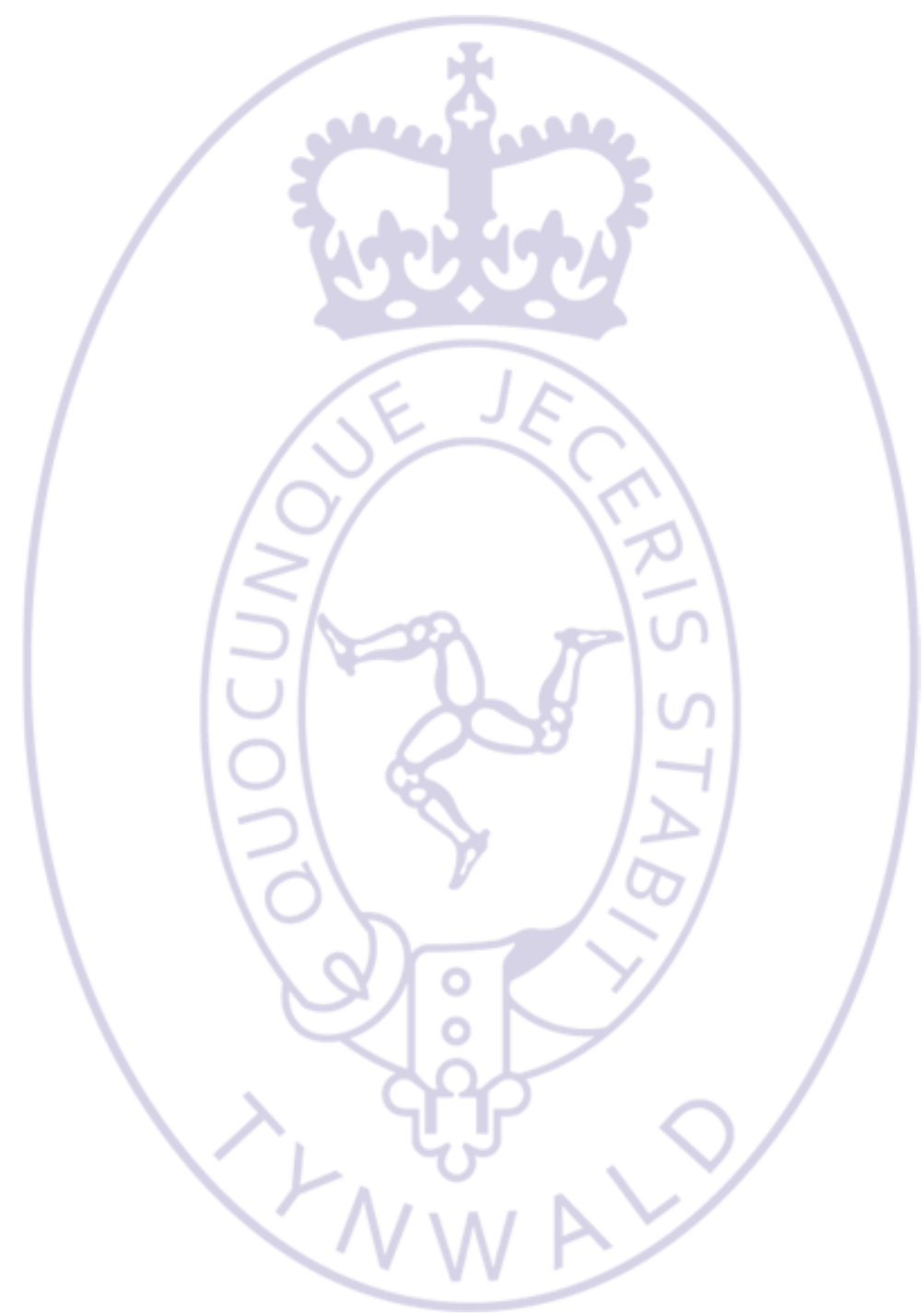




TEACHER RESOURCES FOR KS4 SUPPORTING LESSON 1

What is Tynwald

Includes additional resources for Active Learning Plan 1:

- Things that make the IOM different
- Statement of Opinion for discussion

Contact Details: enquiries@tynwald.org.im 01624 685500

What is Tynwald? (L1)

Baseline Knowledge → Intended Learning Outcomes

Identify why we have a parliament
Analyse the relationship of the Isle of Man to the UK and Europe
Evaluate why being represented is important

Differentiation / Challenge

Escalating level of challenge through the skills - Identify, analyse, and evaluate.

