

YEAR 12 CURRICULUM PROGRESSION OVERVIEW

Politics seeks to engage students in contemporary discussion, debate and the ability to have their own opinions about the political landscape of the country. We teach them an enhanced political vocabulary which will mean that they can effectively analyse other people's viewpoints and discern between fact and fiction. We strive to enable them to evaluate different viewpoints and problem solve.

	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Topic	Component 1: Edexcel UK Politics and Core Political Ideas.	Component 1: Edexcel UK Politics and Core Political Ideas.	Component 1: Edexcel UK Politics and Core Political Ideas.	Component 2: Edexcel UK Government and Non-Core Political ideas.	Component 2: Edexcel UK Government and Non-Core Political ideas.	Component 3: Comparative Politics, Government and Politics of the USA.
Core Knowledge/ Threshold Concept	<p>Democracy and Participation: The nature of democracy. Different types of democracy including direct. The development the Suffrage movement including the Suffragettes and modern examples. Advantages and disadvantages of direct democracy.</p> <p>Political Parties: Functions and features of political parties. How parties are currently funded and consequences of current funding. Origin/history of three major parties and current policies of economy, law and order, welfare and foreign policy. The ideas and policies of two minor parties. The</p>	<p>Direct democracy. Voting behaviour: How referendums have been used in the UK and the case for and against referendums. Pattern of voting behaviour/changes overtime in different types of elections. The influence of class, media, party policies, manifestos and campaigns on elections. Case studies of General elections in 1979, 1997, 2017 and 2019. The role of the media both in and between elections. The importance of opinion polls.</p> <p>Pressure Groups: Types of pressure groups including one insider and one outsider group.</p>	<p>Electoral Systems: Characteristics of different systems used in parliamentary elections and in the devolved parliament/assembly. Advantages and disadvantages of different electoral systems including the impact of the electoral system on the party system.</p> <p>How conflict between individual and collective rights may conflict, with the work of pressure groups.</p> <p>Constitution: Nature and sources of the Constitution. Parliamentary Sovereignty and the Rule of law.</p>	<p>Human Rights: Significance of key milestones to the developments of rights in the UK; Magna Carta, Bill of Rights, Act and more recent developments. Current issues regarding rights.</p> <p>Parliament: Main function of House of Commons and House of Lords. Powers of both houses. Selection of House of Commons and House of Lords. Extent to which these functions are fulfilled. The legislative process in both the commons and Lords (including Salisbury Convention).</p>	<p>The Prime Minister and the Executive: Role and powers of the PM. The structure of the executive, main roles and powers. The concept of ministerial, collective and individual responsibility. The factors affecting the selection of ministers and relationship with the cabinet. Power of the PM and cabinet to dictate events and determine policy.</p> <p>The relationship between Parliament and the Executive. The aims, role and impact of the EU on the UK government. Location of sovereignty within the UK.</p>	<p>Relations between the branches The composition and appointment of Judges. The role of the Supreme court. Judicial influence on government.</p> <p>US Constitution and Federalism: Nature of the constitution. Structure of government laid out in the Constitution. The amendment process. Key features of the US constitution. Federalism and its main features and how it has evolved. Separation of Powers. Bipartisanship. Limited government.</p>

