

	tich - Oracy, Vocabulary, Reading, Writing	Character (SMSC & Values)	Careers & Employability	Enrichment & Cultural Capital	Equality, Diversity & Inclusivity
 stu Op var cou Stu crit per Ess ans exa nee dee for Sou uni ass 	y words introduced to udents in every lesson oportunities for debates on rious topics throughout the urse udents are required to think tically and evaluate various rspectives and arguments say based subject - extended swers needed for almost every am question. Students will also ed to be prepared to construct 'items' given to them r certain questions urce questions for various its meaning students need to sess its meaning and guments	 Mutual respect / tolerance the whole course involves students looking at alternative perspectives which they may not agree with or have experience of Moral - students have to question the morality of institutions within our society and how they function (eg. political parties, electoral systems, the constitution) Debating Difference of opinion	 Skills learnt and developed throughout the course are transferable into a number of different areas - debating, critical thinking, time management, organisation Careers in politics 	 Wider reading articles and relevant news shared with students to see how Sociology links in with the wider world and their understanding of the institutions/structures within UK politics Journal articles Broadsheet newspapers Trips (Parliament, debates) Current affairs 	 Students in each unit look at the effects on different groups of people in society (class, gender, ethnicity) Exposed to a variety of ways of thinking, living etc Suffrage and women votes Key acts impacting human right Human rights around the world Different systems of government
	Form	al Assessments (Title/Date)		Blended Learning	Home Learning
✤ Si	outumn 22 = Mock Exams pring 23 = Mock Exams ummer 23 = Mock Exams			 Students are able to use their devices in order to take their notes Mote for marking and feedback 	 Wider reading Essays Glossaries Research tasks Exam questions

Unit of Work	Knowledge and Skills	Curriculum Links and Sequencing	National Curriculum (including KS2)
COMPONENT 1: UK POLITICS			
UK Democracy and Participation	 Knowledge ★ Current systems of representative democracy and direct democracy ★ A wider franchise and debates over suffrage ★ Pressure groups and other influences ★ Rights in context Skills ★ Debating ★ Evaluation ★ Literacy ★ Explanation ★ Source skills ★ Essay skills 	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship Sequencing Links: → Key concepts that link to the study of Government and Politics	• N/A
Political Parties	 Knowledge Functions of political parties and how they are funded Established political parties (Labour, Conservatives and Liberal Democrats) Emerging and minor political parties Multi-party system and implications for government Factors that affect party success (leadership, unity, media) 	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship Sequencing Links: → Electoral system → Democracy and Participation → UK Government → UK Parliament → Conservativism → Socialism	• N/A

	 ★ Literacy ★ Explanation ★ Evaluation ★ Analysis ★ Debating ★ Essay skills 		
Electoral Systems	Knowledge ★ Different electoral systems ○ First past the post ○ Additional Member System ○ Single Transferable Vote ○ Supplementary Vote ★ Referendums and how they are used ★ Debates on why different electoral systems are used ★ Impact of electoral systems on government ★ Impact of electoral systems on voter choice Skills ★ ★ Literacy ★ Explanation ★ Analysis ★ Source skills ★ Debating	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Child Development Sequencing Links: → UK Parties → Democracy and Participation → UK Government → UK Parliament	• N/A
Voting Behaviour and the Media	Knowledge ★ Case studies of three key general elections ○ Impacts on parties and government	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Media → Sociology	• N/A

	 ○ Factors that explain outcome of these elections ○ Class-based voting ○ Age, ethnicity and other factors ○ Turnout and trends ★ Influence of the media ○ Importance and relevance ○ Media bias 	 → Citizenship Sequencing Links: → Political Parties → Electoral Systems → Democracy and Participation → UK Government 	
SECTION B: Core Political	Skills ★ Literacy ★ Numeracy ★ Explanation ★ Evaluation ★ Analysis		
Ideas Conservatism	 Knowledge ★ Conservativism: Core ideas pragmatism – flexible approach to society with decisions made on the basis of what works – to cover links between pragmatism and traditional conservative and one-nation philosophy tradition – accumulated wisdom of past societies and a connection between the generations – to cover 	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Sociology → Citizenship Sequencing Links: → Political Parties → Democracy and Participation → UK Government → UK Parliament	• N/A

	how this creates stability, links with	
	organic change, and enhances humans'	
	security	
0	human imperfection – humans are	
	flawed which makes them incapable of	
	making good decisions for themselves –	
	to cover the three aspects of	
	psychological, moral and intellectual	
	imperfection	
0	organic society/state – society/state is	
	more important than any individual	
	parts – to cover how this links to the	
	underpinning of the beliefs of authority	
	and hierarchy and a cohesive society	
0	paternalism – benign power exerted	
	from above by the state, that governs	
	in the interests of the people – to cover	
	the different interpretations by	
	traditional (an authoritarian approach,	
	the state knows what is best so the	
	people must do what they are told) and	
	one-nation conservatives (there is an	
	obligation on the wealthy to look after	
	those who are unable to look after	
	themselves)and why it is rejected by	
	New Right Conservatives	
0	libertarianism (specifically neo-	
	liberalism) – upholds liberty, seeking to	
	maximise autonomy and free choice,	
	mainly in the economy – to cover the	

