

**Year 12**

Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
<p><b>Key knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UKPol (MJ) - Democracy and participation, political parties</li> <li>UKGov (MN) - The constitution, parliament</li> <li>Polldeas (MP) - Liberalism, conservatism</li> </ul>		<p><b>Key knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UKPol (MJ) - Electoral systems</li> <li>UKGov (MN) - Prime Minister and executive</li> <li>Polldeas (MP) - Socialism</li> </ul>		<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UKPol (MJ) - Voting behaviour and the media</li> <li>UKGov (MN) - Relationships between the branches</li> <li>Polldeas (MP) - Nationalism</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Pupils will be able to:</b> Students will investigate in detail how people and politics interact. They will explore the emergence and development of the UK's democratic system and the similarities, differences, connections and parallels between direct and indirect democracy. They will focus on the role and scope of political parties that are so central to contemporary politics, including the significance of the manifestos they publish at election time and their relevance to the mandate of the resulting government.</p> <p>Students will learn about the core ideas and principles of liberalism and conservatism and how they apply in practice to human nature, the state, society and the economy, the divisions within each idea and their key thinkers.</p> <p>The component introduces students to the set of rules governing politics in the UK, the UK constitution, which is different in nature from most of the rest of the world. It further introduces students to the specific roles and powers of the different major branches of the government – legislative, executive, and judiciary – as well as the</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Democracy and participation – Legitimacy, direct democracy, representative democracy, pluralist democracy, democratic deficit, participation crisis, franchise, suffrage, think tanks, lobbyists</p> <p>Political parties – Old Labour, New Labour, Third Way, New Right, classical liberals, modern liberals, party systems, left-wing, right-wing Constitution – Constitution, unentrenched, uncodified, unitary, parliamentary sovereignty, rule of law, statute law, common law, convention, authoritative works, treaties, devolution</p> <p>Parliament – Parliament, House of Commons, House of Lords, Confidence and Supply, Salisbury Convention, parliamentary privilege, legislative bills, public bill committees, backbenchers, select committees, opposition</p> <p>Liberalism – Foundational equality, formal equality, equality of opportunity, social contract, meritocracy, mechanistic theory, tolerance, limited government, egoistical individualism, developmental individualism, negative freedom, positive freedom, laissez-faire capitalism, Keynesianism, Harm Principle, minimal state, enabling state</p>	<p><b>Pupils will be able to:</b> This section allows students to understand the individual in the political process and their relationship with the state and their fellow citizens. Students will examine how electoral systems in the UK operate and how individuals and groups are influenced in their voting behaviour and political actions. This component will further examine the role of the media in contemporary politics. It will also give students an understanding of voting patterns and voting behaviour.</p> <p>Students will learn about the core ideas and principles of socialism and how they apply in practice to human nature, the state, society and the economy, the divisions within each idea and their key thinkers.</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Electoral systems – First Past The Post, Additional Member System, Single Transferable Vote, Supplementary Vote, safe seat, marginal seat, minority government, coalition government</p> <p>Prime Minister and executive – Executive, cabinet, minister, government department, royal prerogative, secondary legislation, individual responsibility, collective responsibility, presidential government</p> <p>Socialism – Fraternity, cooperation, capitalism, common ownership, communism, evolutionary socialism, revisionism, Marxism, social justice, class consciousness, historical materialism, dialectic, Keynesian economics</p>	<p><b>Pupils will be able to:</b> Students will learn about the core ideas and principles of nationalism and how they apply in practice to human nature, the state, society and the economy, the divisions within each idea and their key thinkers.</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Voting behavior and the media – Class dealignment, partisan dealignment, governing competency, disillusion and apathy, manifesto, mandate</p> <p>Relationships between the branches – Supreme Court, judicial neutrality, judicial independence, judicial review, elective dictatorship, EU, Four Freedoms, legal sovereignty, political sovereignty, ultra vires</p> <p>Nationalism – Civic nationalism, liberal internationalism, socialist internationalism, ethnicity, rational, progressive, regressive, inclusive nationalism, exclusive nationalism, chauvinistic nationalism, imperialism/colonialism, volksgeist, black nationalism, integral nationalism</p>