Element and Timings

Starter – establish prior learning and engage
LOANBOX Groups given things that make the Isle of Man different from the rest of the world.
Activity – Mind Maps
 Class mind map - **differences** between IOM/UK and **similarities** between IOM/UK
 10mins

Teaching, Role Modelling & Learning
 Why does the Isle of Man have its own parliament?
 Where does the Isle of Man sit within the United Kingdom and Europe?
 10mins

Teaching, Role Modelling & Learning
Activity – Hot air balloon
 What is needed for the Isle of Man to stay on course/fly fast, what other issues matter ...
 15mins

Plenary – where next?
Activity – Opinion finders
 Chose either issues from hot air balloon exercise or use a **statement of opinion related to the IOM**.
 Give and take opinions from others.
 Include comments & feedback to class
 10mins

Homework / Out of School Learning: Find out how many MHKs there are and who your representatives are.

Objectives

To understand why our Manx system of politics is important.



Curriculum



Scheme of Learning - young people and Manx Politics (Year 9 PSHE)

9

Engagement

Opinion Finders
Hot air balloon

AfL / Deepening Thinking

Deep questioning

Why?
 What do you mean by that?
 Why do you think that?
 Tell me how you know?
 Convince me?
 What it...?

Monitoring / Progress check

Levels of understanding check - Red, Amber Green(or simple show of hands) - then question to assess progress



Manx Currency

- British pound sterling is legal tender across the Isle of Man
- Manx currency is issued by the Isle of Man Treasury Department
- The U.K. has no control over minting or inflation on Manx money. This gives the Island a degree of autonomy but also means that the U.K. government can choose to cease the conversion of Manx pounds to British pounds if Manx money is deemed to have too little value.
- In the early nineteenth century, low-value Manx coins looked so much like higher-value British coins that British people began converting their British coins into Manx coins on the Island, taking their Manx coins back to the U.K., and pretending they were British coins that were worth more. By 1830, the Island had almost no copper coins left, causing violent riots in Douglas and Peel that had to be settled with military force.

Manx Flag

- The Manx flag was adopted in 1971
- The Manx flag is a triskelion, meaning it depicts three spirals in a rotating design.
- Though some triskelions are composed of simple spirals, the Manx flag demonstrates the design using three legs, as does the flag of Sicily.
- A triskelion also features on the flags of regions in Russia and Turkey, and is the symbol of the Irish air force, the U.S. Department of Transportation, and the French football club En Avant de Guingamp.
- The use of the triskelion is explained in the official motto of the Isle of Man, “Quocunq̄ue jeceris stabit”, which is Latin for “Whithersoever [however] you throw it, it will stand.” It also appears on the Manx coat of arms.

