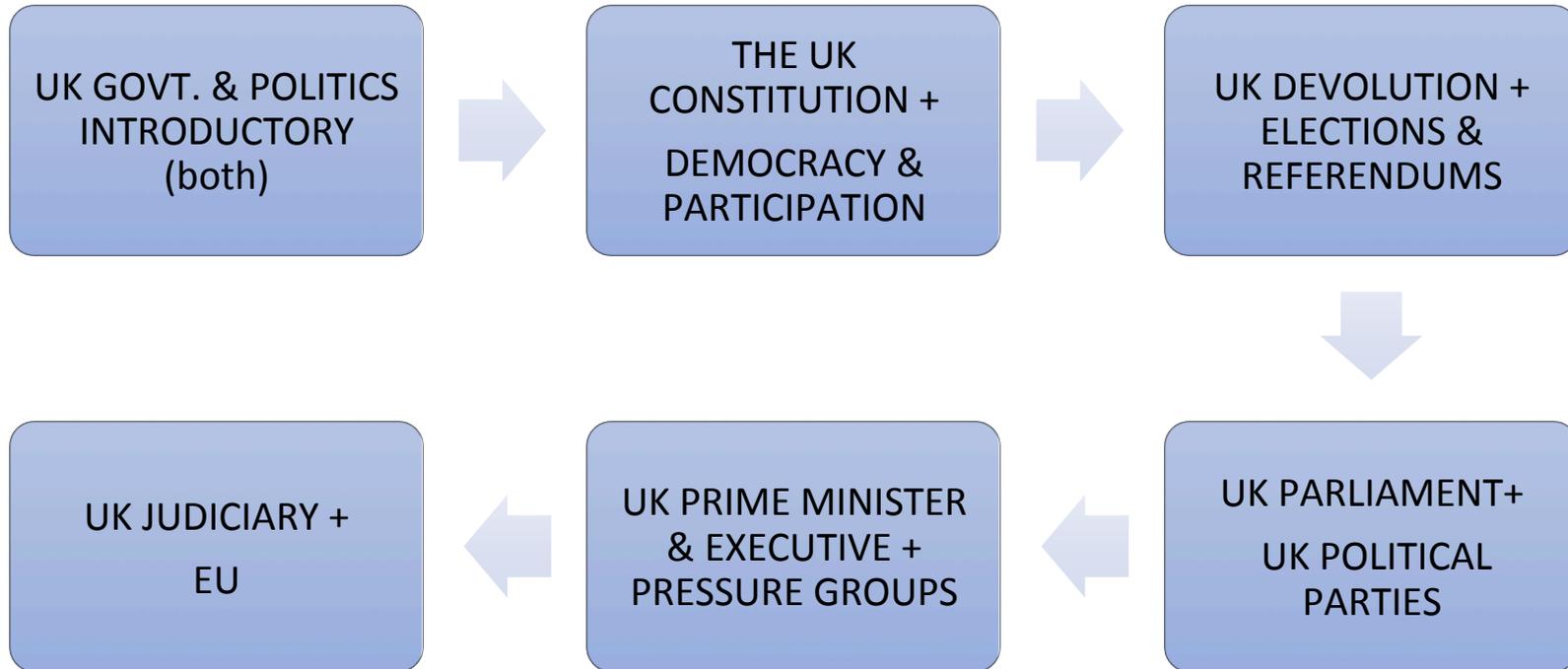


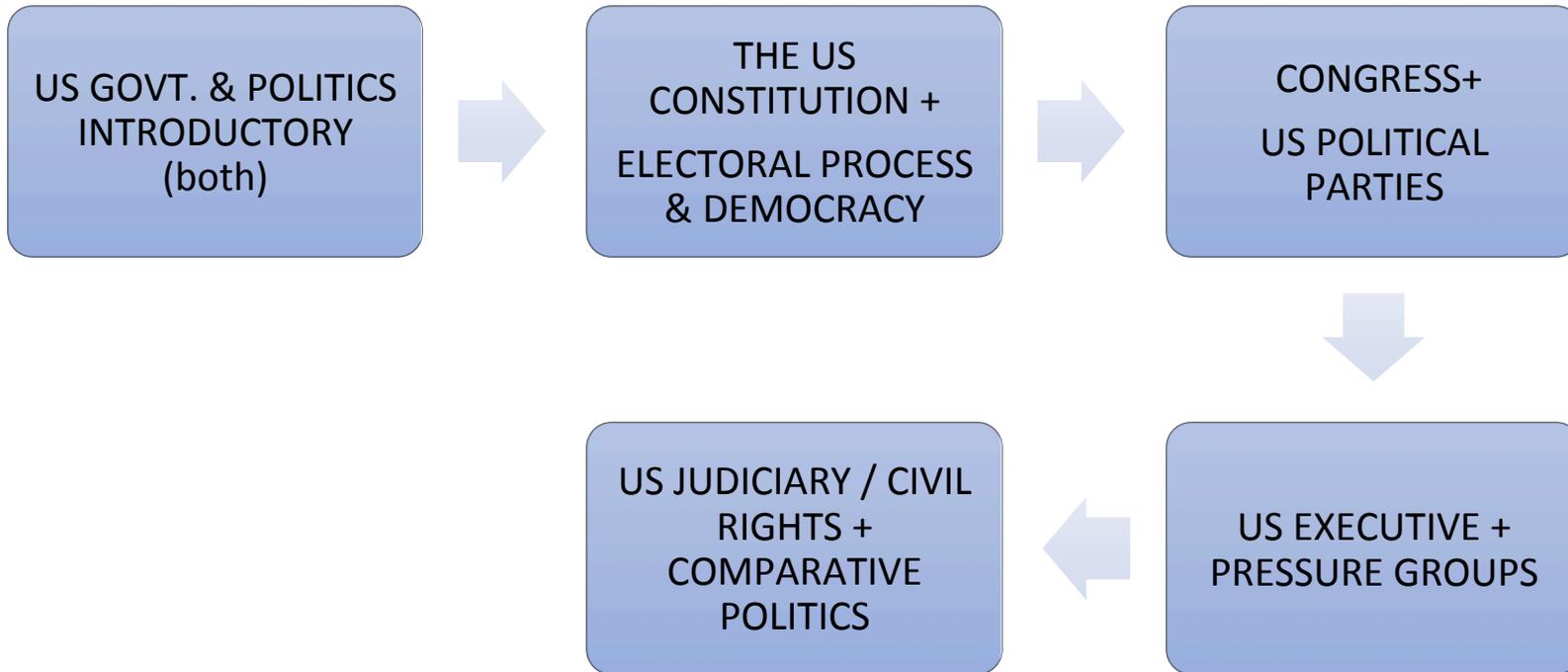
SOCIAL SCIENCES CURRICULUM MAP: A-LEVEL POLITICS

Overview by exam paper: Paper 1 (2 teacher split)



Paper 1 mock exam to be sat during Y12

Overview by exam paper: Paper 2 (2 teacher split)



Overview by exam paper: Paper 3 (2 teacher split)

CONSERVATISM
+ SOCIALISM



FEMINISM +
LIBERALISM

Teaching by Topic with key terms, time required and assessment

TOPIC	COMPONENT KNOWLEDGE	KEY TERMS	COMMENT / TIME REQUIRED (assuming equal teacher split) / ASSESSMENT
UK CONSTITUTION	Magna Carta (1215) Bill of Rights (1689) Act of Settlement (1701) Parliaments Acts (1911 and 1949) European Communities Act (1972) The nature and sources of the British constitution Contemporary legislation & current issues regarding rights Issues and debates around recent constitutional changes Debates about the extent of rights in the UK Examples of constitutional changes since 1997 The Freedom of Information Act, The Human Rights Act Changing composition of the House of Lords Individual and collective rights	Codified Uncodified Statute Common law Conventions Authoritative opinions/works The royal prerogative Rule of law Parliamentary sovereignty Individual and collective rights Factortame Case	Maximum 6 weeks (preferably 5) teaching time, including introductory lessons As this is the first topic, time taken is to some extent dependent on the previous knowledge, active interest in politics and differentiation of the group ASSESSMENTS: Key word tests Quizzes Worksheets
UK DEVOLUTION	The establishment of devolved legislative bodies in constituent countries of the UK Scotland Act 2016 Independence Referendum The roles, powers and responsibilities of the different devolved bodies Debate around devolution in England	Devolution Reserved powers Devolved powers The Scottish Parliament and Government MSPs The Welsh Assembly and	1-2 weeks teaching time dependent on historical knowledge in the group, particularly pertaining to Irish history ASSESSMENT:

