

**Modified Enlarged 24pt  
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Friday 26 November 2021 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies**

**J270/02 Citizenship in action**

**Resource Booklet**

**Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes  
plus your additional time allowance**



**TABLE 5**

<b>2019 United Kingdom (UK) general election result (67% of the electorate voted)</b>			
	<b>Members of Parliament (MPs) (2017 totals in brackets)</b>	<b>Votes for each party in the 2019 election (thousands)</b>	<b>Votes for each party as a proportion of the total votes in the 2019 election (%)</b>
<b>Conservative Party</b>	<b>365 (318)</b>	<b>13 941</b>	<b>43.6</b>
<b>Labour Party</b>	<b>202 (262)</b>	<b>10 292</b>	<b>32.2</b>
<b>Scottish National Party*</b>	<b>48 (35)</b>	<b>1 242</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Liberal Democrats</b>	<b>11 (12)</b>	<b>3 675</b>	<b>11.5</b>

<b>2019 United Kingdom (UK) general election result (67% of the electorate voted)</b>			
	<b>Members of Parliament (MPs) (2017 totals in brackets)</b>	<b>Votes for each party in the 2019 election (thousands)</b>	<b>Votes for each party as a proportion of the total votes in the 2019 election (%)</b>
<b>Sinn Féin **</b>	<b>11 (7)</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) **</b>	<b>8 (10)</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Plaid Cymru ***</b>	<b>4 (4)</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) **</b>	<b>2 (0)</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Green Party</b>	<b>1 (1)</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>2.7</b>

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	<b>Members of Parliament (MPs) (2017 totals in brackets)</b>	<b>Votes for each party in the 2019 election (thousands)</b>	<b>Votes for each party as a proportion of the total votes in the 2019 election (%)</b>	
<b>Alliance Party **</b>	<b>1 (0)</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0.4</b>	
<b>Brexit Party</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>2.0</b>	
<b>United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP)</b>	<b>0 (0)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0.1</b>	

**Key: \* Candidates stood only in Scotland and campaigned for Scottish independence**

**\*\* Candidates for these parties stood only in Northern Ireland**

**\*\*\* Candidates stood only in Wales and campaigned for Welsh independence**

**FIG. 5.1**

**Number of MPs and political parties' vote share (%) in Wales, 2019**

<b>Political Party</b>	<b>Number of MPs</b>	<b>Vote share in Wales</b>
<b>Labour</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>Conservative</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>36%</b>
<b>Plaid Cymru (Welsh National Party)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Liberal Democrats</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Brexit</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Green</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1%</b>

**FIG. 5.2**

**Number of MPs and political parties' vote share (%) in Scotland, 2019**

<b>Political Party</b>	<b>Number of MPs</b>	<b>Vote share in Scotland</b>
<b>Scottish National</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Conservative</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Liberal Democrats</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Labour</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>Green</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1%</b>

**FIG. 6.1**

**Are the 650 MPs representative of the UK population?**

<b>Background features</b>	<b>Proportion of MPs in the House of Commons, 2017 (%)</b>	<b>Proportion of MPs in the House of Commons, 2019 (%)</b>	<b>Proportion of the UK population (%)</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Aged 18–30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>



<b>Background features</b>	<b>Proportion of MPs in the House of Commons, 2017 (%)</b>	<b>Proportion of MPs in the House of Commons, 2019 (%)</b>	<b>Proportion of the UK population (%)</b>
<b>Educated at an independent school</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>University graduates</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Studied at Oxford or Cambridge universities</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>

## **Profession and class**

**For the last 40 years, at least 10% of MPs from the three main parties have been barristers or solicitors (0.22% of the UK population are solicitors). The percentage of MPs that have been publishers or journalists has never fallen below 6% (less than 1% of the population are journalists).**

**Over the same period, the percentage of MPs who were manual workers, such as miners, has decreased steadily from 15.8% 35 years ago to just 4% today. According to opinion polls, most people want fewer lawyers and journalists as MPs and more doctors, scientists, factory workers, economists and teachers.**

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## **FIG. 6.2**

### **WOMEN MPS ABUSED**

**Conservatives Nicky Morgan, Caroline Spelman and former Conservative Heidi Allen are among the 18 women to announce that they won't be standing again in the 2019 election. All three mentioned their experience of online abuse as a significant reason for their decision. I examined the Twitter feeds of all UK women MPs over an 11-day period. An overwhelming majority of the tweets were misogynistic and included obscene and sexist language.**