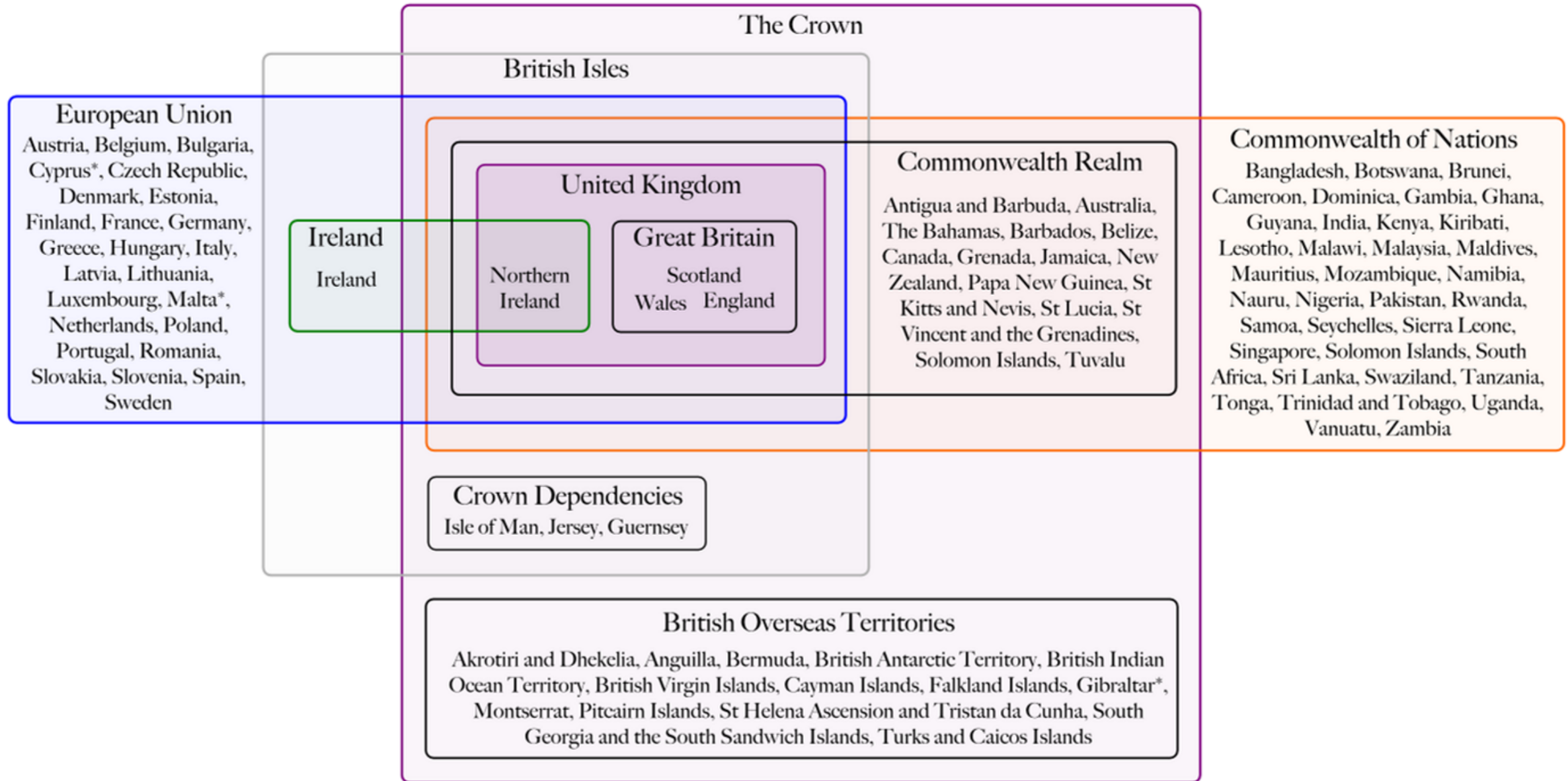
Manx Cat

- Its lack of tail is caused by a spontaneous mutation in one cat long ago that was then passed on to other cats around the island.
- Manx cats have appeared as characters in many children's books and television series.
- A Manx cat character was proposed for the 1994 Sonic the Hedgehog game Sonic X-Treme, which was later cancelled.
- The Manx Loaghtan, a sheep breed with four or even six horns is another unique Manx animal
- What animals are in the UK that we don't have in the Isle of Man?
- Squirrels, moles, foxes, snakes, deer, beavers, otters

Manx Language

- In 2009, UNESCO proclaimed the Manx language to be extinct, prompting an outcry from hundreds of Manx speakers and the subsequent downgrading of Manx to “critically endangered”.
- It is believed that around 1,800 people can speak a reasonable conversational level of Manx.
- In the 2011 census, just over 2% of the island claimed to know Manx to some degree, including 149 people in Ramsey.
- Manx remains in ceremonial use in government, radio, road signs, and at the Bunscoill Ghaelgagh.
- Traditional Manx names like “Illiam”, “Orry”, “Breeshey”, “Juan”, and “Freya” have been shown to be on the rise.

The United Kingdom Explained



*Cyprus and Malta are also members of the Commonwealth of Nations. Gibraltar is also part of the European Union

What is the Isle of Man's relationship with the UK?



The Isle of Man has a unique constitutional relationship with the United Kingdom which enables it to elect its own Government, make its own laws, levy its own taxes and control expenditure.

Her Majesty's UK Government is responsible for the Island's defence and international relations but the Isle of Man is not part of the United Kingdom.

The Isle of Man, is part of the British Islands. The Island is a territory for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible in **international law**.

The Island's Government is consulted before the United Kingdom agrees to extend its ratification of any **international treaty** to include the Isle of Man. The United Kingdom is, by convention, also responsible for the **defence** of the Isle of Man and for providing **consular services**. The Island makes an annual contribution to the United Kingdom in recognition of defence and other common services provided on its behalf.

