

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS**

**Wednesday 22 June 2022 – Afternoon**

**GCSE (9–1) Citizenship Studies**

**J270/03 Our rights, our society, our world**

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

**No extra materials are needed.**

**Please write clearly in black ink.**

**Centre number**

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**Candidate number**

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**First name(s)** \_\_\_\_\_

**Last name** \_\_\_\_\_

**READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF**



## **INSTRUCTIONS**

**Use black ink.**

**Write your answer to each question in the space provided. You can use extra paper if you need to, but you must clearly show your candidate number, the centre number and the question numbers.**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

## **INFORMATION**

**The total mark for this paper is 50.**

**The marks for each question are shown in brackets [ ].**

**Quality of extended response will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (\*).**

## **ADVICE**

**Read each question carefully before you start your answer.**

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## SECTION A – The development of the Rule of Law

Answer ALL the questions.

You should spend approximately 10 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.

- 1 Study FIGS 1.1 and 1.2 and answer questions 1(a)–1(d).

FIG. 1.1

A modern drawing of King John signing an important document at Runnymede in 1215



## **FIG. 1.2**

**In 1215 England was in chaos. The wealthy lords captured the King. He had to agree to a document which gave basic rights to the lords. The document said the King was subject to the rule of law, just like his subjects. Its most famous clause stated the rights of “free men” to justice and a fair trial. At the time “free men” only meant the lords. However, “free men” has come to mean all citizens today. It has led to many other individual rights and freedoms. It is also the basis of many constitutional documents.**

**adapted from the National Trust guide to Runnymede**

- (a) State the name normally given to the document being signed in FIG. 1.1.**

\_\_\_\_\_ **[1]**

**(b) Describe how far the document being signed in FIG. 1.1 is still very important today. Use evidence from FIG. 1.2 to support your description.**

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**[4]**

**(c) State ONE piece of evidence which shows that the lords were challenging the King's power.**

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**[1]**

**Study the viewpoint below and answer question 1(d).**

**‘The rule of law is an old-fashioned idea with no relevance to modern society.’**

**(d) State FOUR different points that could be used as part of a reasoned case AGAINST the viewpoint above.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[4]**

## **SECTION B – The United Kingdom’s role in the wider world**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**You should spend approximately 20 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.**

**2 Read the introduction below.**

**Barbados removes Queen Elizabeth II as head of state**

**Barbados announced in 2020 that it planned to remove Queen Elizabeth II as its constitutional monarch and become a republic. This is the first time since 1992 that a commonwealth nation has done this. A government official pointed out that the 55th anniversary of independence would happen in 2021 and claimed that Barbados was the “best governed Black society in the world”.**

**Study FIG. 2 and answer questions 2(a)–2(c).**



**FIG. 2**



- (a) Using FIG. 2 and your own knowledge, state ONE example of a Commonwealth state, other than Barbados, where the Queen is NOT head of state.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (b) State ONE reason why the countries shown in FIG. 2 are members of the Commonwealth.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (c) Using the introduction to FIG. 2, state TWO reasons why Barbados would want to remove the Queen as head of state.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

**Study the viewpoint below and answer question 2(d).**

**‘The United Kingdom (UK) benefits from its membership of the Commonwealth.’**

**(d) State FOUR different points that could be used to SUPPORT the viewpoint above.**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[4]**

**‘The Commonwealth is still one of the world’s most important international economic and political organisations.’**

[illegible]

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## **SECTION C – Asylum and rights to a fair trial**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**You should spend approximately 10 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.**

**3 Read the introduction below.**

### **Asylum and extradition**

**Article 14 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to political asylum. This means you can shelter in one country to escape persecution in your own country. Extradition is the right of one country to ask another country to hand over a suspected criminal for trial. The request will only succeed if there is a strong case that the suspect person has committed a serious crime. Asylum and extradition often come into conflict.**

