

Politics

“If you do not take an interest in the affairs of your government, then you are doomed to live under the rule of fools”.

Socrates

Year 12 Ms Biggs - UK Politics

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Curriculum Knowledge	<p>Democracy in context in the UK</p> <p>The features of direct and representative democracy</p> <p>The similarities and differences between direct and representative democracy</p> <p>The advantages and disadvantages of direct and representative democracy</p> <p>The debate as to whether and how democracy in the UK should be reformed and improved</p> <p>A wider franchise</p> <p>Key milestones in the widening of the franchise</p> <p>How these have extended the franchise, particularly in relation to class, gender, ethnicity and age</p> <p>The work of the suffragists/suffragettes to extend the franchise</p> <p>The work of a current movement to extend the franchise</p> <p>Group Politics</p>	<p>Established Political Parties: Labour</p> <p>The origins and development of the Labour Party and an outline of their ideas and current policies on the economy, law and order, welfare and foreign policy</p> <p>Established Political Parties: Lib Dems</p> <p>The origins and development of the Liberal Democrat Party and an outline of their ideas and current policies on the economy, law and order, welfare and foreign policy</p> <p>Emerging and minor UK political parties</p> <p>The growth of other parties in the UK</p> <p>The policies and success levels of two other minor parties</p> <p>The influence and impact other political parties have on the three ‘major’ parties</p> <p>UK political parties in context</p>	<p>Core ideas and principles of liberalism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society or the economy:</p> <p>Individualism</p> <p>Freedom/liberty</p> <p>State</p> <p>Rationalism</p> <p>Equality/social justice</p> <p>Liberal democracy</p> <p>Summary of key similarities and differences within the liberal tradition</p> <p>Core ideas and principles of conservatism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society or the economy:</p> <p>Pragmatism</p> <p>Tradition</p>

	<p>How participation can influence and have impact on society</p> <p>Pressure group activity and access points in a representative democracy</p> <p>Methods, motives and reasons for failures and successes of pressure groups in contemporary politics</p> <p>Case studies of two different pressure groups</p> <p>Other collective organisations and groups such as think tanks, lobbyists and corporations</p> <p>Rights in context</p> <p>The concept of rights and responsibilities</p> <p>Debates over the extent and limits of the UK's rights based culture</p> <p>The tension between individual liberty and collective rights</p> <p>Principles of political parties</p> <p>The functions and features of political parties in the UK's representative democracy</p> <p>The importance of the manifesto</p> <p>The right wing and left wing in UK politics</p> <p>Consideration of alternative funding systems</p> <p>Established Political Parties: Conservatives</p> <p>The origins and development of the Conservative Party and an outline of their ideas and current policies on the economy, law and order, welfare and foreign policy</p>	<p>The various models of political party classification – one party dominant, two party, two and a half party and multi-party systems.</p> <p>How the UK party system is classified in Westminster and beyond</p> <p>Different electoral systems</p> <p>First-past-the-post (FPTP)</p> <p>Additional Member System (AMS)</p> <p>Single Transferable Vote (STV)</p> <p>Supplementary Vote (SV)</p> <p>The advantages and disadvantages of these different systems</p> <p>Comparison of first-past-the-post (FPTP) to a different electoral system</p> <p>Referendums and how they are used</p> <p>How referendums have been used in the UK</p> <p>The case for and against referendums</p> <p>Case studies of three key general elections</p> <p>The influence of the media</p> <p>The assessment of the role and impact of the media on politics</p>	<p>Human imperfection</p> <p>Organic society/state</p> <p>Paternalism</p> <p>Libertarianism (specifically neo-liberalism)</p> <p>Summary of key similarities and differences within the conservative tradition</p> <p>Core ideas and principles of socialism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society or the economy:</p> <p>Collectivism</p> <p>Common humanity</p> <p>Equality</p> <p>Social class</p> <p>Workers' control</p> <p>Summarise key debates in socialist tradition between Marxist socialism, revisionist socialism and the third way and between revolutionary and evolutionary socialism</p>
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Tier 3 Vocabulary	Legitimacy Direct democracy Representative democracy Pluralist democracy Party systems Left-wing Right-wing Democratic deficit Participation crisis Franchise/suffrage Think tanks Lobbyists	Old Labour (social democracy) New Labour (Third Way) One Nation New Right Classical liberals Modern liberals First-past-the-post (FPTP) Additional Member System (AMS) Single Transferable Vote (STV) Supplementary Vote (SV) Safe seat Marginal seat Minority government Coalition government Class dealignment Partisan dealignment Governing competency Disillusion and apathy Manifesto Mandate	Hierarchy Authority Change to conserve Atomism Noblesse oblige Anti-permissiveness Human imperfection Laissez-faire Empiricism Foundational equality Formal equality Equality of opportunity Social contract Meritocracy Mechanistic theory Limited government Egoistical individualism Developmental individualism Negative freedom Positive freedom Keynesianism Harm principle Minimal state Enabling state Fraternity Common ownership Evolutionary socialism Marxism Revisionism Social justice Class consciousness Historical materialism Dialectic
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Yr 12 Mr Brennd - UK Government

