

Citizenship

*Allow space in the  
corner for your  
webcam video*

# How do elections work in different countries?

## Worksheet








Mrs Barry



# TASK ONE

Study the table and answer the questions below:

- 1. Olivia Blake won a plurality rather than a majority of the votes. What does this mean?
  - 2. This result is referred to as a 'three way split'. What does this mean?
  - 3. Is this result fair? Why/Why not?
- Challenge: How could this voting system be improved to make it more democratic?*

General election 2019: Sheffield Hallam <sup>[26]</sup>				
Party	Candidate	Votes	%	±%
 Labour	Olivia Blake	19,709	34.6	▼ 3.8
 Liberal Democrats	Laura Gordon	18,997	33.4	▼ 1.3
 Conservative	Ian Walker	14,696	25.8	▲ 2.0
 Green	Natalie Thomas	1,630	2.9	▲ 1.5
 Brexit Party	Terence McHale	1,562	2.7	New
 UKIP	Michael Virgo	168	0.3	▼ 1.3
 Independent	Liz Aspden	123	0.2	New
Majority		712	1.2	▼ 2.5
Turnout		56,885	78.2	▲ 0.4
 Labour hold	Swing		▼ 1.2	

Credit: Wikimedia



# TASK TWO

Study the table and image on the previous slide answer the questions below:

- 1. Which parties seem to benefit from FPTP?
- 2. Which parties are disadvantaged by FPTP?
- 3. What are the strengths and weaknesses of using the system of FPTP? Create a table

Party	Number of seats	% of seats	Number of votes	% of votes
Conservatives	365	56.2%	13 966 565	43.6%
Labour	202	31.1%	10 269 076	32.2%
SNP	48	7.4%	1 242 380	3.9%
Lib Dem	11	1.7%	3 696 423	11.6%



# Task Three

Strengths of FPTP	Weaknesses of FPTP

**Extremist parties unlikely to win seats**

**Leads to governments with strong majorities**

**Easy to understand-one person one vote**

**Leads to tactical voting**

**Unfair on smaller parties**

**Leads to wasted votes**

