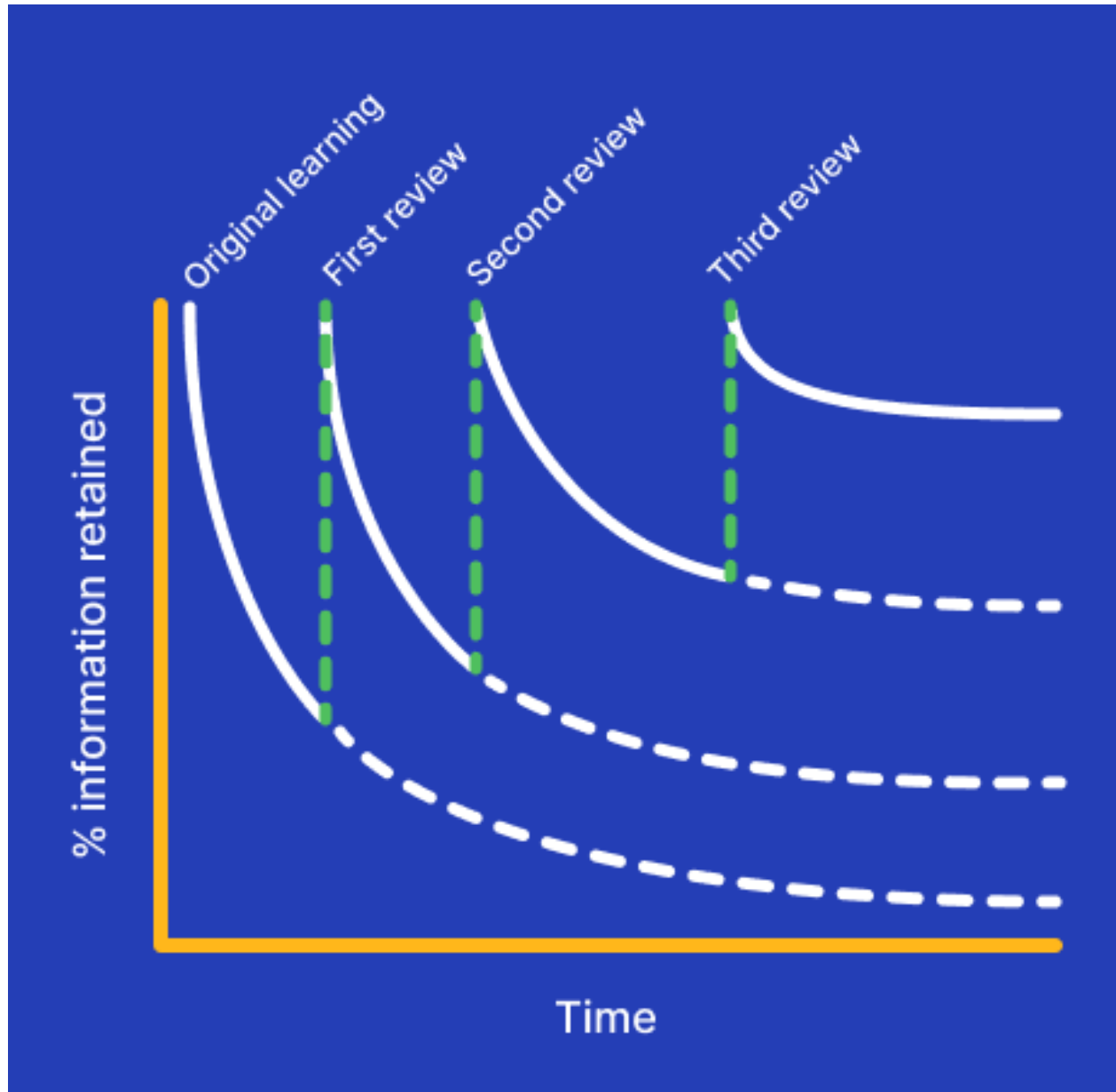


Reminder - Thinking Hard:

- We are looking to improve the efficiency of our study and improve long-term memory.
- So far we have looked at:
 - Feynman Technique.
 - Spacing and interleaving
- Today's focus is on maximising the amount of review within our study session.
- Frequency of review using memory has a high impact on our long-term memory.