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Curriculum Knowledge	<p>Introduction to UK Government</p> <p>The nature and sources of the UK constitution, including:</p> <p>An overview of the development of the constitution through key historical documents</p> <p>The nature of the UK constitution</p> <p>The five main sources of the UK constitution</p> <p>How the constitution has changed since 1997</p> <p>Under Labour 1997–2010</p>	<p>The relationship between the Executive and Parliament</p> <p>The influence and effectiveness of Parliament in holding the Executive to account</p> <p>The influence and effectiveness of the Executive in attempting to exercise dominance over Parliament</p> <p>The extent to which the balance of power between Parliament and the Executive has changed</p> <p>Prime Minister Case Study</p> <p>The structure, role, and powers of the Executive</p>	<p>Core ideas and principles of anarchism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society or the economy</p> <p>Rejection of the state</p> <p>Anarchy is order</p> <p>Economic freedom</p> <p>Liberty</p> <p>Utopian</p>

	<p>Under the Coalition 2010–15</p> <p>Any major reforms undertaken by governments since 2015</p> <p>The role and powers of devolved bodies in the UK, and the impact of this devolution on the UK</p> <p>Devolution in England</p> <p>Scottish Parliament and Government</p> <p>Welsh Assembly and Government</p> <p>Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive</p> <p>Debates on further reform</p> <p>The extent to which devolution should be extended within England</p> <p>Whether the UK constitution should be changed to be entrenched and codified, including a bill of rights</p> <p>The structure and role of the House of Commons and House of Lords</p> <p>The selection of members of the House of Commons and House of Lords</p> <p>The main functions of the House of Commons and House of Lords</p> <p>The different stages a bill must go through to become law</p> <p>The comparative powers of the House of Commons and House of Lords</p> <p>The ways in which Parliament interacts with the Executive</p> <p>The work of select committees</p>	<p>The concept of ministerial responsibility</p> <p>The concepts of individual ministerial responsibility and collective ministerial responsibility</p> <p>The Prime Minister and the Cabinet</p> <p>The power of the Prime Minister and cabinet</p> <p>The role and composition of the Supreme Court</p> <p>The aims, role and impact of the European Union (EU) on UK government</p> <p>The aims of the EU, including the ‘four freedoms’ of the single market, social policy, and political and economic union and the extent to which these have been achieved</p> <p>The impact of the EU, including the main effects of at least two EU policies’ and their impact on the UK political system and UK policy-making</p> <p>The location of sovereignty in the UK political system</p>	<p>How the core ideas and principles relate to each other and the differing views and tensions within anarchism over these principles</p>
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	The purpose and nature of ministerial question time, including Prime Minister's Questions		
Tier 3 Vocabulary	<p>Constitution Unentrenched (entrenched) Uncodified (codified) Unitary (federal) sovereignty The rule of law Statute law Common law Conventions Authoritative works Treaties Devolution Confidence and supply Salisbury Convention Privilege Legislative bills Public bill committees Backbenchers Select committees</p>	<p>Executive Royal prerogative Secondary legislation Individual responsibility Collective responsibility Presidential government Supreme Court Judicial neutrality Judicial independence Judicial review Elective dictatorship European Union (EU) Four freedoms (EU) Legal sovereignty Political sovereignty Ultra vires</p>	<p>State Altruism Autonomy Direct action Syndicalism Direct democracy Solidarity Mutualism Collectivisation Mutual aid Insurrection</p>

Year 13 Ms Biggs - Global Politics

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Curriculum Knowledge	<p>Human rights and The Environment</p> <p>Origins and development of international law and institutions (International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, special UN tribunals and European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in creating the concept of global politics</p> <p>The key issues of these institutions in dealing with human rights</p> <p>The role and significance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</p> <p>The creation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and its role and significance</p> <p>The ways and extent to which these institutions address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment</p>	<p>Different systems of government</p> <p>The characteristics, examples and consequences for global order of: democratic, semi-democratic, non-democratic, autocratic states, failed states and rogue states</p> <p>Development and spread of liberal economies, rule of law and democracy.</p> <p>The ways and extent to which the changing relationships and actions of states in relation to power and developments address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment</p> <p>Regionalism</p> <p>Growth of regionalism and regionalism in different forms, including economic, security and political</p>	

	<p>Debates about the effectiveness and implications for state sovereignty and the extent to which international law is accepted and enforced</p> <p>Competing views about how to tackle environmental issues to include</p> <p>Strengths and weaknesses of international agreements, including key highlights from Rio, Kyoto, Copenhagen, Paris</p> <p>Obstacles to international cooperation and agreement, including sovereignty, developed versus developing world division and disagreement over responsibility and measurement</p> <p>The role and significance of the global civil society and non-state actors including non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in addressing and resolving the issues above</p> <p>Power and Developments</p> <p>Different types of power</p> <p>Differing significance of states in global affairs and how and why state power is classified</p> <p>State power classifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o great powers o superpowers, including the USA o emerging powers, including BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) <p>Polarity</p> <p>The implications of the following polar structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o unipolarity/hegemony o bipolarity o multipolarity <p>Consideration of changing nature of world order since 2000</p>	<p>Debates about and the reasons for and significance of regionalism</p> <p>The impact on state sovereignty</p> <p>Development of regional organisations, excluding the EU, North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA), African Union (AU), Arab League, Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)</p> <p>Factors that have fostered European integration and the major developments through which this has occurred</p> <p>Significance of the EU as an international body/global actor, including the constraints and obstacles affecting its political, economic, structural and military influence in global politics</p> <p>The ways and extent to which regionalism addresses and resolves contemporary global issues involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment</p>	
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	The ways and extent to which the changing relationships and actions of states in relation to power and developments address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment		
Tier 3 Vocabulary	Global governance International law International Court of Justice (ICJ) International Criminal Court (ICC) International tribunals Humanitarian intervention United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Global commons Tragedy of the commons Sustainability/Sustainable development Hard power Soft power Great power Superpower Emerging power Polarity/Unipolarity/Bipolarity/Multipolarity	Democratic state Semi-democratic state/nondemocratic state Autocratic state Failed states Rogue states Regionalism European Union (EU) European integration Supranationalism Intergovernmentalism Federalism Global actor Widening-deepening	

Year 13 Mr Brennand - Global Politics

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Curriculum Knowledge	<p>Comparative Theories</p> <p>Realism</p> <p>States as key actors in global politics and the balance of power (state sovereignty)</p> <p>International anarchy and its implications</p> <p>Inevitability of war</p> <p>The security dilemma</p> <p>Liberalism</p> <p>The significance of morality and optimism on human nature</p>	<p>The World Trade Organization (WTO) and G7/G8 and G20</p> <p>The ways and extent to which these institutions address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment</p> <p>The UN Security Council</p> <p>Pressure for reform and criticism, including Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), global economic crisis</p> <p>The role and significance of the global civil society and non-state actors including non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in addressing and resolving issues</p>	

	<p>Possibility of harmony and balance</p> <p>Complex interdependence</p> <p>Likelihood of global governance</p> <p>Impact and growth of international organisations</p> <p>The state: nation state and of national sovereignty</p> <p>Characteristics of a nation state and of national sovereignty</p> <p>The process of globalisation</p> <p>The debate between hyperglobalisers, globalisation sceptics and transformationalists, including the realist and liberal views</p> <p>The ways and extent to which globalisation addresses and resolves contemporary issues, such as poverty, conflict, human rights and the environment</p> <p>Political and Economic</p> <p>The United Nations (UN)</p> <p>North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)</p> <p>International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank</p> <p>Role and significance of these institutions, including their strengths and weaknesses</p> <p>How global economic governance deals with the issue of poverty</p> <p>Classical economic development theory, structural theory, neo-classical development theory</p>	<p>Divisions between realism and liberalism</p> <p>Comparative theories</p> <p>Main ideas of the anarchical society and society of states theory</p> <p>Acceptance that there is anarchy in the global system</p> <p>States have an informal understanding that ensures a degree of cooperation – based on norms and rules that increase levels of trust and reciprocal behaviour</p> <p>An evaluation of the extent to which realism and liberalism explain recent developments (since 2000) in global politics</p>	
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Tier 3 Vocabulary	<p>Nation state Non-state actors Globalisation Economic globalisation Political globalisation Cultural globalisation Homogenisation and monoculture Interconnectedness World government Global governance NGOs Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) The United Nations Security Council NATO International Monetary Fund (IMF) World Bank World Trade Organisation (WTO) G7(8)/G20 North-South divide Dependency theory Realism Liberalism International anarchy Security dilemma</p>	<p>Complex interdependence Anarchical society and society of states</p>	
Curriculum Opportunities	<p>Helping with parliament week activities Weekly quiz against other schools Opportunities to participate in Tim Farron's Youth Forum Tim Farron question time</p>	<p>Parliament and Supreme Court trip EU workshop through Involver</p>	<p>Opportunities to volunteer at Tim Farron's office</p>