**All the tweets contained foul language, much of it extreme. Words such as 'clueless', 'stupid' and 'thick' appeared more than 150 times. There were 290 tweets criticising an MP's looks, including calling senior women MPs 'ugly' or 'old hags'.**

# **Anna Soubry MP being confronted by protesters outside parliament, January 2019**



## **INTERVIEW WITH PETER KYLE MP**

**Beside personal attacks for his Brexit position, Kyle has received homophobic abuse. 'Abuse is driving people out of politics, it's preventing people coming into politics and it's going to harm our ability to get out of the hole our politics has got into.'**

**You're going to need people who are sensitive and empathetic to bring people back together again, yet they're the people who are being driven out.'**

## FIG. 8.1

### Craftivist Collective

**‘If we want a world that is beautiful, kind and fair shouldn’t our activism be beautiful, kind and fair?’**

**The ‘Craftivist Collective’ is more than an alternative use for craft. Our gentle protest approach aims to change the world with deliberate, thoughtful actions that provoke reflection and respectful conversation instead of aggression and division.**

**Craftivism is for everyone from skilled crafters to burnt-out activists and those who want to challenge injustice but don’t know what to do, where to start or how to prioritise their time.**

### CAMPAIGN – DON’T BLOW IT



**Sneak a message under the nose of someone who could seriously influence positive change and help them to do so.**

**Your local politician probably gets dozens, if not hundreds, of letters and emails urging them to consider all sorts of important issues.**

**But how often do they get given a hand-stitched hanky acknowledging that their job is difficult and encouraging them not to 'blow it' and how often do they use their power to create long-lasting, positive change? Probably not very often!**

## **CAMPAIGN – FAIR FARES**



**Here is our bunting with craftivists standing outside the entrance of a national government transport meeting waiting to meet the Transport Minister.**

**He was very moved by the time everyone had taken to make a separate train carriage to represent their petition.**

**He expected to be given the bunting, but we said we will be using it as part of this ongoing campaign across the UK at different events and train stations (which made him look worried).**



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## **FIG. 8.2**

### **Extinction Rebellion**



#### **Act Now**

**We are unprepared for the danger our future holds. We face floods, wildfires, extreme weather, crop failure, mass displacement and the breakdown of society.**

**The time for denial is over. It is time to act.**

**Conventional approaches of voting, lobbying, petitions and protest have failed because powerful political and economic interests prevent change. Our strategy is therefore one of non-violent, disruptive civil disobedience – a rebellion.**

**Historical evidence shows that we need the involvement of 3.5% of the population to succeed – in the UK that's about 2 million people.**

## **An Extinction Rebellion workshop on Waterloo Bridge, London, 2019**



## **Protesters blocking the road outside London City Airport, London, 2019**



# **London Protest, October 2019**

**7th October**

**Protests begin.**

**Bridges and roads blocked in Central London.**

**Police brought from as far away as Scotland to control protesters.**

**10th October**

**London City Airport closed as protester glues himself to a plane.**

**15th October**

**Police attempt to clear protesters from Central London. Window broken at Department for Transport.**

**1 700 people have been arrested.**

**17th October**

**Protesters target the London Underground. Protester climbs on top of a carriage at Canning Town Station but passengers pull him down.**

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## **FIG. 9**

### **Bringing your local bandstand back into use**

#### **The bandstand now**

**The seafront bandstand is 100 years old. It belongs to the local authority. Sadly, it is in poor condition as the local authority has not had the money to restore it. Some local people do not respect the bandstand and have caused damage – mainly at night.**

**Although the roof is sound, the wooden sides need to be repaired and some panels must be replaced. Windows also need to be removed and new ones fitted. Finally, old paint will have to be removed and the whole structure needs repainting. The work will cost £14 000.**

## **Bandstand viewed from the beach**



**The photograph shows:**

- **the sagging wood below the roof**
- **the scratched windows.**

**New opening windows could be fitted. This would make it easier to hear music.**

# **Bandstand and seafront walk**



**The photograph shows:**

- **a café close to the bandstand**
- **plenty of parking nearby.**

**The seafront walk is part of the UK's National Cycle Network.**

**On fine days the seafront walk is packed with people.**



## **Your plans**

**You want to use the bandstand as a performance place for young musicians and as a central point to advertise town events. If you pay half the restoration costs, the local authority will let you run the bandstand for five years.**

**You and a group of friends decide you may like to go ahead.**

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