Increasing frequency of revision



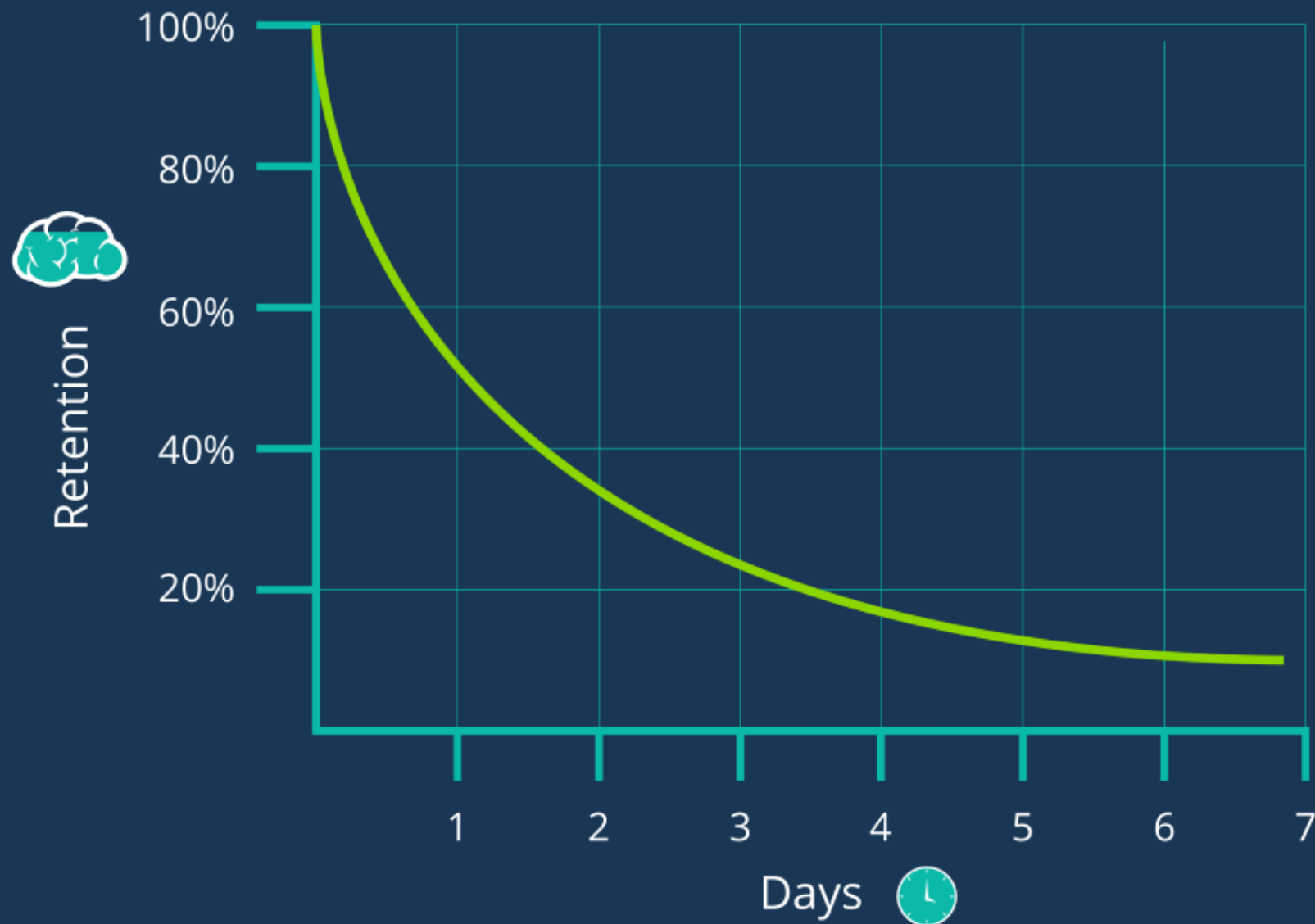
LOs:

- To understand the benefits of reviewing content frequently.
- To apply this knowledge through the use of a foldable.

Forgetting is part of what we do...

- Studies suggest that if we do not review and rehearse information, then we forgot most of what we learn within 24hrs.
- At Level 3, you learn a huge amount of information and we therefore need to ensure that we do not forget it.
- The longer we leave the retrieval process, the more we will have forgotten and the harder it is to remember.