	<p>importance of emerging parties and their impact on major parties. Factors that affect party success including the importance of the media.</p>	<p>Methods used by pressure groups. Factors likely to affect the influence of pressure groups. Case studies on two pressure groups. Other influences on government and parliament such as think tanks, corporations, media and lobbyists.</p>	<p>How the constitution has changed and Issues and debates around constitutional changes. The role and powers of devolved bodies in the UK, and the impact on the UK.</p>	<p>The ways in which Parliament interacts with the Executive.</p>		<p>Debates on the extent, limits and tensions within the UK's rights based culture.</p>
<p>Why this learning now?</p>	<p>Learning is deliberately sequenced having considered what core knowledge is required to unlock deeper understanding of a topic and the ability to make connections between topics as when implementing this intent, teachers can effectively and explicitly draw attention to where a concept/ key word/ behaviour/ pattern etc has been seen previously and effectively expose the relationship through effective questioning.</p>					
	<p>The first modules enable students to be introduced to Politics as a discrete subject for the first time.</p> <p>Students are able to use prior knowledge from KS3 history and PSHE program where concepts such as democracy, political parties have been discussed.</p> <p>In these modules students will be taught the key principles of Politics and are therefore able to hang their learning off these modules.</p>	<p>Links to prior knowledge on different types of democracy. Students are able to consider the way in which a person can participate in a democracy through voting and referendum or by through pressure groups.</p> <p>Although, pressure groups may be mentioned when teaching voting behaviour. They are taught separately in order that students can make more accurate and detailed comparisons.</p>	<p>This links to prior knowledge on democracy and participation. Students are able to use prior knowledge from term 1 and 2 to assess electoral systems and consider the debates surrounding election outcomes.</p> <p>Students are also taught how rights have developed. This forms a bridging unit between the UK Politics and UK Government modules as it allows students to consider the development of rights through time and the codification of rights.</p>	<p>Students begin by considering the structure of the government. This enables students to build on prior knowledge of the importance of statute law and parliamentary sovereignty.</p> <p>Students will have contextual knowledge of the different Prime ministers. This enables students to build their knowledge of the role of the Prime minister.</p>	<p>Students are able to link knowledge from their learning of the constitution and parliament.</p> <p>Students are able to review learning by considering the location of sovereignty.</p>	<p>Students are able to use prior learning on the nature and sources of the British constitution, the structure and role of parliament and devolution to consider the nature of the American Constitution.</p>

Assessment Opportunities:	Foremost, formative assessment will be used in everyday lessons to judge whether students are ready to move on. This could be through recall activities questioning and peer assessment etc. Secondly students will also be assessed through summative assessment which test skills across each paper.					
Learning at Home	Students will be given a range of home learning tasks including; guided reading, research, notes in preparation for lessons. They will also be asked to revise for tests and set practice assessments.					
Key Vocabulary	Legitimacy Direct democracy Democratic deficit Franchise/suffrage	Manifesto New Labour Referendum Lobbyist	Dealignment Mandate Apathy Constitution Parliamentary sovereignty Codified Unitary	Core executive Accountability Presidential government Legislation Opposition Legitimacy	prerogative Executive Cabinet Responsibility	Entrenchment Enumerated powers Federalism
Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural concepts covered	<p>We are developing our understanding of British Values throughout the Politics course. Politics is the study of how British values are upheld in modern day Britain: In this course we consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy is a fundamental concept and topic area in the study of Politics. The students in Politics consider the evolution and nature of British and USA democracy. They also consider the internal democracy of political parties and pressure groups. Secondly, politics teaches how the rule of law as a fundamental cornerstone of the UK constitution and will consider how a person's individual liberties are upheld in the UK by our different institutions through the study of Human Rights in the UK. • Furthermore, students will be taught in class to have mutual respect for, and tolerance of, people with different beliefs. This will enable everyone to feel comfortable to contribute to discussion in class. 					
Links to careers and the world of work	<p>Students are given opportunity throughout the course, when using sources, watching news broadcasts to see the work of many professions. For example, the work of an MP, member of the government, junior minister, civil servant, lawyer, barrister, judge, political analyst and journalist.</p> <p>There are links to the world of work within the UKGOV module where students work with the Lords Live and meet a Lord online. This gives them a chance to see the work of the House of Lords and the different jobs that are needed for it to fulfil its function.</p>					

