

7XS Humanities Cycle 2 Week 4 Lessons

How Did Parliament Evolve Over Time?

In. On. Focus!

True or False?

The Feudal System was a hierarchy system in medieval times.

In medieval times, the Church had a lot power.

The Church was very poor.

The Church had power over people because it taught that only the good would go to heaven and the bad would go to hell.

WALT:

Identify ways in which Parliament has changed over time.

WILF:

A description of Parliaments from different periods.

Key Words:

Witan

House of Commons

Magna Carta

Read the information below. You will be creating a timeline of events so you may find it useful to highlight or underline any dates you come across.

Anglo-Saxon Parliament – before the Norman invasion of 1066

The Witan was the council of Anglo-Saxon kings that discussed all things important such as the granting of land, taxes, church matters and law. They worked with the King to make decisions. The king decided when he wanted the council to meet.

Norman Parliament – after 1066

William the Conqueror was very powerful, the feudal system meant he owned all of the land.
Norman kings had a meeting three times a year, these were called 'parliaments' from the French word parler meaning to speak.

13th Century and the Magna Carta

In 1215 King John was forced to sign the Magna Carta, the king and his government were no longer above the law. The power of the King was limited.

Parliaments grew in power; in 1275 Edward I decided that each town and county had to have two people represent them at parliament. Over time it became a rule that those most affected by taxes had to agree in Parliament. This became known as the Model Parliament.

14th and 15th Century Parliament

After 1327, Parliament has always included people who represent the people, there was the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the Monarch.

In 1388 the Merciless Parliament condemned some of the king's ministers to death. 1399 saw a rebellion that made King Richard give up his right to be King, Parliament was powerful enough for this to happen.

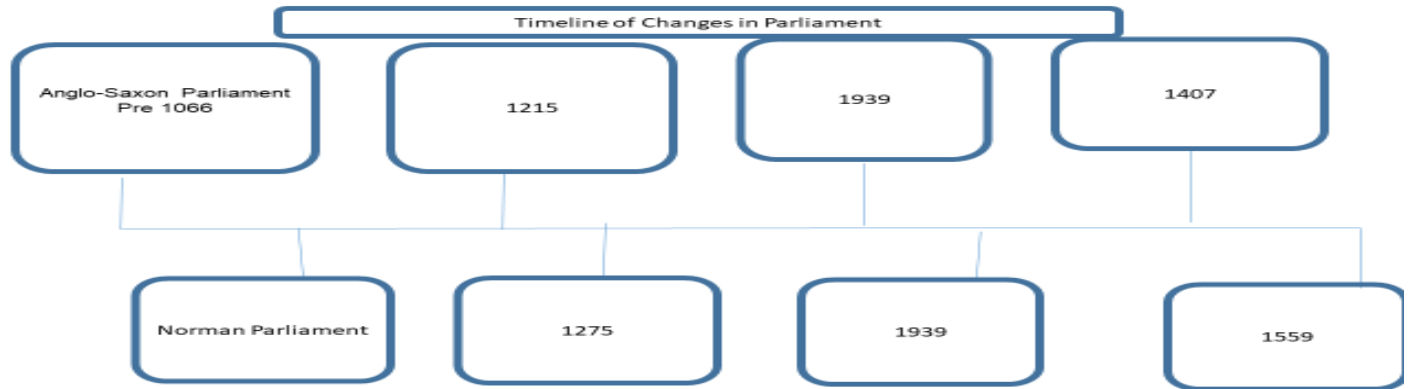
1407, Henry IV promised not to interfere in Parliament debates over taxes and to get their agreement before he took any taxes. Henry V in 1414 agreed that he would not make any new laws without the approval and agreement of Parliament.

16th Century and Tudor Period

Parliament could make demands of the King and punish his corrupt ministers. Parliament controlled taxes and laws until 1559 when The Statue of Proclamation gave Henry VIII power to make laws, this continued with his daughter, Elizabeth I who in 1576 had MP Peter Wentworth arrested for complaining about her bullying and control of Parliament.

Here is an example of how you may choose to set out your timeline. I had added dates but no information; you will need to find that from the writing above. You need to draw your own timeline; this example is not big enough for you to write on. You must include dates and key information such as who was in charge,

what they could do and who was affected.



Answer the following questions; you will have already read the information needed at the start of this lesson.

What year was the Magna Carta signed?