**Study FIG. 3.1 and answer question 3(a).**

### **FIG. 3.1**

**Timeline of events involving Julian Assange's extradition case**

**July-Oct 2010**

**WikiLeaks puts online 470,000 secret military documents from the United States of America (USA).**

**Nov 2010**

**Sweden issues an arrest warrant for Assange on sexual assault charges. He denies the claims.**

**Dec 2010**

**Assange turns himself in to the UK police. He is released on bail.**

**2012**

**Assange seeks asylum in Ecuador's embassy in London to avoid being sent to Sweden.**

**2016**

**WikiLeaks puts online 20,000 emails hacked from a USA political party during an election.**

**May 2017**

**Sweden stops assault case.**

**April 2019**

**Ecuador allows British police to enter the embassy building and arrest Assange.**

**May 2019**

**Assange is jailed in Britain for a year for jumping bail. Assange is charged with crimes in the USA.**

**Feb 24, 2020**

**London court hears the extradition case.**

**Early July 2020**

**40 non-governmental organisations call for Assange to be released.**

**September 2020**

**British Judge hears the extradition case.**

**January 4, 2021**

**British Judge blocks Assange's extradition saying he faced "oppressive conditions" if detained in the US.**

- (a) State TWO examples of evidence in FIG. 3.1 that could be used to SUPPORT the following viewpoint:**

**‘The United States of America (USA) has good reason to demand that the UK should extradite Julian Assange to the USA.’**

**1.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**[2]**



**Study FIG. 3.2 and answer question 3(b).**

## **FIG. 3.2**

**Extract adapted from The Law Society Gazette website article 'An extradition treaty unfit for purpose', 23 March 2020**

**The extradition treaty between the United States of America (USA) and the United Kingdom (UK) is not equal.**

**It needs 'probable cause' to extradite Americans to the UK, but only 'reasonable grounds' to send British people the other way.**

**The American government has large powers to block extradition to the UK; the British government has limited powers to stop extradition to the USA.**

**Since 2007, the UK has sent 135 citizens to the USA but the USA has only sent 11 people to the UK.**

**A powerful example of this is Harry Dunn. He was allegedly killed in Britain by an American, Anne Sacoolas, who was driving on the wrong side of the road. The UK government asked for her to be sent back after she fled to the USA. The American government refused because she was married to an American diplomat working in the UK.**

**(b)\*Write a reasoned case AGAINST the following viewpoint:**

**‘The UK should end its extradition treaty with the USA and stop sending anyone there against their will.’**

**In your answer you should consider:**

**FIGS 3.1 AND 3.2 and refer to them in your answer at least THREE disadvantages to ending this treaty. [8]**

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[illegible]

## **SECTION D – The United Nations and sustainability**

**Answer ALL the questions.**

**You should spend approximately 20 minutes plus your additional time allowance on this section.**

**4 Read the introduction below.**

### **The United Nations and sustainability**

**Members of the United Nations agree to support the four key aims in its Charter. The United Nations has set 17 goals to help achieve these aims. These are called Sustainable Development Goals. They are to make sure that the world can develop for everyone's benefit.**

**Study FIGS 4.1 and 4.2 and answer questions 4(a)–(b).**

## **FIG. 4.1**

**United Nations diagram showing how limiting global warming would help achieve its Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs]**

**The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

**The link between sustainable development and limiting global warming to 1.5°C is recognised by the Sustainable Development Goal for climate action (SDG 13)**

- 1 No poverty**
- 2 Zero hunger**
- 3 Good health and well-being**
- 4 Quality education**
- 5 Gender equality**
- 6 Clean water and sanitation**
- 7 Affordable and clean energy**
- 8 Decent work and economic growth**
- 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure**
- 10 Reduced inequalities**
- 11 Sustainable cities and communities**
- 12 Responsible consumption and production**
- 13 Climate action**
- 14 Life below water**
- 15 Life on land**
- 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions**
- 17 Partnerships for the goals**

**Sustainable Development Goals**

## FIG. 4.2

**Adapted from tweets and comments from  
ex-President of the USA, Donald Trump**

**All examples of extreme weather are used by the GLOBAL WARMING HOAXSTERS to justify higher taxes to save our planet! They don't believe it ...I'm not a believer in man-made global warming. It could be warming now, but it's going to start to cool soon. In the 1920s, people talked about global cooling. Now, it's global warming. The concept of global warming was created by and for the Chinese in order to make businesses in the USA non-competitive. The hoax was carried on by scientists who are having a lot of fun. We should not be using renewable energy with its high costs or any of the other things we're doing to solve a problem that I don't think exists.**

**(a) State TWO of the aims of the United Nations.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**[2]**

**(b)\* Using information from FIGS 4.1 and 4.2 and evidence from your studies, evaluate the following viewpoint:**

**‘The United Nations should forget other issues and allocate all their resources to stop climate change.’**

**You should consider:**

**the merits of Trump’s arguments about global warming**

**the benefits of Sustainable Development Goals**

**the ways in which the United Nations could help to stop climate change. [12]**

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**END OF QUESTION PAPER**

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