YEAR 13 POLITICS PROGRESSION OVERVIEW

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	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2	Spring Term 1	Spring Term 2	Summer Term 1	Summer Term 2
Topic	3.2 Government and politics of the USA and comparative Politics 3.3 Political Ideas	3.2 Government and politics of the USA and comparative Politics 3.3 Political Ideas	3.2 Government and politics of the USA and comparative Politics 3.3 Political Ideas	3.2 Government and politics of the USA and comparative Politics 3.3 Political Ideas	3.2 Government and politics of the USA and comparative Politics 3.3 Political Ideas	Study leave and exams
Core Knowledge/ Threshold Concept	<p>US Constitution and Federalism: Nature of the constitution. Federalism Separation of Powers Bipartisanship Limited government.</p> <p>Debates on the extent, limits and tensions within the UK's rights-based culture.</p> <p>Liberalism: Human nature, the state, society and the economy.</p> <p>Conservatism: Core conservative ideas and values concerning government including the free market and the individual.</p> <p>Different strands of conservative thinking</p>	<p>Congress: Key functions of Congress and distribution of power in Congress. Changing roles and powers of Congress. The functions of Congress. Debates about representation, significance of parties in Congress and effectiveness of powers. Comparison to UK.</p> <p>US democracy and participation: Presidential elections and their significance.</p> <p>Process to elect a US President including constitutional requirements, the invisible primaries, primaries and caucuses. The importance of the incumbent President. The role of campaign finance.</p>	<p>Presidency: Formal and informal sources of Presidential power and the significance of these powers Formal and informal sources of power.</p> <p>US political parties The key ideas and principles of the Democratic and Republican party. The distribution of power and the changing significance of parties. The current conflicts and tensions and the changing power and influence that exists in parties. Voting behaviour in the US elections. Comparison to UK.</p> <p>Interpretations and debates of the US presidency including - How effectively they have achieved their aims. The</p>	<p>Presidency: Imperial Presidency Relationships between presidency and Congress/Supreme Court Limitations on Presidential power. Presidents Since 1992 (Clinton/Bush/Obama/Trump/Biden) Comparison to UK.</p> <p>Supreme Court and Civil Rights: Nature and role of the Supreme Court. Analysis of the appointments process including current composition Impact on public policy post 2005 Protection and civil liberties and rights Race and rights Debates – political V. judicial nature / how effectively civil and constitutional rights are protected / effectiveness of checks and balances/ successes and failures of promoting equality</p> <p>The key ideas and principles of the Democratic and Republican Parties. Ideas and principles of Democratic and Republican parties</p>	<p>Interest groups in the USA – their significance, resources, tactics and debates about their impact on democracy and participation.</p> <p>Review comparison to UK.</p> <p>Revision of Component 1 and 2.</p> <p>Study leave begins before end of term.</p>	

	<p>from the traditional to the New Right.</p>	<p><u>Conservatism:</u> Key Thinkers ideas and links to the conservative thinking on human nature, the state, society and the economy.</p> <p><u>Socialism:</u> Core socialist values concerning Marxism, class analysis and the fundamental goals of socialism. Differing views and tension within revolutionary socialism and social democracy. The debates about the nature of socialism Key thinkers and how their theory relates to socialist thinking on human nature, the state, society and economy.</p> <p><u>Feminism:</u> Core Feminist views and values concerning equality of treatment, gender differences, affirmative action, liberal feminism, and radical feminism and more recent developments such as difference feminism and post feminism. Debates about the nature of Feminism. Key thinkers and relation to thinking on human nature, the state, society and the economy.</p>	<p>imperial presidency. The extent of presidential accountability to Congress. The role and power of the president in foreign policy. With reference to presidents since 1992.</p>	<p>Current conflict and tensions within parties. Coalition of supporters for each party</p>		
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	Students recall and review their learning from Year 12 Spring 2 term. Link to knowledge in year 12. Provides to provide core understanding for other ideologies.	Basic principles acquired in autumn term ensure that students are able to grasp new concepts in both the Conservatism and US units.	Students have considered the powers of congress and will have knowledge of the executive branch. This will help them to assess the relationship between these branches.	Links to prior learning in spring term 2. Students will be able to utilise knowledge to understand how much influence parties have in order to make effective comparisons. Students now apply their learning of prior political ideas to understand the different strands of Feminism.	Students will use their prior knowledge of congress, parties and the president to compare the success, methods and effectiveness of Interest Groups.	Study Leave
Assessment Opportunities:	Foremost, formative assessment will be used in everyday lessons to judge whether students are ready to move on. This could be through recall activities questioning and peer assessment etc. Secondly students will also be assessed through summative assessment which test skills across each paper.					
Learning at Home	Students will be given a range of home learning tasks including; guided reading, research, notes in preparation for lessons. They will also be asked to revise for tests and set practice assessments.					
Key Vocabulary	Social contract Meritocracy Limited Government Bipartisanship Federalism Codified	Capitalism Revisionism Communism Patriarchy Partisanship Filibuster	Mandate Oversight	Senate Political Action Committee Factions Imperial president Imperilled president	Civil Liberties Affirmative Action Judicial Restraint	Study Leave
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Links to careers and the world of work	Students are given opportunity throughout the course, when using sources, watching news broadcasts to see the work of many professions. For example, the work of an MP, member of the government, junior minister, civil servant, lawyer, barrister, judge, political analyst and journalist.					