What is the Isle of Man's relationship with the UK?



The Isle of Man is a British Crown Dependency with His Majesty The King as Sovereign. The Isle of Man is not part of the United Kingdom and is internally autonomous and self-governing with its own independent legal, administrative and fiscal systems. The Island's parliament, Tynwald, legislates for the Island.

Her Majesty's UK Government is responsible for the Island's defence and international relations but the Isle of Man is not part of the United Kingdom. The King, who is 'Lord of Mann', is the Manx Head of State and is represented on the Island by the Lieutenant Governor.

The UK Parliament has paramount power to legislate for the Isle of Man on all matters but it is a long-standing convention that it does not do so on domestic matters without the Island's consent.

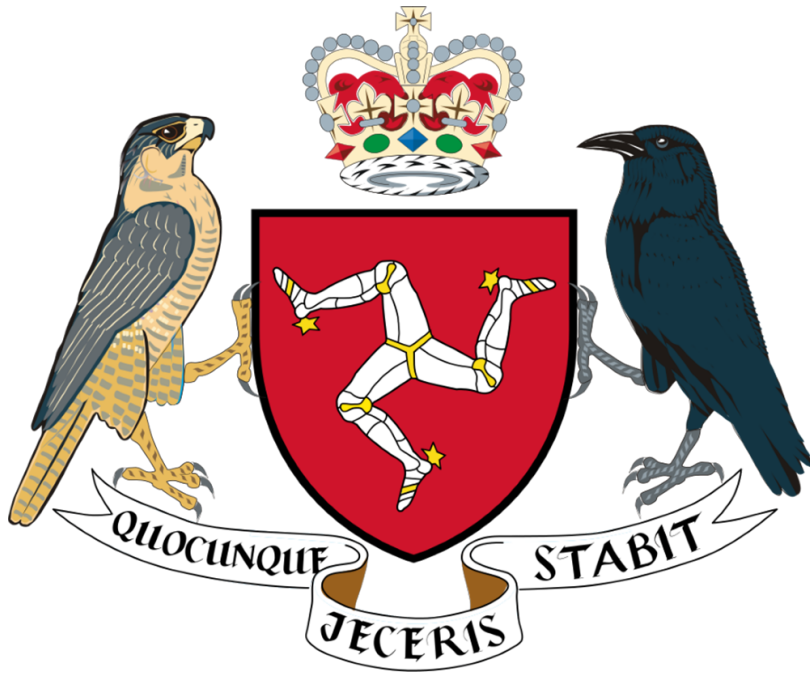


Isle of Man Government Coat of Arms

The Isle of Man's official coat of arms was granted by the Queen in 1996.

It shows a crown above the shield to demonstrate that the Isle of Man is a crown dependency of the United Kingdom, with the Queen as its head of state (the Lord of Mann), and the motto of the Isle of Man lies below the shield.

It contains a section of the flag with the three legs on the red background in the middle. A bird stands on each side of the shield. On the left, a peregrine falcon upholds the Island's Norse heritage, as it was a cultural symbol of the Vikings.



Isle of Man Government

The Isle of Man Government Agencies consist of Departments and Divisions, Statutory Boards and Offices. There are also many working parties and Commissions working to meet the needs of both business and local communities by creating effective new legislation, cutting red tape and reducing bureaucracy.

The political head of the Manx Government is the Chief Minister who is nominated by Tynwald from amongst its own Members and appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The Chief Minister selects the Ministers who have responsibility for the major Government Departments and, with the Chief Minister, form the Council of Ministers, the Manx Cabinet.

Its purpose is to set national and international policy and provide clear leadership to the separate legal entities of departments, offices and statutory boards which make up the Isle of Man Government. It also has some statutory decision-making functions and importantly has a reserved power to give a department or statutory board directions with regard to the exercise of functions where it appears to it to affect the public interest. <https://www.gov.im/about-the-government/council-of-ministers/the-council-of-ministers/ministers>



Tynwald

Tynwald is the oldest continuous parliament in the world, dating back to the year AD 979, when the Vikings gathered to settle arguments and make laws.

The flag of Tynwald depicts a longship, a boat used by the Vikings to explore new lands.

