

YEAR 10 CORE VALUES: DEMOCRACY, ELECTIONS AND VOTING IN THE UK



The de Ferrers Trust

A KEY WORDS		
1	Member of parliament	Successful candidates who represent their constituency in Parliament.
2	Candidate	A person who asks people to vote for him/her in an election.
3	Pluralism	A system where decision-making in which all groups are included.
4	Franchise	The right to vote for representatives.
5	Electoral register	A list of all people who are entitled to vote and have applied to do so.
6	Election manifesto	A document written by members of a political party which states what the party aims to do if it gets in power.
7	Secret ballot	Decisions are made in private and votes are confidential.

C POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UK				
	Party	Ideology	Policy	Leader
1	Conservative	Right wing	Encourages policies that allow people to be independent.	Boris Johnson
			Reduced state involvement.	
2	Labour Party	Left wing	Prefers policies that reduce inequality.	Keir Starmer
			Government should have a major role in society.	
3	Green Party	Left wing.	Policies should encourage personal freedom and sustainable development.	Jonathon Batley and Sian Berry.
			Decision-making should be done on a local level.	
4	UKIP	Right wing.	Wants to leave the EU and improve trade links with the rest of the world.	Pat Mountain.
			Similar views to the Conservatives on the economy and public services.	
5	Liberal Democrats	Centre left.	Favours individual choice but more regulation of businesses.	Ed Davey and Mark Pack

B DEMOCRACY		
1	Classical democracy	Only males who owned land or their own houses could vote. Frequent and direct voting. Originated in Ancient Greece.
2	Representative democracy	Used elections to chose candidates who will represent all citizens. Candidates form political parties.
3	Features of a democratic government	All groups should be included: pluralism
4		The franchise for UK elections includes people 18+. UK Citizens on the electoral register.

A ELECTORAL SYSTEMS USED IN THE UK		
1	First-past-the-post	Used in UK government general elections.
		Electors vote for one candidate and the one with the most votes wins.
2	PR – closed party list system	Used in elections to the European Parliament in England, Scotland and Wales.
		People vote for one political party rather than one candidate.
3	PR – additional member system	Used in Welsh Assembly elections. Mix of FPTP and party lists.
		Voters have two ballot papers. On the first is a list of candidates who want to be the local Member of Parliament (MP). The second is a regional vote.
4	PR single transferrable vote	Used in Northern Ireland elections, local authority elections in Scotland.
		Voters rank candidates in order of preference. Then once the first candidates are elected, votes are then shared out again until the vacancies are filled.