

# YEAR 11 GCSE CITIZENSHIP: THE UK AND THE WIDER WORLD

A INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS	
1	United Nations
2	The Commonwealth
3	European Union
4	Council of Europe
5	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
6	World Trade Organisation

B THE EUROPEAN UNION	
1	As of 2016 there are 28 countries in the union.
2	In 2020 the UK left the EU.
3	Set up to prevent further war in Europe.
4	Each country is represented in the Council of the European Union.
5	All 28 countries must have consultations and debates before making decisions.

C AIMS OF THE EU	
1	Promote economic and social progress
2	Speak for Europe on the international scene
3	Introduce European citizenship
4	Develop as an area of freedom and justice.
5	Maintain and build upon EU law.
6	Bring together the laws of each member.

D BENEFITS OF EU MEMBERSHIP	
1	Peace and stability
2	Freedom, security and justice for all
3	Jobs and growth
4	Study, work and residence
5	Travel and shopping

E COSTS OF EU MEMBERSHIP	
1	The UK's status as an independent country
2	Democracy and decision-making
3	Regulations and delay
4	Public opinion
5	Financial contribution

F INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW	
1	Set of rules that protects people's rights in times of war.
2	Places limits on the weapons and tactics used in war.
3	Only applies during times of war.
4	Set out by the Geneva Convention of 1949.

G THE UNITED NATIONS	
1	Maintains international peace and security.
2	Develop friendly relations among nations.
3	Cooperate in resolving problems.
4	Promote respect for human rights.
5	Set up as a response the aftermath of the world wars.

H UN – ACHIEVING ITS AIMS	
1	Fighting human rights
2	Providing emergency aid and development
3	Protecting the global environment
4	Resolving conflict

I NGOs	
1	Non-government organisations such as (Oxfam and Red Cross).
2	Not controlled by governments, are independent.
3	Governments channel aid through NGOs.
4	NGOs tackle problems and do not take sides.
5	Have clear aims linked to humanitarian values.