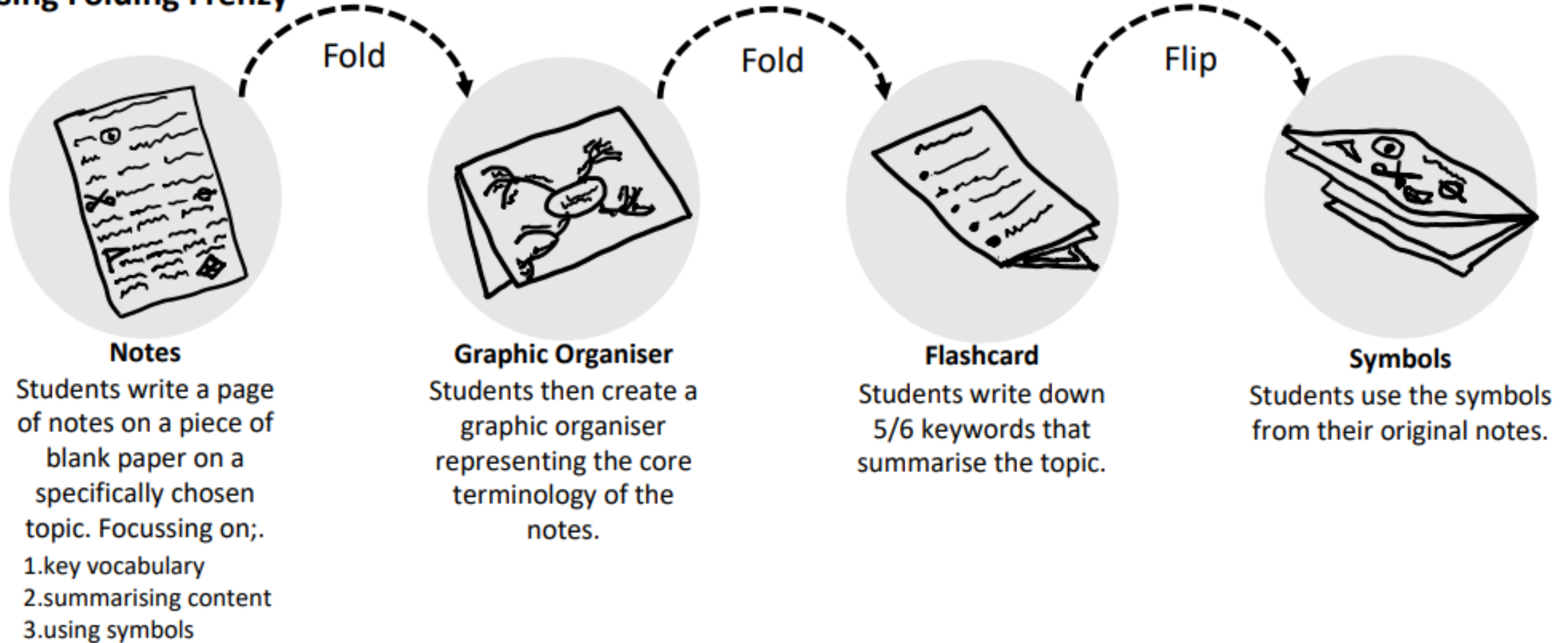
THE FORGETTING CURVE



Solution – review frequently to improve retention

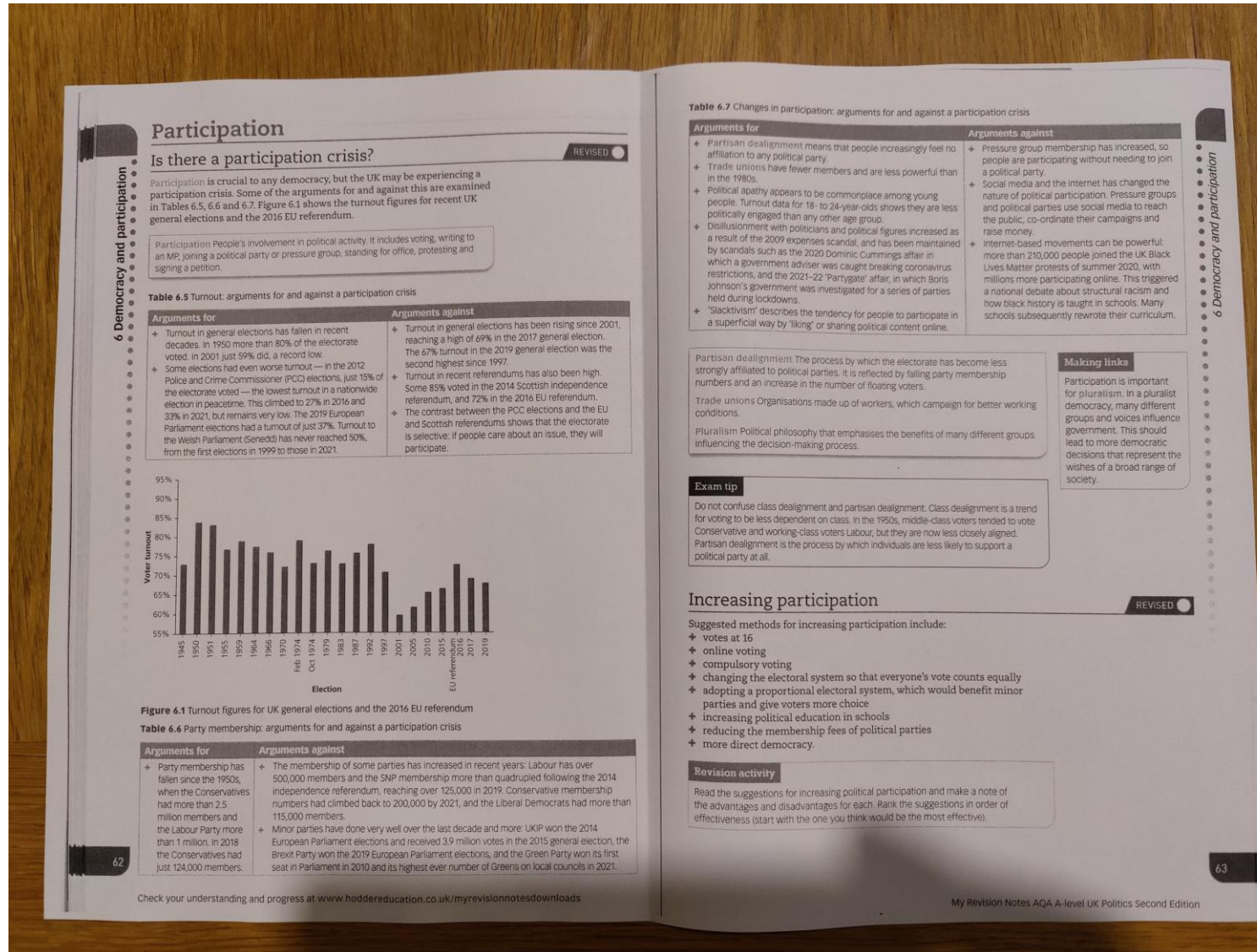
- We can do this through:
 - Flashcarding using the Leitner method.
 - Utilising spaced retrieval.
 - Building in revision time using a planner so that we make time for review.
- We can also make use study devices that force multiple retrievals within a session.
- Enter – the Foldable!

Using Folding Frenzy



- Your original notes can be pre-written (i.e. from a revision guide) or they can be a set of notes that you have created (ideally from memory).
- The idea is that you are creating a study tool that can be used to practice retrieval and that allows you to check your knowledge and understanding confidence.

Step One – Get your notes



Participation

Is there a participation crisis?

REVISED

Participation is crucial to any democracy, but the UK may be experiencing a participation crisis. Some of the arguments for and against this are examined in Tables 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7. Figure 6.1 shows the turnout figures for recent UK general elections and the 2016 EU referendum.

Participation People's involvement in political activity. It includes voting, writing to an MP, joining a political party or pressure group, standing for office, protesting and signing a petition.

Table 6.5 Turnout: arguments for and against a participation crisis

Arguments for	Arguments against
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turnout in general elections has fallen in recent decades. In 1950 more than 80% of the electorate voted. In 2001 just 59% did, a record low. Some elections had even worse turnout — in the 2012 Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) elections, just 15% of the electorate voted — the lowest turnout in a nationwide election in peacetime. This climbed to 27% in 2016 and 33% in 2021, but remains very low. The 2019 European Parliament elections had a turnout of just 37%. Turnout to the Welsh Parliament (Senedd) has never reached 50%, from the first elections in 1999 to those in 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turnout in general elections has been rising since 2001, reaching a high of 69% in the 2017 general election. The 67% turnout in the 2019 general election was the second highest since 1997. Turnout in recent referendums has also been high. Some 85% voted in the 2014 Scottish independence referendum, and 72% in the 2016 EU referendum. The contrast between the PCC elections and the EU and Scottish referendums shows that the electorate is selective: if people care about an issue, they will participate.