	moral and economic values associated with this idea. Differing views and tensions within Conservatism Traditional One Nation Neoliberal One Nation Neoliberal Conservative Ideas and Key Thinkers Hobbes Burke Oakeshott Rand Nozick Skills Literacy Explanation Analysis Source skills Exam skills 		
Liberalism	 Knowledge ★ Liberalism Core Ideas individualism – the primacy of the individual in society over any group – to cover egoistical individualism and developmental individualism freedom/liberty – the ability and right to make decisions in your own interests 	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship Sequencing Links: → Conservatism → Socialism → Political Parties	• N/A

based on your view of human nature –	
to cover how liberals guarantee	
individual freedom, the link between	
freedom and individualism, that	
freedom is 'under the law'	
 state – it is 'necessary' to avoid 	
disorder, but 'evil' as it has potential to	
remove individual liberty, thus should	
be limited; this is linked to the liberal	
view of the economy	
 rationalism – the belief that humans 	
are rational creatures, capable of	
reason and logic – to cover how	
rationalism underpins an individual's	
ability to define their own best interests	
and make their own moral choices,	
creating a progressive society	
 equality/social justice – the belief that 	
individuals are of equal value and that	
they should be treated impartially and	
fairly by society – to cover foundational	
and formal equality and equality of	
opportunity	
 liberal democracy – a democracy that 	
balances the will of the people, as	
shown through elections, with limited	
government (state) and a respect for	
civil liberties in society – to cover why	
liberals support it as well as why they	
are concerned about it.	
\star Differing views and tensions within Liberalism	

	 Classical liberalism Modern liberalism Liberalism Key Thinkers Locke Wollstonecraft Stuart Mill Rawls Friedan Skills Literacy Explanation Evaluation Analysis Debating 	
Socialism	 Knowledge ★ Socialism Core Ideas collectivism – to cover how collective human effort is both of greater practical value to the economy and moral value to society than the effort of individuals common humanity – to cover the nature of humans as social creatures with a tendency to co-operation, sociability and rationality, and how the individual cannot be understood without reference to society, as human behaviour is socially determined equality – is a fundamental value of socialism – to cover the disagreements 	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship → Sociology Sequencing Links: → Conservatism → Socialism → Political Parties → Labour

	1	
among socialists about the nature of		
equality and how it is critical to the		
state, society, the economy and human		
nature		
 social class – a group of people in 		
society who have the same		
socioeconomic status – to cover the		
extent to which class impacts on		
socialists' views of society, the state		
and the economy		
 workers' control – to cover the 		
importance and the extent of control		
over the economy and/or state and		
how it is to be achieved.		
★ Differing views and tensions within Socialism		
 Revolutionary socialism 		
 Social democracy 		
 Third way 		
★ Socialist Key Thinkers		
o Marx		
 Webb 		
 Luxemburg 		
 Crossland 		
 Giddens 		
Skills		
★ Literacy		
★ Explanation		
★ Evaluation		
★ Analysis		
★ Debating		

COMPONENT 2: SECTION A UK GOVERNMENT			
Constitution	Knowledge ★ Nature and sources of the UK constitution ○ Magna Carta ○ Acts of Parliament ○ European Communities Act ★ How constitution has changed since 1997 ○ House of Lords ○ Fixed term Parliaments ○ Devolution ★ Role and powers of devolved bodies in the UK ○ England ○ Scotland ○ Wales ○ Northern Ireland ★ Debates on further reform ○ Should devolution be extended ○ Constitutional reform	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship → Sociology Sequencing Links: → Conservatism → Conservatism → Socialism → Political Parties → Labour → UK Democracy and Participation → Electoral Systems	
Parliament	 ★ House of Commons Members of House of Commons Functions Exclusive powers ★ House of Lords Members of House of Lords Functions Powers 	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship Sequencing Links: → Political Parties → Labour → UK Democracy and Participation → Electoral Systems	

	 ★ Legislative process Stages of bills Interaction between House of Lords and Commons ★ Parliament and Executive Backbench MPs Select Committees Role and significance of opposition Questions and PMQs Skills Literacy Explanation Evaluation Analysis Debating Source questions 		
Prime Minister and Executive	Knowledge ★ Structure, role and powers of Executive ○ Ministers and departments ○ Roles ○ Powers ★ Ministerial Responsibility ○ Individual ○ Collective ★ Power of PM and Cabinet ○ Selection of ministers ○ Factors affecting relationship between PM and cabinet	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship Sequencing Links: → Political Parties → Labour → UK Democracy and Participation → Electoral Systems → Parliament → Constitution	