In 1414, Henry V agreed he would no longer do something, what was it?

In 1559, the Statute of Proclamation gave which king the right to make laws?

Write a short paragraph stating two things that happened to make England a fairer place to live for many people. State why these changes made things better.

You may use the sentence starters if you would like to.

Support - look at the years 1215, 1275, 1407 & 1414.

Stretch - State one change that was not an improvement for the many and who it benefitted.

One change that happened to make life fairer for more people in England was _____

This was better for lots of people

because _____

Another change for the better was

This was an improvement

because _____

Stretch

task _____

WWW:

EBI:

How Does the Government have Power over us now?

IN. On. Focus! True or False?

In 1576, Henry VIII imprisoned Peter Wentworth for complaining about the power of the monarch.

The United Kingdom is made up of England, Scotland and Wales.

King John signed the Magna Carta.

WALT: Explain the structure of Parliament

WILF: Identified differences between Parliament and Government.

An Explanation of the roles of the three areas of Parliament.

Key Words:

House of Lords, House of Commons, Parliament, Government, Member of Parliament.

You will need to read the work and answer any questions that follow. Highlight, underline or make notes on key points to help you with this task later on.

The Houses of Parliament, also known as the Palace of Westminster, is in the centre of London. It includes the green-coloured benches in the House of Commons Chamber and the red-coloured benches in the House of Lords Chamber. It also includes the famous clock tower, popularly known as Big Ben.

Q. Big Ben is an example of what? Think back to previous lessons.

To give the people of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland more say over what happens in their countries, the UK Parliament has devolved (given away) some of its powers to other national and regional bodies.

Q. Together, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are known as what?

For example, Scotland has a Scottish Parliament, which has elected members who make some decisions for Scotland. There is also the National Assembly for Wales and the Northern Ireland Assembly.

What Is the UK Parliament?

Make notes explaining about the different parts of Parliament

Parliament is made up of three parts: the House of Commons, the House of Lords and the king or queen – known as the Monarch.

The House of Commons is made up of Members of Parliament (MPs). MPs are elected to represent our views in the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords, members are appointed from inside and outside of Parliament, based on their special experience and knowledge, to check and challenge the work of the Government.

The role of the Monarch is mainly ceremonial these days. The Monarch meets the **Prime Minister** once a week to hear what's going on in Parliament, signs new laws (gives Royal Assent) and attends the State Opening of Parliament.

What does Parliament do?

The main work of Parliament is to:

- check and challenge the work of the Government;
- make and change laws;
- debate the important issues of the day.

The issues discussed in Parliament affect us all and include health, the environment, transport, jobs, schools and crime.

Is Parliament different to Government?

Yes! The Government's job is to run the country.

Parliament's job is to check and challenge what the Government does.

Answer the following questions to show your understanding.

1. Where are the Houses of Parliament?

2. Some countries in the United Kingdom have their own mini-government called assemblies to make decisions about their own countries. Which are they?

Wales

Australia

Scotland

Yorkshire

Northern Ireland

Canada

3. Which are the three parts that make up parliament?

House of Commons

House of Lords

MP

Monarch (King or Queen)

4. Write the three most important things that the UK Parliament is responsible for.

WWW:

EBI:

Emergency Powers and the Government

In. On. Focus!

What are the three parts that make up Parliament?

An example of a manmade landmark is the London Eye, list three natural landmarks within the UK.

Government is an example of what kind of system? If we think of it as a pyramid, who would be at the top?

What do you think of when you hear the word 'emergency'? How does it affect you?

SUPPORT - Think about things that may happen, who may be involved, how people may feel and how much warning someone may have.

STRETCH- List emergencies that are on a bigger scale, ones that can affect many people, hundreds, thousands and even more.

How Does Our Democracy Work?

WALT: Identify key elements of the British democracy.

WILF: Explanations of why you think the voting age should be lowered or stay the same.

In. On. Focus! True or False?

Government and Parliament are the same thing.

The three parts of Parliament are The House of Commons, The House of Lords and the Monarch.

Southern Ireland is not part of the UK.

Key Words:

Democracy:

Rule by the people - people choose who is in the government.

Dictatorship:

A government where one person has complete power in a country.

A General Election is where the country votes to choose a leader, the Prime Minister. Who do you think, in the United Kingdom is allowed to vote? SUPPORT- Think about different age groups, genders, nationalities, people in prison.

