

POLITICS & GOVERNMENT: INTRODUCTION

- What is *politics*?
 - Look at the following picture slides (2-11) and decide how these can be viewed as politics.
 - For each slide write down one or two words/phrases to describe what aspect of politics you think this relates to
 - Then brainstorm your own interpretation of the key term “politics” – see worksheet







Dec 21

Lab 38 %

Con 32 %



PUT IT TO THE PEOPLE

PUT IT TO THE PEOPLE
DEMAND A PEOPLE'S VOTE
I'M MARCHING TO DEMAND A PEOPLES VOTE

PUT IT TO THE PEOPLE
DEMAND A PEOPLE'S VOTE
I'M MARCHING TO DEMAND A PEOPLES VOTE

PUT IT TO THE PEOPLE
WE DEMAND A PEOPLE'S VOTE

PUT IT TO THE PEOPLE
DEMAND A PEOPLE'S VOTE
I'M MARCHING TO DEMAND A PEOPLES VOTE

PUT IT TO THE PEOPLE
DEMAND A PEOPLE'S VOTE
I'M MARCHING TO DEMAND A PEOPLES VOTE

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Boris Johnson's new Cabinet meet for the first time after a reshuffle – September 2021



TELL THE TRUTH





The Royal Courts of Justice

For the IMACS Professional Users' Access scheme
Please use the Street Group
Kiosk from Monday 23rd
March 2022



**Refugee rights
are human rights**



الاتحاد الفيدرالي للاجئين العراقيين
فيدرالية العراقيين العراقيين العراقيين العراقيين

International Federation of Iraqi Refugees-IFIR

www.federationifir.com



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فيدرالية العراقيين العراقيين العراقيين العراقيين
International Federation of Iraqi Refugees

Stop Nationality and Borders Bill

www.federationifir.com

DAILY Mirror THE HEART OF BRITAIN
Friday, December 14, 2019 50P

Johnson heading for huge majority as exit poll predicts the worst Labour result since 1935

ELECTION SPECIAL: PAGES 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13




NIGHTMARE BEFORE XMAS

LAB 191 CON 368 LIB D 13 BREX 0 SNP 55 OTH 23

THE TIMES BRITAIN'S MOST RESPECTED JOURNALIST
Friday, December 13, 2019 65P

Election poll points to Johnson landslide

Tories set for biggest win since Thatcher in 1987 • Worst result for the Labour Party in more than 80 years



20 puzzles & crosswords every day

FRIDAY CULTURE SECTION

INSIDE: 10 PRICES OF ELECTION ANALYSIS REPORTS

Stephen Bush Labour must accept its fate: share power to govern again

Carlyon team braced for biggest 10 ideas to clean up British politics

Katy Balls - PM faces a challenge keeping this unlikely Tory coalition together

i 10.30pm edition Exit poll seat projection

368 Conservative (+50)

191 Labour (-10)

95 SNP (+1)

13 Lib Dem (-1)

3 Brexit (-1)

1 Other (-1)

0 Other (-1)

Johnson unleashed



Blue tide: exit poll predicts big win for Conservatives

- Johnson forecast to have a majority of 86
- Battle for the future of the UK likely after SNP surge
- Brexit in 49 days after Midlands and North tire of delay
- Mining community drops Labour after 70 years to vote Tory
- Labour shocked by 'devastating' forecast - which would make 2019 the party's worst performance since 1935

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General election 2019

Exit poll predicts majority for Johnson

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THE SCOTSMAN

Johnson's election gamble pays off

10

Early results point to significant Conservative majority which will secure Brexit deal in Parliament

SNP set to strengthen its stranglehold in Scotland and call for Irish independence referendum

Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn faces calls to stand down after party's fourth consecutive election defeat

PHIL STONEY AND ANALYSIS PAUL BAKER

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THE Sun 25P

EXIT POLL VERDICT

CRUSHING WIN FOR BOJO

MAJORITY OF 86 SEATS



THE DOG'S BOLLOX

ELECTION SPECIAL: PAGES 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12

Daily Mail

TORIES HEAD FOR 86 MAJORITY IN EXIT POLL SENSATION



REJOICE! BORIS SET FOR THUMPING WIN

BRITAIN'S Johnson was last night on course for a thumping election victory that will finally see Brexit delivered.

By James Bevan Political Editor

The Tories have won a landslide victory in the 2019 general election, securing a majority of 86 seats in the House of Commons.

Johnson's victory is a triumph for the Brexit agenda, which he has promised to deliver by the end of the year.

The Labour Party, led by Jeremy Corbyn, has suffered a crushing defeat, losing 191 seats.

The SNP, led by Nicola Sturgeon, has also suffered a significant loss, losing 95 seats.

The Lib Dem, led by Jo Swinson, has lost 13 seats.