Skills * * *	Explanation Evaluation Analysis Debating		
Government Branches	Supreme Court Role and composition Operating principles Executive and Parliament Effectiveness Balance of power Aims role and impact of EU Extent of influence Role of EU Impact of EU Impact of EU Location of sovereignty in UK political system Legal and political sovereignty How sovereignty has moved Where sovereignty lies Literacy Explanation	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship Sequencing Links: → Political Parties → Labour → UK Democracy and Participation → Electoral Systems → Parliament → Constitution → Prime Minister and Executive → Global Politics: EU	

SECTION B: NON-CORE POLITICAL IDEAS	 ★ Debating ★ Source questions ★ Exam practice 		
Study of one of the following	Knowledge ★ Anarchism ★ Ecologism ★ Feminism ★ Multiculturalism ★ Nationalism Skills ★ Literacy ★ Explanation ★ Analysis ★ Debating ★ Source questions ★ Exam practice	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship Sequencing Links: → Core political ideas → Global Politics: Power, anarchy	
COMPONENT 3: GLOBAL POLITICS			
State and Globalisation	 Knowledge ★ Nation state and national sovereignty ★ Characteristics of a nation state and sovereignty ★ Globalisation 	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship → Geography	

	 Impact of globalisation on state system Advantages and disadvantages of globalisation Extent to which globalisation addresses contemporary issues Poverty, conflict, human rights and environment Skills Literacy Explanation Analysis Debating Source questions Exam practice 	 → Sociology Sequencing Links: → UK Democracy and Participation → Parliament → Constitution → Relations between branches
Global Governance: Political and Economic	<pre>Knowledge: Political O United Nations O United Nations O NATO Economic O IMF and World Bank O WTO/G7/G8 O Significance of global economic governance and poverty Ways these organisations resolve contemporary issues Global civil society and non-state actors Skills Literacy Explanation Evaluation</pre>	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship → Geography → Sociology Sequencing Links: → UK Democracy and Participation → Parliament → Constitution → Relations between branches

Global Governance Human Rights and Environmental	 Analysis Debating 	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship → Geography → Sociology Sequencing Links: → UK Democracy and Participation → Parliament → Constitution → Relations between branches	
Power and Developments	 Knowledge ★ Different types of power ★ Hard power (military and economic ★ Soft power (diplomatic and cultural) ★ Significance of states in global affairs 	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship → Geography → Sociology	

	 Great powers Superpowers Emerging powers Polarity Different systems of government Democratic, semi-democratic, non-democratic, autocratic states, failed and rogue Development and spread of liberal economies, rule of law, democracy Changing relationships of power and how they can resolve global issues Skills Literacy Explanation Analysis Debating Source questions Exam practice 	Sequencing Links: → UK Democracy and Participation → Parliament → Constitution → Relations between branches → Political parties → Core political ideas	
Regionalism and EU	 Knowledge Regionalism Different forms of regionalism Debates and reasons for significance of regionalism Development of regional organisations (not EU) NAFTA African Union Arab League ASEAN 	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship → Geography → Business Sequencing Links: → UK Democracy and Participation → Parliament → Constitution → Relations between branches	

	 ★ Factors that have fostered European integration Role of EU Objectives and development of EU Key powers and institutions Key treaties and agreements Economic and monetary union Debates and state approaches ★ Significance of EU as an international actor ★ Ways regionalism addresses contemporary global issues Conflict, poverty, human rights, environment Skills ★ Literacy ★ Explanation ★ Evaluation ★ Debating ★ Source questions ★ Exam practice 	 → Political parties → Core political ideas 	
Comparative Theories	Knowledge ★ Main ideas of realism ○ States as actors ○ International anarchy ○ War ○ Security dilemma ★ Main ideas of liberalism ○ Morality and optimism on human nature ○ Harmony and balance	GCSE Link: → N/A Wider Curriculum Links: → Citizenship → Geography → Business → Sociology Sequencing Links: → UK Democracy and Participation → Parliament → Constitution	

* * \$kills	 Complex interdependence Global governance Impact and growth of international organisations Divisions between realism and liberalism Human nature and power Order and security Impact of international organisations and states Main ideas of anarchical society and society of state theory Extent to which realism and liberalism explain recent developments in global politics Literacy Explanation 	 → Relations between branches → Political parties → Core political ideas → Non-core political ideas
*	Explanation Evaluation	
*	Analysis Debating	
*	Source questions Exam practice	