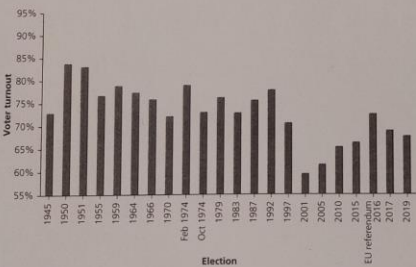


Figure 6.1 Turnout figures for UK general elections and the 2016 EU referendum

Table 6.6 Party membership: arguments for and against a participation crisis

Arguments for	Arguments against
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Party membership has fallen since the 1950s, when the Conservatives had more than 2.5 million members and the Labour Party more than 1 million. In 2018 the Conservatives had just 124,000 members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The membership of some parties has increased in recent years. Labour has over 500,000 members and the SNP membership more than quadrupled following the 2014 independence referendum, reaching over 125,000 in 2019. Conservative membership numbers had climbed back to 200,000 by 2021, and the Liberal Democrats had more than 115,000 members. Minor parties have done very well over the last decade and more: UKIP won the 2014 European Parliament elections and received 3.9 million votes in the 2015 general election, the Brexit Party won the 2019 European Parliament elections, and the Green Party won its first seat in Parliament in 2010 and its highest ever number of Greens on local councils in 2021.

Table 6.7 Changes in participation: arguments for and against a participation crisis

Arguments for	Arguments against
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partisan dealignment means that people increasingly feel no affiliation to any political party. Trade unions have fewer members and are less powerful than in the 1980s. Political apathy appears to be commonplace among young people. Turnout data for 18- to 24-year-olds shows they are less politically engaged than any other age group. Disillusionment with politicians and political figures increased as a result of the 2009 expenses scandal, and has been maintained by scandals such as the 2020 Dominic Cummings affair in which a government adviser was caught breaking coronavirus restrictions, and the 2021–22 'Partygate' affair, in which Boris Johnson's government was investigated for a series of parties held during lockdowns. 'Slacktivism' describes the tendency for people to participate in a superficial way by 'liking' or sharing political content online. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure group membership has increased, so people are participating without needing to join a political party. Social media and the internet has changed the nature of political participation. Pressure groups and political parties use social media to reach the public, co-ordinate their campaigns and raise money. Internet-based movements can be powerful: more than 210,000 people joined the UK Black Lives Matter protests of summer 2020, with millions more participating online. This triggered a national debate about structural racism and how black history is taught in schools. Many schools subsequently rewrote their curriculum.

Partisan dealignment The process by which the electorate has become less strongly affiliated to political parties. It is reflected by falling party membership numbers and an increase in the number of floating voters.

Trade unions Organisations made up of workers, which campaign for better working conditions.

Pluralism Political philosophy that emphasises the benefits of many different groups influencing the decision-making process.

Making links

Participation is important for pluralism. In a pluralist democracy, many different groups and voices influence government. This should lead to more democratic decisions that represent the wishes of a broad range of society.

Exam tip

Do not confuse class dealignment and partisan dealignment. Class dealignment is a trend for voting to be less dependent on class. In the 1950s, middle-class voters tended to vote Conservative and working-class voters Labour, but they are now less closely aligned. Partisan dealignment is the process by which individuals are less likely to support a political party at all.