The Brexit Party, led by Richard庶, has lost 3 seats.

The Green Party, led by Sarah Khan, has lost 1 seat.

The DUP, led by Jeffrey Mowbray, has lost 1 seat.

The other parties, including the UKIP and the Animal Welfare Party, have lost a total of 23 seats.

The Daily Telegraph

Johnson on course as exit poll puts Tories in lead



Conservative leader Boris Johnson is on course to lead the Tories to a thumping victory in the 2019 general election, according to an exit poll.

The poll predicts a majority of 86 seats for the Tories, a crushing win over Labour's 191 seats.

The SNP, led by Nicola Sturgeon, is forecast to lose 95 seats, while the Lib Dem, led by Jo Swinson, is forecast to lose 13 seats.

The Brexit Party, led by Richard庶, is forecast to lose 3 seats, and the Green Party, led by Sarah Khan, is forecast to lose 1 seat.

The DUP, led by Jeffrey Mowbray, is forecast to lose 1 seat, and the other parties, including the UKIP and the Animal Welfare Party, are forecast to lose a total of 23 seats.

Ukraine's President Zelensky calls on United Nations Security Council to "act for peace"



What does *politics* mean?

- The origin of the word politics is from ancient and especially the city of **A**..... and is derived from the word *POLIS* – meaning city or state. The words acropolis and metropolis come from the same root.



What is politics?

' Politics arises from accepting the fact of the simultaneous existence of different groups, hence different interests and different traditions within a territorial unit under a common rule.'



Read the Politics Review article about Democracy at [Week1 Politics Review democracy introduction.pdf \(tggsacademy.org\)](https://www.tggsacademy.org/Week1_Politics_Review_democracy_introduction.pdf) and complete the worksheet task on defining democracy

Politics at TGGGS - What will I study?

- 3 exams at the end of Year 13 and each paper is 2 hours:
 - Component 1 is **UK Politics** including democracy, elections, rights, pressure groups, voting & the media, political parties and core ideas – liberalism, socialism & conservatism
 - Component 2 is **UK Government** including Parliament & the PM, the Constitution, Relations between branches of government including the courts, and an extended ideology - feminism
 - Component 3 is **Global Politics** which includes human rights, environmentalism, power politics e.g. USA vs China, Russia & the West, as well as institutions like the United Nations, NATO and the EU.
 - (no coursework/NEA)

Politics at TGGGS - What do I need?

Before September

- Start an **organised folder**, with the transition work in it – get some dividers so you can keep different topics separate.
- Get the **BBC news app** on your mobile and bookmark the UK Politics tab
- Get the **Twitter** app as well and start following a variety of political sources –
 - [@ajePolitics](#) for Mr Endersby's and [@PoliticoBrowne](#) for Ms Browne's tweets, others could include BBC Breaking News, Chris Mason (BBC Political Editor), Robert Peston (ITV Political Editor), Tim Shipman (Sunday Times), Esther Webber (Politico), etc. – explore but exercise the usual caution in case of fake sites, spam and extreme views
- Get used to following the news
 - as well as the BBC app, look at a newspaper regularly – the *Guardian* and *Independent* are free online, but you can look at the front page stories of most other newspapers free – e.g. *Times*, *Mirror*, *Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, *Economist*. Start working out what their “line” is on politics, which party they support and which issues they care most about.
 - TV news could include BBC and ITV main evening news, but check out Channel 4 News and BBC2's newsnight
 - Try some politics podcasts, e.g. Times Red Box, BBC Newscast, Guardian Politics Weekly – find one you like and subscribe to listen regularly.
- Watch a recent Prime Minister's Questions from the House of Commons - [BBC Parliament - Prime Minister's Questions](#)

In September

- We'll ask you to buy the **textbook** we use
- You'll get a **TGGGS course handbook** and guide to each Component of the course
- Opportunity to subscribe to **Politics Review** magazine
- You can get a laptop/tablet linked on to the school network if you prefer to work digitally
- Our **visiting speaker programme** of politicians, campaigners and academic experts begins
- Chance to join relevant clubs/activities like **Model United Nations** and **Debating**
- Later in the autumn chance to apply to be a **Politics Ambassador**

CONFLICT

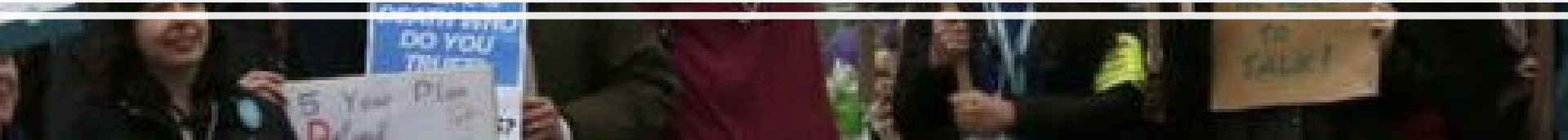


DEBATING





Conflict of interests



Conflict of interests

- *where groups with something in common are opposed to and compete with other groups in order to get their way*
- Labour versus ?
- Greenpeace versus ?
- Trade Unions versus ?
- Russia versus ?
- ? versus ?

