country's laws do not take it up.

What is the 1950 European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR)

- Countries of Europe adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- If residents of one country don't think they have had a fair response from the courts, they can take their case to the European Court of Human Rights.
The UK more recently included it in law through the Human Rights Act in 1998.

Do British people have these Human Rights?

- Yes, the **Human Rights Act 2000** protects people's Human Rights.

What is an 'Act'?

- It's a law passed by the Parliament.

What are legal rights?

- These are human rights that are **protected by the law**. They protect our rights in general life, at work and as consumers.

What is the difference between a human right and a legal right?

- Human rights are rights that you should have simply for being human, whereas a legal right is protected by the law.

What are some legal rights in the UK?

- You can leave full-time education or training at 18
- You can vote at 18
- You can buy alcohol at 18
- You can work part time at 13
- You can drive a car at 17

What are responsibilities?

- Something which is your duty to do or look after.

How are rights and responsibilities linked?

- If you have the right to buy fireworks, you have the responsibility to make sure you are careful with them and follow the firework code.

- If you have the right to an education, you have the responsibility to work as hard as you can, and to let others learn too.

What is a trade union?

- An organisation that looks after the interests of a group of employees. e.g. - A lot of teachers belong to a union (NEU – National Education Union is the biggest. It used to be known as NUT).
- Over the years trade unions have helped many people who have been treated unfairly at work.

What is the role of a trade union?

They negotiate with employers to get **fairer** agreements on:

- Pay
- Working conditions (e.g. hours of work, breaks etc)
- Represent their members in court if needed.

What is the Trade Union Act 2016

The Trade Union Act will ensure industrial action (going on strike – not working) only ever goes ahead when there has been a ballot turnout of at least 50% of the members.

Why do we have trade unions?

- A group of people bargaining together is more powerful than individuals working alone.
- To try to protect workers' rights.

What is a strike?

A strike is usually called as a last resort if employees feel that the employer is not listening to their demands. A strike is when all union members do not turn up for work at certain times. A strike must be balloted first. People are not paid when they strike. Since 1919 police have been forbidden from striking by law. Examples: In 2016 junior doctors went on strike over a new contract. Workers from Southern rail also walked out/underground workers/British airways cabin crew.. 2017 = Mcstrike (a strike by McDonald's workers in certain areas).

What is an employment tribunal?

- A body set up to resolve employment disputes between an employer and employee.

What is the national Minimum Wage?

- The minimum hourly rate you can be paid as an employee. Some employers obviously pay more than the national Minimum Wage.

What is the National Living Wage?

- The minimum hourly rate that can be paid to an employee over 25 years old.

- For over-25 year old employees, the wage will begin at **£7.20** per hour in April 2016 and is projected to rise to at least £9 per hour by April 2020.

What is a contract of employment?

- A document that details an employee's and employer's responsibilities for a particular job e.g. starting date / entitlement to sick pay, pension details, rate of pay, working hours, place of work, holiday entitlement, conditions for ending the employment contract, complaints and disciplinary procedures.

What are zero hours contracts?

- Also known as casual contracts.
- An employee is on call to work when an employer needs them.
- The employer doesn't have to give the employee work.
- The employee doesn't have to do work when asked.
- Zero hour workers are entitled to statutory annual leave but they are not paid for it unlike other workers.