Increasing participation

REVISED

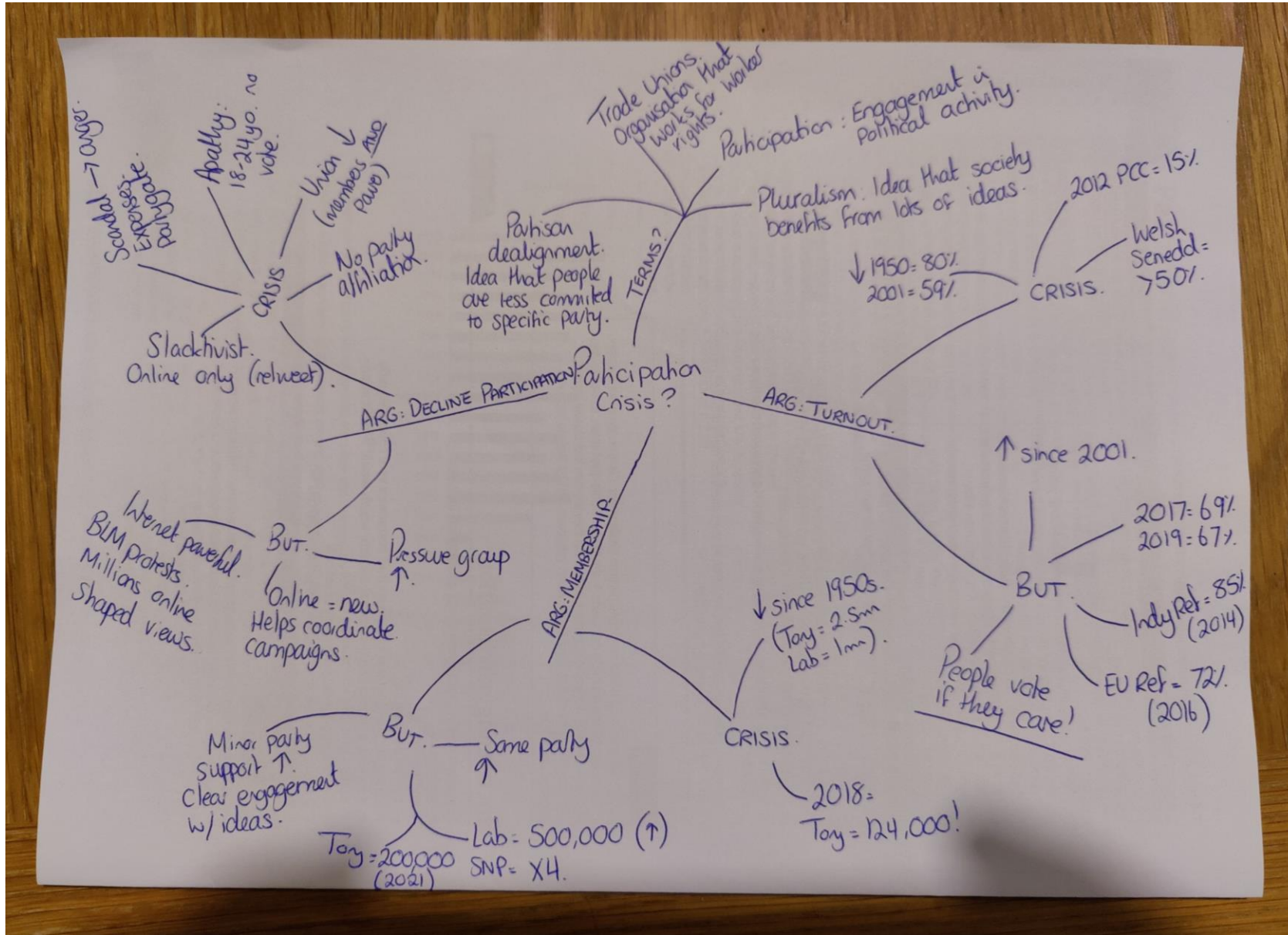
Suggested methods for increasing participation include:

- + votes at 16
- + online voting
- + compulsory voting
- + changing the electoral system so that everyone's vote counts equally
- + adopting a proportional electoral system, which would benefit minor parties and give voters more choice
- + increasing political education in schools
- + reducing the membership fees of political parties
- + more direct democracy.