Do you think it is fair that not everyone can vote? Whilst you are at school, you are not old enough to vote in a general election, you must be 18. Explain why, in your opinion, the voting age should or should not be lowered to 16.

Fill in the missing words from the word bank below.

Britain is a d_____, it is one of our fundamental
B_____. V_____. A g_____ e_____ is where the
majority of people have the chance to v_____, this will decide who the next
P_____ M_____ is and which p_____
p_____ is in charge.

British, general, political, democracy, values, prime, party, election, minister, vote

How people vote is a personal choice and no one else has to know, it is done privately and no names are given, a cross is marked in a box to show which choice you, the voter are making.

List down situations that may need people to vote. They do not have to be about politics, you may have had times in primary school where you had to vote to decide on something.

List down at least five countries other than the UK that are a democracy, where people have the right to vote and list down at least one country that is a dictatorship. SUPPORT- ask family and friends, use the internet, you may even see something on the news.

Which system do think is better, a democracy where everyone gets the chance to have a say or a dictatorship where only the person in charge is allowed to make decisions? Give a reason why.

WWW:

EBI:

What Do MPs Do?

In. On. Focus!

In your own words, give a definition of a dictatorship and a democracy. STRETCH - give examples of leaders from both democracies and dictatorships.

WALT: Examine the role of an MP in the UK
example of a local MP.

WILF: Define the role of an MP and state an

Key Words: Democracy, election. MP.

We have looked at general elections which decide who is in charge of the government and the country but there are also local elections. What do you think a local election may decide? SUPPORT - think about the term local, meaning nearby and in the area.

Why do we need local MPs? Could the Prime Minister listen to every person in the UK that wanted to discuss problems?

The UK is broken down into groups called constituencies, each constituency votes to elect an MP to represent them, local MPs can be contacted with issues that they can then take to the government if needed.

Shaun Bailey is the local MP for Tipton as it falls in the constituency of West Bromwich West. He is the person we would need to contact if we had any problems in the area that we would want looking at. I want you to choose a problem and write a letter to him explaining what is wrong and what you want him to do. There is a list of ideas below but you may use one of your own.

Litter, lack of activities for young people, graffiti, crime.

Remember it is a formal letter so your language must be polite but not too friendly; write as if you are speaking to the head teacher and not one of your friends or family. I have started the letter for you and I have included a checklist of things that you need to include.

Capital letters, full stops, commas, paragraphs, formal language, what the problem is, what you would like doing about the problem, sign off with Yours sincerely.

Dear Mr Bailey,

I am writing to you about a problem in my local area and as my local MP I was hoping you could help. I am worried about _____

WWW:

EBI:

Is Politics Personal?

In.On. Focus!

What is the name of Tipton's MP?

How two types of election have we looked at?

Which type of election decides who becomes Prime Minister?

What type of society do we live in as we can vote to make choices?

WALT: Explore ways that politics affects us.

WILF: Explain how politics can affect us all and identify reasons for people choosing not to vote.

People may choose not to vote for many different reasons. Below you will find some, choose two and explain why you think people might believe them. I have given you an example, a WAGOLL.

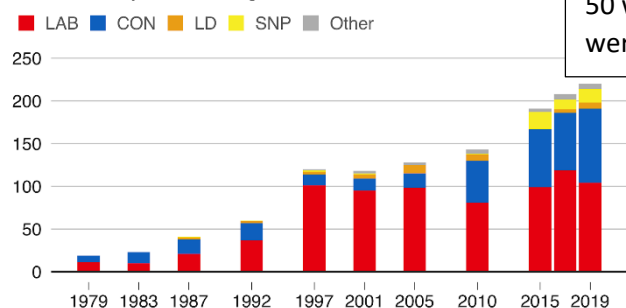
Reasons: 1) My vote will not change anything. 2) They don't represent people like me. 3) They only care about themselves.

WAGOLL: Some people choose not to vote because they believe that politicians don't always tell the truth and only say what we want to hear. They may think this because in the past, they may have voted for someone whose values and ideas they liked but as soon as that MP got in to power, they changed their plans and did not deliver what they promised.

People may not think that politicians represent society fairly. They worry that politicians are not from a very diverse (showing a lot of variety, differences) background and many groups aren't understood and don't have someone to stand up for them. Look at the information below and write a sentence to say how MPs have changed. The information in the boxes will help you.

