

## I already know...

The **law** is a system of rules enforced by a countries **legal system** with consequences for those who break them.

The UK is separated into **counties** which have their own local authorities.

A **society** is a group of people living in an organised **community**. **Social** means things relating to these people.

**Responsibilities** are the legal or moral responsibilities of people. We have responsibilities to ourselves, to resources in school, to our choices and our environment.

**Rights** are entitlements that all people should have. In school, we all have the right to feel safe, be respected and to learn.

**Fairness** is treating others equally or in a way that is right or reasonable. This might not mean treating them exactly the same.

There are **inequalities** in the resources and opportunities that people have.

**London** is the **capital city** of the United Kingdom. The **government**, which makes decisions that affect the country, is based in London in the **Houses of Parliament**.

The U.K. has a **Prime Minister** who is in charge of decisions that affect the country. The current Prime Minister is **Boris Johnson**.

**Queen Elizabeth the Second (II)** is the head of state of the **U.K.** This means that she is the overall ruler of our country.



Houses of Parliament



House of Commons (inside)

## Essential Knowledge and Vocabulary

<b>democracy</b>		Democracy is a system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in elections.
<b>parliament</b>		The parliament of some countries, for example Britain, is the group of people who make or change its laws, and decide what policies the country should follow.
<b>MP</b>		A member of parliament (MP) is someone who has been elected in their local constituency to represent that constituency in parliament.
<b>constituency</b>		A constituency is an area for which someone is elected as the representative in a parliament or government.
<b>House of Commons</b>		The House of Commons is the part of parliament in Britain whose members are elected.
<b>House of Lords</b>		The House of Lords is the part of parliament in Britain whose members have not been elected.
<b>policy</b>		A policy is a set of ideas or plans that is used as a basis for making decisions, especially in politics, economics, or business.
<b>bill</b>		A proposed new law is called a bill. Bills must be agreed by both Houses of Parliament and receive Royal Assent from the Queen before they can become Acts of Parliament which make our law.
<b>readings</b>		The Bill is introduced by a First Reading. This is an official notice that a Bill is going to be proposed and what it's about. Shortly afterwards comes the Second Reading. At this point the principles are considered on the floor of the House. The Bill is then sent to be looked at by small groups of MPs who examine the Bill in detail. At the Third Reading the Bill is debated and there is a vote. If the Government has a majority, the Bill is then passed to the House of Lords.
<b>Royal Assent</b>		Once a Bill has passed through both Houses, it is sent to the Queen for the Royal Assent. Once it has Royal Assent the Bill becomes an Act of Parliament. It is the law of the land.



Coherence – Prior Knowledge



Critical thinking and compassion



Creativity



Communicate



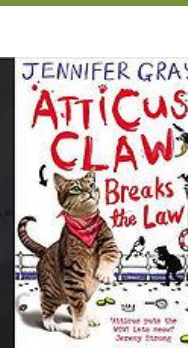
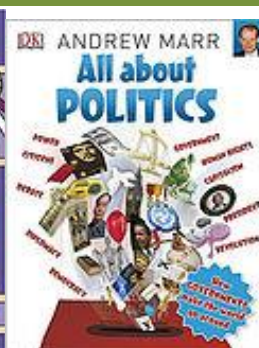
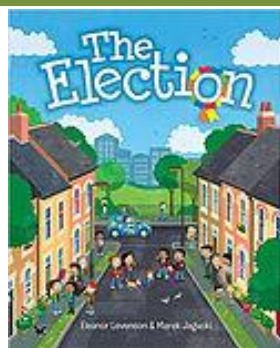
Collaborate and connect with the community

## How are laws made in the UK?

Project outcome: To pass a law in school by deciding what to partition for and sharing that with the local community/mayor/governors



## Quality Texts



Geography/  
History



Human processes



Oral accounts



Buildings



Timelines



Society



Learning from the past



Changes & continuity



Culture and past times