Tynwald is made up of two groups of people

The House of Keys is the lower Branch of Tynwald. It has twenty four Members directly elected, every five years, from twelve constituencies.

The Legislative Council, elected by the MHKs, review the decisions made by the House of Keys and suggest changes.

When the two groups, or branches sit together, they form Tynwald.



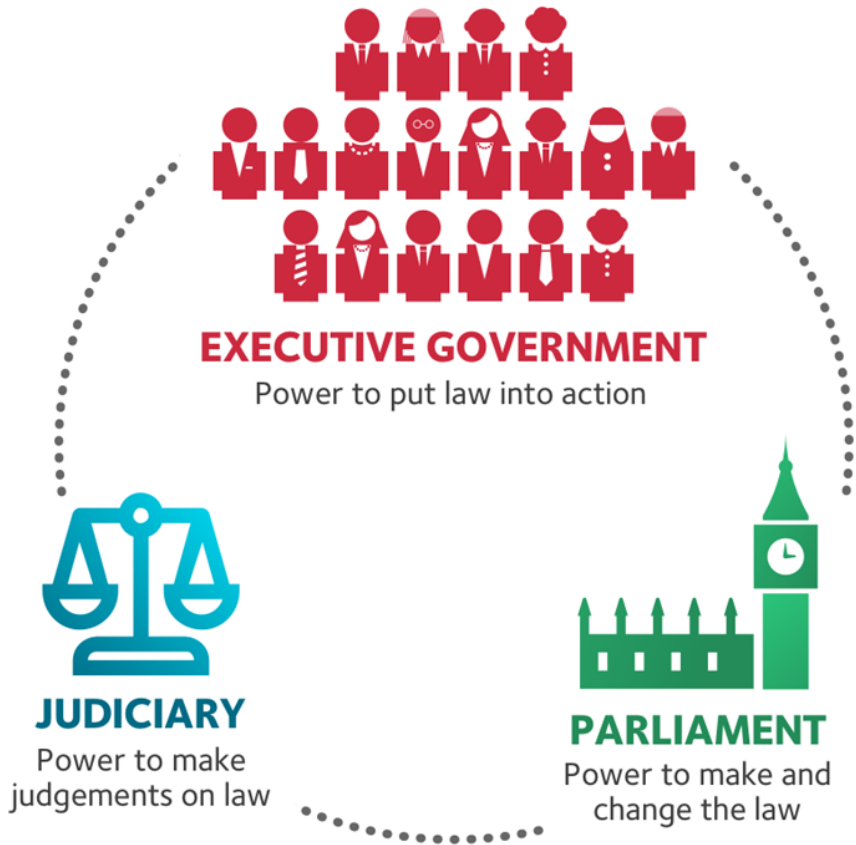
The High Court of Tynwald is the parliament of the Isle of Man and has an unlimited, but not necessarily exclusive, legislative competence.

Tynwald claims to be the oldest continuous parliamentary assembly in the world, with a tradition of over 1,000 years of meetings being held. As an assembly first in Celtic and later Viking guises, the main business was not legislative i.e. passing laws. It was the means by which the ruler controlled the community, ensured continuity by nominating successors, and resolved disputes.

The two Branches, House of Keys and Legislative Council sit alone, primarily to consider legislation, and together as Tynwald Court, to consider matters of policy and finance.

In most cases whilst in Tynwald Court the Branches still vote separately.

- Tynwald used to sit in the capital of the island in Castletown but moved to Douglas in **1874**.
- All branches of Tynwald sat in the Old Courthouse until the Wedding Cake was purchased.
- In December **1879** the Wedding Cake building in which the Keys and Council sit today was purchased for the sum of £3,700.
- Designed by local architect John Robinson, the 'Wedding Cake' had been built in **1855** for the Bank of Mona.
- The first sitting of Tynwald Court on 20th December **1894** .



Source: <https://dev.publiclawproject.org.uk/>

Last Exercise: Standards of opinion

Statements of opinion

- “Young people should be required to stay at school until they are eighteen.”
- “The government should give money to small businesses to help them grow.”
- “Fizzy drinks should be taxed more to keep people away from an unhealthy lifestyle.”
- “The Isle of Man should be an entirely separate country from the U.K.”
- “The government should build more hospitals around the Island.”
- “Rich people should pay a larger proportion of their income in tax than other people.”
- “Cannabis should not be legalised for recreational use.”