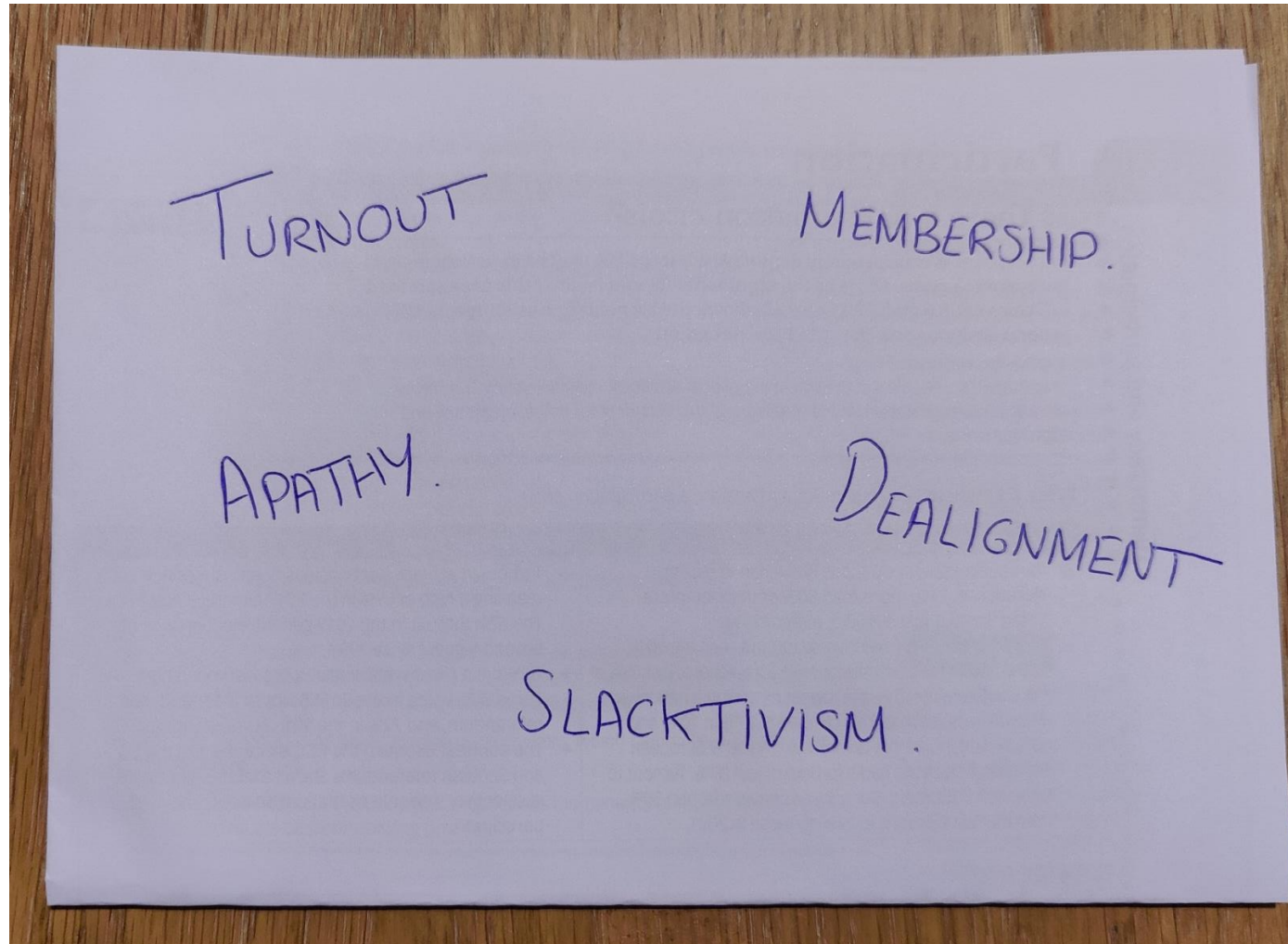
Revision activity

Read the suggestions for increasing political participation and make a note of the advantages and disadvantages for each. Rank the suggestions in order of effectiveness (start with the one you think would be the most effective).

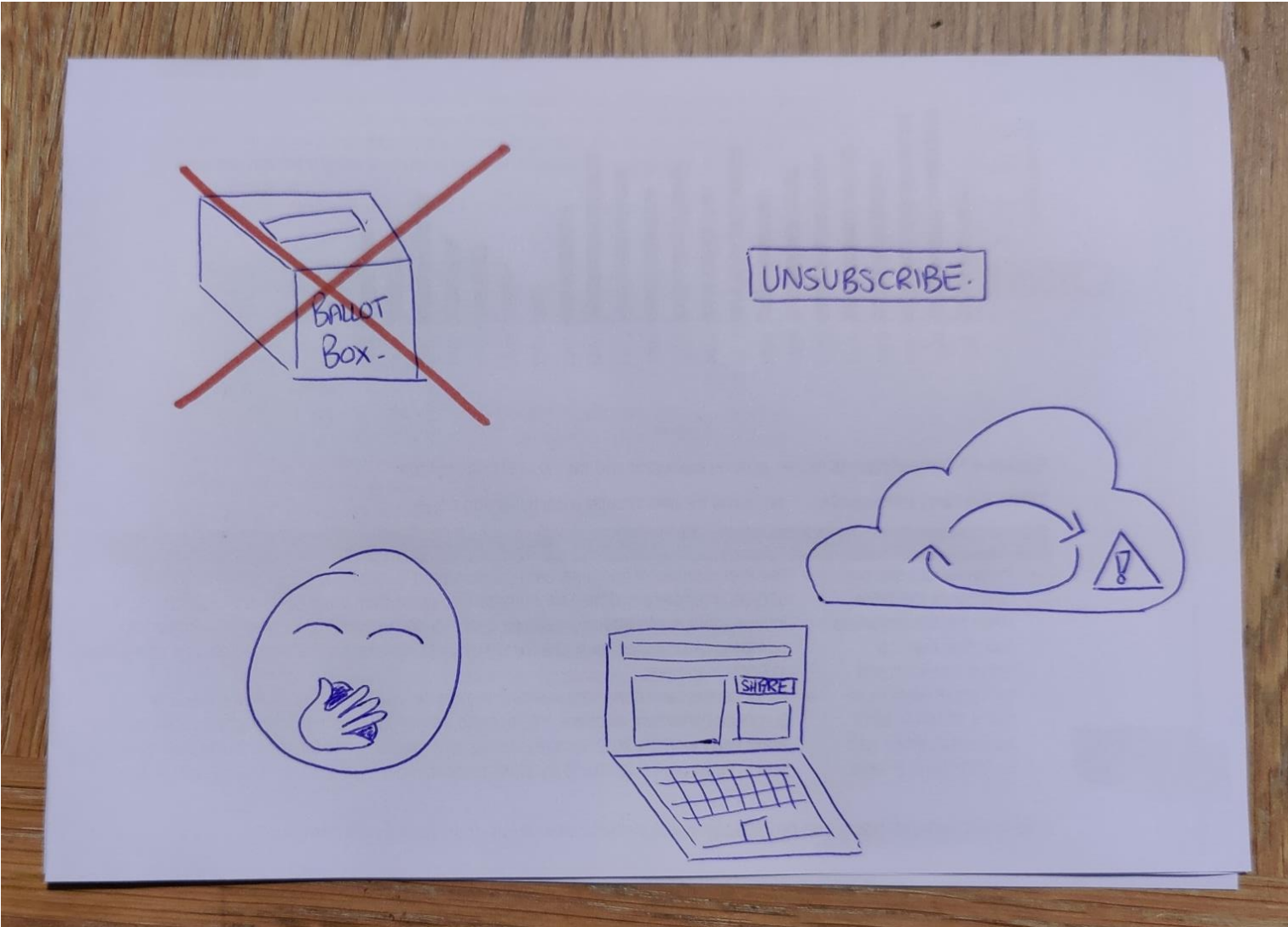
Step Two – Fold and mindmap (from memory)



