**Knowledge Organiser Pro-Forma (Paper 1 KT1 )**

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| Subject Specific Vocabulary | Short-hand definitions |
| Direct Democracy | Form of based on continuous, direct and immediate participation of tasks of gov |
| Representative Democracy | Limited and indirect form of democracy in which reps speak for and act for people based on consent |
| Referendum | Vote on single issue, yes no, in UK constitutional significance |
| Insider/Outsider Group | Links with gov/No links with gov |
| Democratic deficit | Flaw in democracy where decisions taken by people who lack legitimacy |
| Recall Election | 2015 Recall Act allows MPS to be recalled to face vote in certain circumstances |
| Initiatives/Citizen Assemblies | Initiatives allow citizen sponsored laws to be voted on/CAs allow exploration of an issue |

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| Should the vote be compulsory? Should the vote be extended to 17-17 year olds   1. Participation increase v Abuse of freedom 2. Greater legitimacy v cosmetic democracy 3. Civic duty v worthless votes 4. Stronger social justice v distorted political focus 5. Responsibilities without rights v immature voters 6. Youth interests ignore v deferred representation 7. Stronger political engagement v undermining turnout and decreasing legitimacy 8. Irrational cut off age v Preserving childhood |

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| How could democracy in the UK be enhanced  Compulsory voting  Lowering age  Recall elections  Referendums  Initiatives  Citizen assemblies  Electoral registration reform  Logistical electoral reform  Electoral reform  Institutional reform |

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| What are the strengths and weaknesses of PGs in relation to enhancing democracy  Supplement electoral politics v Unaccountable power  Increased participation v elitism  Disperses political power from gov v Insider group power  Or  Pluralism v Elitism  Participation v Clikctivism  Education v Propaganda |

Evaluate the view that think tanks pressure groups and lobbyists have little impact on government decisions?

PGs yes: Insider (amend bills, work with parties, trade associations business groups. Effective leadership targeting MPs, media support currently right wing) , policy formulation PBCs,

Outsider can use JR to obstruct gov policy and or public support to change gov policy

PGs no: Gov can ignore incompatible outsider groups and does, even if well organised with membership with support (BMA), methods can alienate people from cause allowing gov to ignore, insider to outsider

Think Tanks Yes . Long history of extremely influential think tanks. CPS/IEA/IPPR/CSJ, Policy Exchange - often direct links with ministers or former employees become MPS then ministers,

No: Entirely depends on gov. For long periods no access. IPPR

Lobbyists: Often used by corporations. Big business increasingly. Revolving Door syndrome, Access points, alcohol lobbying, 2014 Act does not include in house lobbying

No: Lobbying like insider outsider, subject to more transparency, voters targeting poor behaviour

Evaluate the view UK representative democracy is the worst it has ever been ?

See separate notes

Evaluate the view that there is a participation crisis in the UK?

Turnout

Declining trend but 2019. Second order elections even worse. Police crime Commissioners, Devolution, AV referendum, who is voting who is not v Happathy not Apathy or 2019 mattered, Brexit mattered, Scottish independence mattered

Membership

Labour 1m/Conservative 3m declining memberships . Lib Dems, TUs V SNP/Green , Corbyn Labour, PG membership BLM, XR, suggests apathy with party politics not politics, frustration, mship of TUs in 70s self interest, social facilities of membership now members active TU membership 13.2 – 6m

PGs

Popular/Mships, demonstrations, Support campaigns. Palestine like Rashford online transformed campaigning v /clicktivism/cheque book membership/who is participating hard to reach groups still not participating

Individual politics

Political consumerism, Petitions Change .org, E Petitions BBBC

Slacktivism v activism