Conflict of ideas

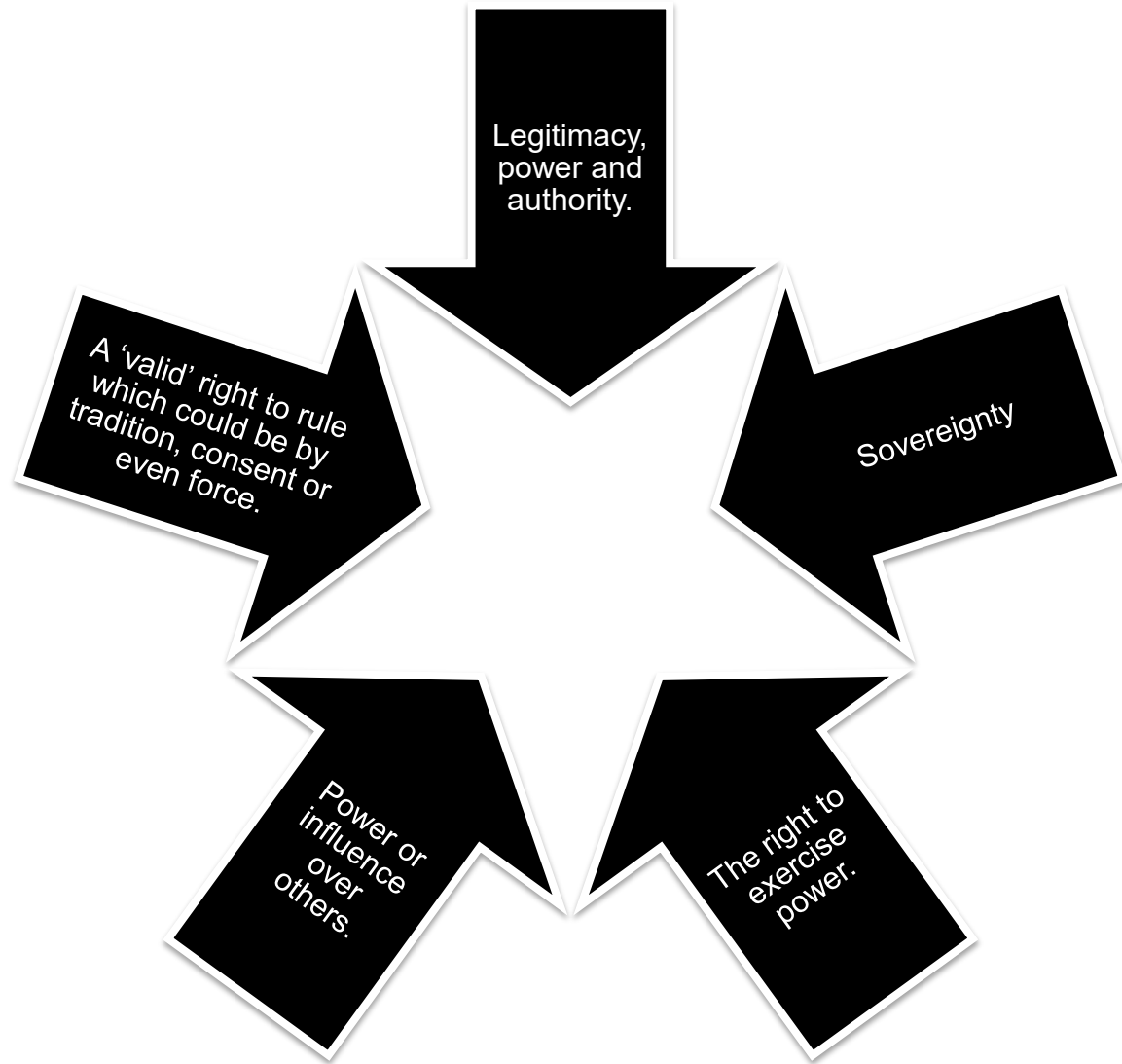
where individuals or groups with common beliefs about what would be best for the country or world are opposed to and compete with people with different ideas in order to get their way

- The UK should have another referendum on the EU?
- It's OK to break the law when protesting for a cause?
- Scotland should be independent?
- The abortion limit should be reduced to 12 weeks?
- All schools should adopt gender neutral uniforms?
- We should never allow another lockdown?
- Britain should get rid of its nuclear weapons?
- President Biden should resign and hand power to Vice-President Harris?
- Taxes should be raised to pay for more public services?
- ?