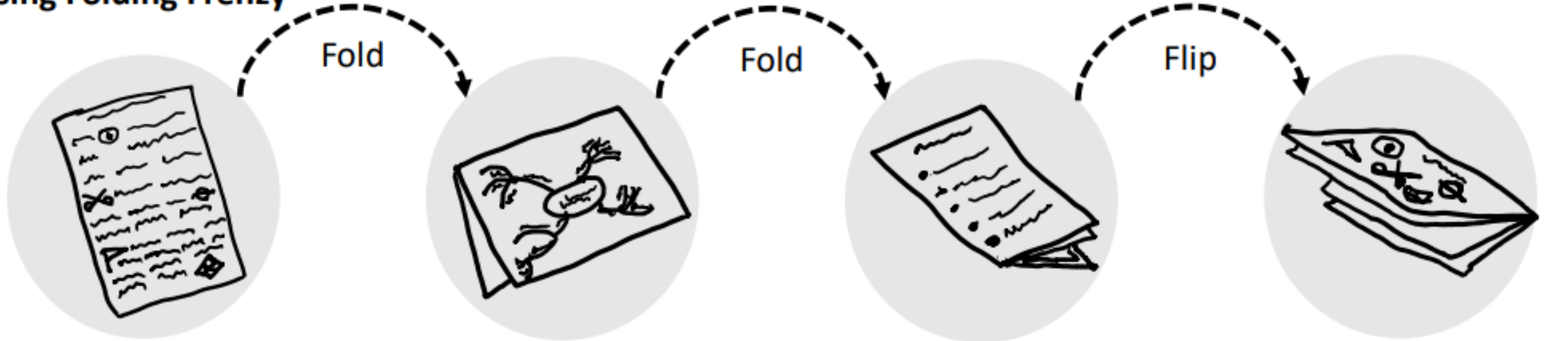
Step Three – Key terms



Step Four – Dual code



Using Folding Frenzy



Notes

Students write a page of notes on a piece of blank paper on a specifically chosen topic. Focussing on;

1. key vocabulary
2. summarising content
3. using symbols

Graphic Organiser

Students then create a graphic organiser representing the core terminology of the notes.

Flashcard

Students write down 5/6 keywords that summarise the topic.

Symbols

Students use the symbols from their original notes.

- Over to you – use your A3/A4 notes that you brought from home to complete this task.
- If you forgot, you can still have a go – start from step one using memory if needed!

Final thoughts

- What might be challenging about this type of task?
- What might the benefits be?
- If you can utilise this from memory **and** space the steps out over a period of days then you can maximise some of the ideas that we have looked at over the past few weeks.
- If not, you are still benefiting from memory retrieval and repeated engagement.
- You **must** use the resource too – test yourself and unfold if you need to check/correct your answers.