relationships and balance of power between them, and considers where sovereignty now lies within this system	Conservatism – Hierarchy, authority, change to conserve, atomism, noblesse oblige, anti-permissiveness, radical, human imperfection, laissez-faire, empiricism				
<b>Assessment:</b> Facts test – Democracy and participation Facts test – Political parties Facts test – The Constitution Facts test – Parliament Facts test – Liberalism Facts test – Conservatism Practice 24 marker Practice 30 marker	<b>Assessment:</b> Facts test – Electoral systems Facts test – Prime Minister and Executive Facts test – Socialism Practice 30 marker	<b>Assessment:</b> Facts test – Voting behaviour and the media Facts test – Relationship between the branches Facts test – Nationalism Practice 30 mark source			
<b>Enrichment Opportunities:</b>	<b>Enrichment Opportunities:</b>		<b>Enrichment Opportunities:</b> <b>Westminster Trip, including a tour of the Houses of Parliament</b>		

Year 13

Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
<b>Key knowledge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>US Constitution and Federalism (MP)</li> <li>US Congress (MP)</li> <li>US President (MJ)</li> </ul>		<b>Key knowledge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>US Supreme Court (MP)</li> <li>US Democracy and participation (MJ)</li> <li>Rational, structural, cultural comparisons (MP)</li> </ul>		<b>Key Knowledge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision</li> </ul>	
<b>Pupils will be able to:</b> Students will explore the US Constitution and the arguments surrounding this guiding document of US democracy. In learning about the key institutions of government in the USA and analysing the manner in which they achieve this power and exercise it over their citizens, students will judge ultimately whether 'liberty and justice for all' has been achieved in the USA. Students will be expected to highlight the debates on the nature of democracy in the USA and evaluate the extent to which it remains an issue.	<b>Key Vocabulary:</b> US Constitution and federalism – Bipartisanship, checks and balances, codification, constitution, entrenchment, enumerated powers, federalism, limited government, principle, separation of powers  US Congress – Congressional caucuses, divided government, filibuster, gridlock, incumbency, mid-term elections, oversight, partisan, unanimous consent  US President – Domestic politics, electoral mandate, executive branch, executive orders, imperial presidency, imperiled presidency, informal powers, powers of persuasion, unified government	<b>Pupils will be able to:</b> The impact of the US government on the world beyond its borders is increasingly a feature of international politics. Students will begin to engage with this interaction by comparing and contrasting politics and institutions in the US with those in the UK. This will develop a wider understanding of politics as a discipline, underpinned by the theoretical concepts of comparative politics.	<b>Key Vocabulary:</b> US Supreme Court – Conservative justice, imperial judiciary, judicial activism, judicial restraint, judicial review, liberal justice, living constitution, originalism, public policy, stare decisis, strict/loose constructionist, swing justice, constitutional rights, racial equality, affirmative action  US Democracy and participation – Campaign finance, factions, invisible primary, Political Action Committee, party system, policy group, professional group, single issue group, soft/hard money, Super PACs, religious right	<b>Pupils will be able to:</b> Pupils will be able to use the knowledge and skills they have acquired to practice exam questions, including comparative answers that require synoptic links between different areas of content.	<b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Evaluate, to what extent, analyse, examine
<b>Assessment:</b> Facts test - US Constitution and Federalism (MP) Facts test - US Congress (MP) Facts test - US President (MJ) Practice 12 mark comparison		<b>Assessment:</b> Facts test - US Supreme Court (MP) Facts test - US Democracy and participation (MJ) Practice 30 mark comparative		<b>Assessment:</b> Practice 12 mark comparison Practice 24 marker Practice 30 marker Practice 30 mark source Practice 30 mark comparison	
<b>Enrichment Opportunities:</b>		<b>Enrichment Opportunities:</b>		<b>Enrichment Opportunities:</b>	