Definitions - Power, the State and Government

- **Power** is the ability to make people do what they would rather not do – e.g. pay taxes, obey laws, fight in a war, give up territory to another country,
- The **State** can be a very broad term e.g, the UK state as a country, or a narrow term describing the government of a country and other public bodies such as parliament, the civil service, the police, the armed services etc....
- The **Government** refers to the politicians running the country – broadly all those elected to Parliament, but narrowly the Prime Minister and their Cabinet (c25 top ministers) who make the key decisions.
- There are **3 branches of government** in the UK system which includes
 - the **Legislature** – Parliament
 - the **Executive** (PM & ministers running government departments like education, health)
 - and the **Judiciary**/courts upholding the laws and our rights.

A struggle for power



LEGITIMACY

- Legitimacy is the *valid or recognised right to rule and exercise power*
- Legitimacy can be based upon Tradition, Force or Consent.
- What kind of Legitimacy does the Queen have?



What kind of Legitimacy do these people have to wield power?
Tradition, force or consent?

- Kim Jong-Un?
- Boris Johnson?
- Vladimir Putin?
- Joe Biden?
- Is it always straightforward?



POWER & AUTHORITY

- **Power?** Who else do you class as powerful people?
Do you have to be elected or in government to have power?
- Power can be seen as the **ability to achieve aims**.
Does Boris have power? What limits him?
- Power can be coercive at times, or based on persuasion
- In the UK some political power is based upon convention / tradition -
e.g. the PM has powers of patronage - passed down from the monarch so they can appoint ministers, make new peers, etc.
- **Authority** is a more subjective term. It is often viewed as the **RIGHT to have POWER**. It originates from **tradition, charisma and legal** aspects.
 - The headteacher has the power as the Head of the school but the teacher has authority in the classroom as the head has appointed them and granted them that authority.
 - Authority can come from tradition, personal charisma or elective/rational (legal) means, e.g. the PM has traditional or prerogative powers, and Parliament is legal due to elections by the people.
 - Does the Queen have authority? Is this the same as real power?
 - Does the Islamic State group have authority? Does it have power?

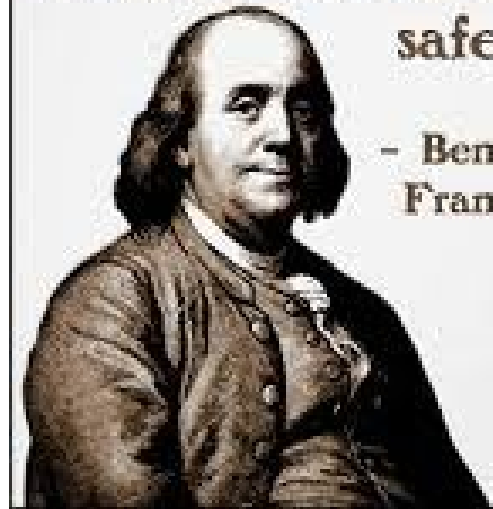
SOVEREIGNTY

- ***Sovereignty*** is ultimate decision-making power – able to do what you want without being checked by someone or something else.
- We talk about –
 - *National Sovereignty* – a country being able to do what it wants, pass the laws it chooses without needing permission from any outside body.
 - Why has national sovereignty been an issue in British politics in recent years?
 - *Parliamentary Sovereignty* – in the UK political system, Parliament is the highest decision-making body – a new government, taxes, laws, going to war all need majority support in Parliament.
 - But whether Parliament in Westminster is really sovereign can be debated
 - the Prime Minister can almost always get the House of Commons to do what they want – e.g. leaving the EU, changing the law on protests, increasing taxes
 - Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland run a lot of their own affairs, e.g. lockdown rules – research another example of Scotland having a different policy from England?
 - On really big political questions, the UK can hold referendums to let the people decide - examples of this?
 - Sometimes the courts tell parliament that it's laws go against rights and should be changed – e.g. [Heterosexual couple win civil partnership](#) or [voting rights breached, European judges rule - BBC News](#) what were these cases about?

RIGHTS & CIVIL LIBERTIES

- In a *liberal democracy*, the power of even an elected government is limited by **rights** or **civil liberties**, which protect individuals and minorities from the state.
- **What rights do you have?** - [Your Rights - Liberty \(libertyhumanrights.org.uk\)](http://YourRights-Liberty(libertyhumanrights.org.uk))
- But rights can clash sometimes – **for example?** - [Cardinal interviewed on Adoption Agencies](#)
- Sometimes the need for security conflicts with our individual liberties as they may be sacrificed in the name of national security – **what is this case about?** [Shamima Begum cannot return to UK, Supreme Court rules](#)
- **How did covid affect our liberties?**

“Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety.”



- Benjamin Franklin