

Knowledge Organiser: Theme A Living in the UK

Key term	Definition
Multiple Identities	The idea that we all have different ways of defining ourselves and play lots of different roles.
Dual Identity	People with parents or ancestors of different origins.
Ethnic	relating to a population subgroup (within a larger or dominant national or cultural group) with a common national or cultural tradition.
British values	democracy; individual liberty; the rule of law; mutual respect; tolerance of those with different faiths and belief.
Xenophobia	A dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.
Discrimination	Treating someone less favourably because of their ethnic origin, age, gender, sexuality or disability.
Culture	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
Nationalism	patriotic feeling, principles, or efforts
Integration	To mix with and join society or a group of people.
Assimilation	The process by which a person acquires the social and psychological characteristics of a group or society.
Community cohesion	There is common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities; The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances are appreciated and positively valued.
The Commonwealth	An association of 52 independent nations that are mostly former territories of the British Empire.
Diversity	Many different types of things or people.
Immigration	Movement into a country
Emigration	Movement out of a country
Net migration	The difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year
Economy	The state of a country or region in terms of the production and consumption of goods and services and the supply of money.

Population growth and changing patterns

The UK's population has grown steadily throughout history many babies use to die very young in the early 20th century. Also, net migration increased the population by more than 250,000 people per year on average from 2004 to 2015.

- causes for population growth**
- Low infant mortality
 - Better health care
 - Increase life expectancy and as a result an ageing population
 - High birth rate
 - Immigration

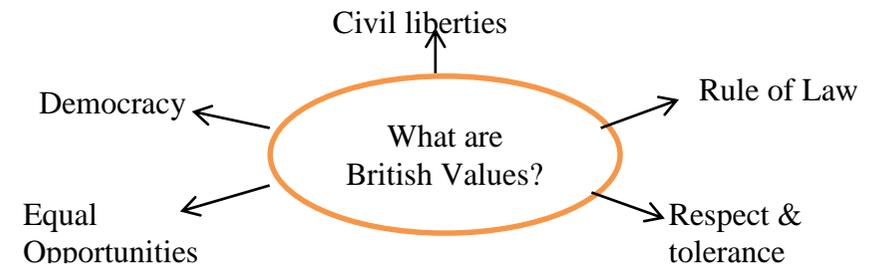
Commonwealth

Examples of Commonwealth countries:

- India
- Canada
- Australia
- Jamaica
- South Africa

Reasons why would someone from the Commonwealth have preferred to move to the UK

- The British Empire helped create a shared identity.
- English was spoken in colonies under British rule.



Should immigration stop?

FOR

- Yes because some people might find it difficult to integrate
- Yes because migrants maybe exploited
- Yes because it can cause depression on other workers wages.
- Yes because increased population will put pressure on our public services.

AGAINST

- No because it will encourage economic growth.
- No because immigrants bring new ideas.
- No because jobs that require key skills can be filled for our public services, e.g nurses.
- No because cultural diversity can enrich countries.

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Key Legislations

Magna Carta	'The Great Charter', it was an agreement made by King John of England at Runnymede, near Windsor, on 15 June 1215. It established for the first time the principle that everybody, including the king, was subject to the law.
The Human Rights Act 1998	Lets you defend your rights in UK courts and compels public organisations (including the Government, police and local councils) to treat everyone equally, with fairness, dignity and respect
The Equality Act 2010	legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.
European Convention on Human Rights (1950)	an international treaty to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe.
Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948	Drawn up by the UN and world leaders who wanted to prevent things like WWII happening again. Guarantees basic rights such as life, freedom of speech, a fair trial, education etc. There is no court or other way to enforce UDHR rights
Health and Safety Act	Employers have a legal duty to protect the health and safety of their employees
The Trade Description Act	It is illegal to make misleading claims about the price of goods
Sale and Supply of Goods Act	Things that are sold must be of satisfactory quality, and fit for the purpose they are meant for
Food Safety Act	It is illegal to sell food or drink that is unsafe, or has not been prepared properly
Consumer Protection Act	Consumers can get compensation if they are injured by a faulty product.

Key term	Definition
Act	A UK law
Convention	An agreement between governments
Declaration	A document setting down aims and intentions
Human Rights	Things that people are morally entitled to because they are humans
Legal Rights	Rights that are protected by the laws of a country e.g Human Rights Act or Equality Act
Political Rights	Your right to participate in a democracy e.g vote,campaign or protest.

Trade Unions – organisations of workers who negotiate with employers to secure the rights of workers

- Negotiate with an employer on behalf of the employees
- Give advice and support to employees
- Make sure that employers are doing what they should do
- Support an employee in bringing a case of discrimination or wrong doing against their employer
- Organise strikes to get their rights met by the employer



Why might Human rights be limited?

- To protect the reputation or rights of others
- If it is in the interest of national security
- In the interest of public safety
- To protect public health or morals.
- To ensure the economic well being of the country
- To prevent disorder or crime
- Maintaining the authority and impartiality of the justice system
- To protect the rights and freedoms of others

'Freedom of speech must be limited as it leads to hatred and violence'

FOR	AGAINST
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some views that people hold might be very offensive and lead to hate crimes or discrimination. • Rights have to be balanced with each other. The right to free speech is not as important as other people's rights to freedom from discrimination or the right to equality and respect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of speech does not extend to offending others or denying them their rights. • Restricting freedom of speech could lead to oppression. • Freedom of speech is necessary in a democratic society to allow scrutiny of those in power.