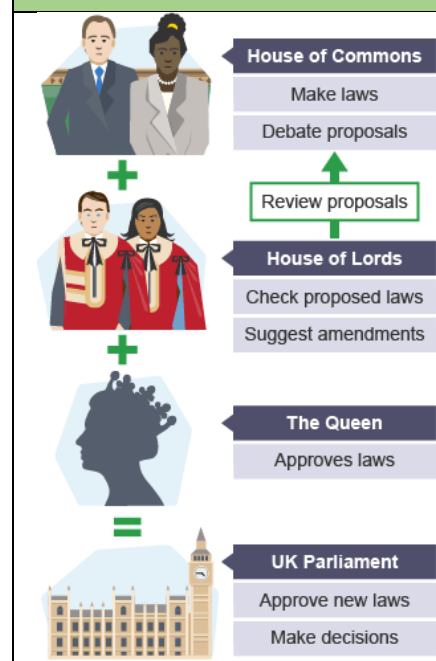




How has equality been promoted across the world? KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



UK Parliament



House of Commons

The House of Commons is the more powerful of the two houses in parliament. All the MPs that sit in this house have been elected, so it is democratic. MPs in the House make decisions about how the country is run, including debating and creating new laws. The House of Commons meet in the Palace of Westminster.

House of Lords

The House of Lords is the second chamber of UK Parliament. It plays a crucial role in examining bills, questioning government action and investigating public policy.

The House of Lords is the upper house of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Membership is by appointment, heredity or official function (not voted). Like the House of Commons, it meets in the Palace of Westminster.

The Queen

The monarch must remain politically neutral and does not interfere with the legislative process. No monarch has refused Parliament's wishes for over 300 years.

The Houses of Parliament, also called the Palace of Westminster, was once a royal palace. The last monarch to live there, Henry VIII, moved out in 1512.

Suffrage



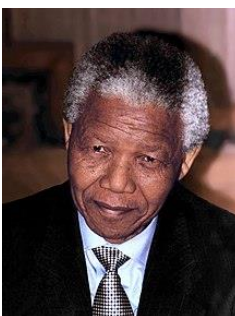
The right to vote has been a long-fought battle. Just over 100 years ago, women fought for equal political rights to men, they were successful in 1918.

A suffragette was a member of an activist women's organisation in the early 1900s who, under the banner "Votes for Women", fought for the right to vote in public elections. The term refers in particular to members of the British Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU), a

women-only movement founded in 1903 by Emmeline Pankhurst, which engaged in direct action and civil disobedience.

The suffragette campaign was suspended when World War I broke out in 1914. After the war, the Representation of the People Act 1918 gave the vote to women over the age of 30 who met certain property qualifications. Ten years later, women gained electoral equality with men when the Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act 1928 gave all women the right to vote at age 21.

Unfortunately, to this day it can still be very difficult for women to vote, due to safety issues or social status.



Throughout history, there have also been many civil rights movements, notably in South Africa (Nelson Mandela) and America (Martin Luther King) to ensure black people have equal political rights.

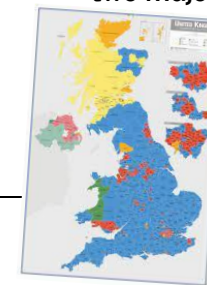
Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (18 July 1918 – 5 December 2013) was a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader and philanthropist who served as the first president of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election.

His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by tackling institutionalised racism and fostering racial reconciliation. Ideologically an African nationalist and socialist, he served as the president of the African National Congress (ANC) party from 1991 to 1997. Martin Luther King Jr. (January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968) was an American Baptist minister and activist who became the most visible spokesman and leader in the American civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968. King participated in and led marches for blacks' right to vote, desegregation, labor rights, and other basic civil rights. King was one of the influential leaders in the 1955 Montgomery bus boycott.



Role of an MP

There are 650 elected Members of Parliament (MPs). They have all been elected to represent a part of the country known as a constituency. People that want to be MPs will have to campaign in their local area to try to gain votes. MPs have two major roles.



1 – Representing constituents in their local constituency by listening to their problems and trying to make the local area better.

2 – Working on UK law and policy in the House of Commons (London)

Both jobs are equally important. There is an election at least every 5 years, MPs can remain in post if they continue to get lots of votes or they may lose their position if they don't get enough votes.

The Prime Minister then selects 22 MPs to form a cabinet.



Prime Minister
Rishi Sunak



Pictures of the Houses of Parliament

Democracy Timeline

- | 1215 | 1259 | 1529 | 1893 | 1907 | 1912 | 1955 | 1962 | 1969 | 2015 |
|---|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| King John signs the great charter of freedom and laws, establishing the beginnings of parliament. | The King's Council, or 'Parliament' begin to meet in the King's bedroom. | Following a disagreement with the Catholic Pope, Henry VIII sets up The Church of England, and Parliament's importance grows. | New Zealand are the first country to allow women to vote. | The first female MPs in the world were elected in Finland. | Women have the vote in Britain. | Montgomery Bus Boycott | Nelson Mandela was arrested and imprisoned for 27 years. | The voting age is lowered from 21 to 18. Saudi | Saudi Arabia allow women to vote. |

Key Vocabulary

- canvassing
- constituency
- constituents
- General Election
- House of Commons
- Prime Minister
- opposition
- suffrage
- suffragette
- Act of Parliament
- freedom of speech
- freedom of thought
- human right
- government
- House of Commons
- House of Lords
- equality
- equity
- cabinet
- secretary