Number of women MPs continues to rise

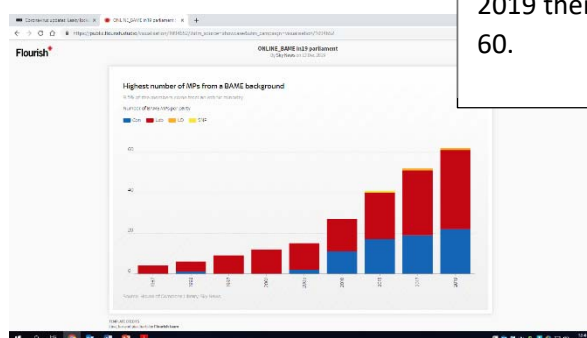
Seats won by women at general elections, 1979-2019



After 650 of 650 seats declared
Source: House of Commons Library

In 1979 there were less than 50 women MPs, in 2019 there were over 200.

In 1987 there were less than 10 MPs from black, Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds, in 2019 there were over 60.



Money for schools, teachers, equipment, nice buildings	NHS - National Health Service	Council tax, how much each household has to pay
Transport and how easy to access it is	Bin collections - how often they occur	Leisure centres - how much do they get to provide good equipment
Libraries books and internet.	Affordable Housing,	Safety - how many police officers and firefighters we have

You may not think that politics affects you because you are still young. Look at the table, choose three and explain how you, as a student, are affected. The highlighted boxes are the harder, stretch choices.

Example: I don't pay council tax because I am at school but it still affects me because the more money my parents/carers have to pay on that, the less money they have to spend on nice things for me and my brother.

1)

2)

3)

WWW:

EBI:

Emmeline Pankhurst and the Vote for Women

In. On. Focus! True or False

The Prime Minister of England is Donald Trump.

More women are now MPs than in 1983.

The MPs in England now represent more people, they are more ethnically diverse than 20 years ago.

WALT: Identify an important person who helped women get the right to vote.

WILF: State what Emmeline Pankhurst was famous for related to politics.

Emmeline Pankhurst was a British woman who campaigned for women's rights. She is most famous for founding the Suffragette organisation, which fought for women to have the right to vote.

Read the information and create a fact file for Pankhurst.

- Emmeline Goulden was born on 15 July 1858 in Manchester.
- Her parents were involved in politics and she was first told about the suffrage movement when she was just 8 years old.
- In 1879, when she was 21, she married Richard Pankhurst. He was 24 years older than Emmeline and he was involved in politics.
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- Children: On 22 October 1880 her eldest daughter, Christabel was born. They had 4 more children, 2 girls and 2 boys. Sadly the elder boy became ill and died.
- In 1898 Richard died and it was left to Emmeline to look after the family. However, she remained heavily involved in politics and women's rights.
- In 1905 Emmeline Pankhurst founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) they later became known as the Suffragettes.
- The WSPU was more forceful than the other women's rights groups before it. Their motto was '**Deeds, not words.**'
- The WSPU made speeches, organised rallies and protests but soon they became violent. They threw rocks, smashed windows and set fire to postboxes.

- As a result of the violence Emmeline was arrested many times and was sent to prison.
- In 1914 World War I began. The Suffragettes had to stop their campaign to help with the war effort. Emmeline helped women go to work to do the jobs normally done by the men, while they were away fighting in the army.
- In 1918, when the war was over, the Prime Minister David Lloyd George passed a law which allowed married women over the age of 30 to vote.
- In 1928 the *Equal Franchise Act* was passed and became law on 2 July that all women could vote from 21 years old, giving them equal rights with men.

State whether the statements below would be said when Emmeline Pankhurst was alive or now. The information you have read will help.

Will women not make good doctors?

Women of all ages should be allowed to vote.

Men and women over the age of 18 are allowed to vote.

Women are just as intelligent as men.

The view of men and women has changed a lot over time.

Women should be allowed the same opportunities as men.

Women should be allowed to own their own homes.

University is open to everyone.

Why can't women study for a degree?

Deeds, not words.

Education is a given right to both boys and girls.

Politics is just as important to women as it is to men.

Women are just as important as men.

Men aren't the only ones who need to vote for what happens in their own country. Women are able to do important jobs just as well as men.

WWW:

WBI: