



Politics KS5

- develop knowledge and an informed understanding of contemporary political structures and issues in their historical context, both within the United Kingdom (UK) and globally
- develop a critical awareness of the changing nature of politics and the relationships between political ideas, institutions and processes
- develop knowledge and an informed understanding of the influences and interests which have an impact on decisions in government and politics
- develop knowledge and an informed understanding of the rights and responsibilities of individuals and groups
- develop the ability to critically analyse, interpret and evaluate political information to form arguments and make judgements
- develop an interest in, and engagement with, contemporary politics
- develop students' skills in critical thinking and analysis, using a variety of question types, sources and materials.

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Year 12	<p>Paper 1 – UK Politics</p> <p>1.1 Democracy in context in the UK. 1.2 A wider franchise. 1.3 Group Politics. 1.4 Rights in context.</p> <p>2.1 Principles of political parties. 2.2 Established Political Parties. 2.3 Emerging and minor UK political parties. 2.4 UK political parties in context.</p> <p>3.1 Different electoral systems. 3.2 Referendums and how they are used. 3.3 Electoral system analysis. Debates on why different electoral systems are used in the UK.</p> <p>4.1 Case studies of three key general elections.</p>	<p>Paper 2 – UK Government</p> <p>1.1 The nature and sources of the UK constitution. 1.2 How the constitution has changed since 1997. 1.3 The role and powers of devolved bodies in the UK, and the impact of this devolution on the UK. 1.4 Debates on further reform.</p> <p>2.1 The structure and role of the House of Commons and House of Lords. 2.2 The comparative powers of the House of Commons and House of Lords. 2.3 The legislative process. 2.4 The ways in which Parliament interacts with the Executive.</p>	<p>Paper 1 – Core Ideologies</p> <p>Liberalism</p> <p>1. Core ideas and principles of liberalism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society or the economy. 2. Summary of key similarities and differences within the liberal tradition.</p> <p>Conservatism</p> <p>1. Core ideas and principles of conservatism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society or the economy. 2. Summary of key similarities and differences within the conservative tradition.</p>



Politics KS5

	<p>4.2 The influence of the media.</p>	<p>3.1 The structure, role, and powers of the Executive. 3.2 The concept of ministerial responsibility. 3.3 The Prime Minister and the Cabinet.</p> <p>4.1 The Supreme Court and its interactions with and influence over the legislative and policy making processes. 4.2 The relationship between the Executive and Parliament. 4.3 The aims, role and impact of the European Union (EU) on UK government. 4.4 The location of sovereignty in the UK political system.</p>	<p>Socialism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Core ideas and principles of socialism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society or the economy. 2. Summary of key similarities and differences within the socialist tradition.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source / Essay Questions every fortnight • End of unit closed book factual tests / source or essay assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source / Essay Questions every fortnight • End of unit closed book factual tests / source or essay assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essay Questions every fortnight • End of unit closed book factual tests / source or essay assessments. • End of year mock examinations.



Politics KS5

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
Year 13	<p>Paper 2 – Non-core Ideology - Nationalism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Core ideas and principles of nationalism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society or the economy. 2. Summary of key similarities and differences within the nationalism tradition <p>Paper 3 – Global Politics</p> <p><u>Comparative Theories</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main ideas of realism. • Main ideas of liberalism. • Divisions between realism and liberalism. • Main ideas of the anarchical society and society of states theory. • An evaluation of the extent to which realism and liberalism explain recent developments (since 2000) in global politics. <p><u>Sovereignty and globalisation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Characteristics of a nation state and of national sovereignty. 1.2.1 The process of globalisation. 1.2.2 Its impact on the state system. 1.3 Debates about the impact of globalisation including its advantages and disadvantages. 	<p><u>Global governance: human rights and environmental</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1 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. 3.1.2 The key issues of these institutions in dealing with human rights. 3.2.1 The role and significance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). 3.3 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. 3.3.1 How issues affect international law from effectively addressing and resolving the issues above. 3.3.2 How issues affect global environmental governance from effectively addressing and resolving the issues above. 3.3.3 The role and significance of the global civil society and non-state actors including non- 	<p><u>Paper 1 – UK Politics Revision</u></p> <p><u>Paper 2 – UK Government Revision</u></p>



Politics KS5

<p>1.4 The ways and extent to which globalisation address and resolves contemporary issues, such as poverty, conflict, human rights and the environment.</p> <p><u>Global governance: political and economic</u></p> <p>2.1.1 The United Nations (UN).</p> <p>2.1.2 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).</p> <p>2.2.1 International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.</p> <p>2.2.2 The World Trade Organization (WTO) and G7/G8 and G20.</p> <p>2.2.3 Significance of how global economic governance deals with the issue of poverty.</p> <p>2.3 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>2.3.2 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>governmental organisations (NGOs) in addressing and resolving the issues above.</p> <p><u>Power and developments</u></p> <p>4.1 Different types of power.</p> <p>4.2 Differing significance of states in global affairs and how and why state power is classified.</p> <p>4.3 Polarity.</p> <p>4.4 Different systems of government.</p> <p>4.5 Development and spread of liberal economies / rule of law / democracy.</p> <p>4.6 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><u>Regionalism and the EU</u></p> <p>5.1.1 The different forms.</p> <p>5.1.2 Debates about and the reasons for and significance of regionalism.</p> <p>5.2 Development of regional organisations, excluding the EU.</p> <p>5.3 Factors that have fostered European integration and the major developments through which this has occurred.</p> <p>5.4 Significance of the EU as an international body/global actor including the constraints and obstacles.</p>	
---	---	--



Politics KS5

		5.5 The ways and extent to which regionalism addresses and resolves contemporary global issues involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 mark and 30-mark questions every fortnight.• End of unit closed book factual tests and essay assessments.• November mock examinations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 12 mark and 30-mark questions every fortnight.• End of unit closed book factual tests and essay assessments.• February mock examinations.	