**Lesson 4 - Global Organisations -**

**NATO -** NATO, or the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, is a military alliance formed in 1949 to ensure collective defence and security among its member countries in North America and Europe.

**UN - T**he United Nations is an international organisation founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, human rights, and cooperation among countries worldwide.

**EU -** The European Union is a political and economic union of member states in Europe that aims to promote integration, trade, and cooperation among its members.

**The World Health Organisation -** The World Health Organisation is a specialised agency of the United Nations responsible for coordinating international public health efforts and setting global health standards.

**Lesson 3 - Human Rights** -

**Human rights** - Rights you have simply for being human.

**Examples of human rights** - The right to life, the right to a fair trial, the right to privacy, right to no torture, right to food and shelter, the right to education, the right to religion.

**The Magna Carta** - the earliest form of human rights. Gave rights to the people taking away absolute power from the monarch. It was written and signed in 1215 in Runnymede, England.

**The United Nations** - formed after World War 2 to ensure the atrocities from the war never happened again.

**UDHR** - Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**Human Rights Day** - 10th December

**Amnesty International** - is the world's leading human rights organisation, campaigning against injustice and inequality everywhere.

**Lesson 1 - History of Democracy -**

**Democracy** - is giving people the power to use their voice and help make a positive change.

**How we can participate in democracy** - Peaceful protests, signing petitions, getting involved in school council - JLT, voting once 18.

**The great reform act** - Broadened the range of voters to include the likes of landowners and shopkeepers as part of the property criteria.

**Equal Franchise Act - 1928 -** Women were given equal voting rights.

**People who can’t vote in the UK** - Under 18’s, the royal family, people in prison, people in the House of Lords, people who are not UK citizens.

**TOPIC 2 Citizenship**

**Lesson 2 - Voting Systems -**

**Voting** - An act of democracy where eligible people are able to take part in elections.

Compulsory voting - If you live in countries such as Australia, Mexico, and Turkey

**Referendums** - is where the general public are asked to vote yes or no on a particular issue.

**First Past the Post** - is an electoral system where the candidate with the most votes in a constituency wins, regardless of whether they achieve an absolute majority. This is used in the UK.

**The 2 Round System** - is an electoral method where if no candidate receives a majority of votes in the first round, a second round is held between the top candidates to determine the winner. This is used in France.

**Electoral College** - In America the states are allocated various electoral-college votes (ECVs). The number of votes (points each state is worth) depends on the size and population making some more valuable than others.

**Lesson 6 - Positive Politics -**

**Political Engagement -** efforts to influence decision-making and raise awareness of issues.

**Collaboration -** is the process of working together with others to achieve a common goal or complete a task, often involving the sharing of ideas, resources, and skills.

**Inclusivity -** refers to the practice of creating environments where all individuals, regardless of their backgrounds, identities, or abilities, feel valued, respected, and able to participate fully.

**Consensus -** is a general agreement among a group of individuals, often reached through discussion and compromise, where all members support or can accept a decision or outcome.

**Common goals -** objectives or aspirations shared by a group or community, which provide direction and purpose for a result.

**Lesson 5 - Do we know too much?**

**Scaremongering** - refers to the act of spreading exaggerated or unjustified fears and anxieties about a particular issue, often to manipulate public opinion or provoke a reaction.

**Shock tactics** - are aggressive and or startling strategies used to provoke a strong emotional reaction, often to draw attention to a cause, issue, or message.

**Sensationalise** -to present information in a way that exaggerates or distorts facts to create a more dramatic or shocking effect, often to attract attention or provoke an emotional reaction.

**Information overload** - refers to the state of being overwhelmed by the vast amount of information available, making it difficult to process, understand, or make decisions.

**Information consumption** - refers to the process of receiving, processing, and using information from various sources, such as news, social media, books, and other media.

**TOPIC 2 Citizenship**