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	Existing devolution in England Impact of devolution on government of the UK	Government The Northern Ireland Assembly and Executive Nationalist Unionist Power-sharing IRA Good Friday agreement	Essay 1 (Scottish devolution) Mindmap Quizzes
UK PARLIAMENT	Scrutiny of the executive and how effective scrutiny of the executive is Parliamentary debate and the legislative process Commons Lords Theories of representation - Burkean, delegate, mandate theories The roles and influence of MPs and peers The significance of Commons and Lords: work of committees, role of the opposition, The extent of Parliament's influence on government decisions How Party discipline enables the government to routinely outvote opposition Government control of civil servants' appearances before Select Committees Membership of those committees controlled by the Whips' offices. Interactions of parliament and other branches of government	Scrutiny of executive Commons Lords MPs and peers Delegates and trustees Burkean theories of representation Delegate theories Mandate theories Parliamentary privilege Opposition Legislation Debate Redress of grievances Campaign Referendum.	Maximum 6 weeks (preferably 5) teaching time. ASSESSMENT: Independent research task into MPs expenses scandal + presentation Quizzes 9 mark Q
UK PRIME MINISTER & CABINET	Brief history of Thatcher, Major, Blair, Brown, Cameron, May How policy is made The relationship between Prime Minister and cabinet	core executive Prime Minister Primus inter pares Cabinet Inner cabinet	4-5 weeks teaching time ASSESSMENT: Independent research task +

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	<p>The difference between individual and collective responsibility (examples of Dugdale, Carrington, Robin Cook, David Mellor, Annette Schavan) Introduction of poll tax (Thatcher) Invasion of Iraq (Blair)</p>	<p>Cabinet committee Individual and collective responsibility Accountability</p>	<p>presentation Essay 2 (power of the PM over cabinet) Quizzes (some set by students)</p>
UK JUDICIARY	<p>Introductory documentary on UK Supreme Court The composition of the judiciary and the appointments process The role of the Supreme Court and its impact on government, legislature and policy process Judicial influence on government Importance of ultra vires, judicial review and the Supreme Court's and influence over the legislative and policy making processes</p>	<p>Supreme Court Judicial independence Judicial impartiality Separation of powers Ultra vires Judicial review</p>	<p>5 weeks ASSESSMENT: Section B essay Quizzes</p>
THE EU	<p>Historical overview of the EU and the extent to which they have been achieved The impact of the EU on UK politics and policy making Why the relationship between the UK and the EU is and was awkward</p>	<p>Euro European Council Council of Europe European Parliament MEPs ECJ Factortame Case (again)</p>	<p>Teaching time one week ASSESSMENT: Discussion based 'justify your views' Quizzes</p>
UK DEMOCRACY & PARTICIPATION	<p>How suffrage has changed since The Great Reform Act (1832) to the present Debates regarding gender, class, ethnicity and age The significance of the Chartists, Suffragists and Suffragettes Suffrage as a human right.</p>	<p>Direct democracy Representative democracy Suffrage Participation Partisan dealignment</p>	<p>5-6 weeks teaching time ASSESSMENT: Key terms test Worksheets Suffrage quiz</p>

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	<p>The nature of democracy Different types of democracy – direct democracy, representative government Patterns of participation and different forms of participation</p>		<p>9 mark Q paragraph</p>
<p>UK POLITICAL PARTIES</p>	<p>The origins, ideas and development of the Conservative, Labour, and Liberal Democrat parties and how these have helped shape their current policies Party structures and functions of Conservative, Labour and Liberal Democrat parties Issues and debates around party funding Relations with, and influence of, the media Factors affecting electoral outcomes Policies of minor parties and their impact on political debates and political agenda – SNP, UKIP Development towards a multi-party system in the UK and its impact on government and policy</p>	<p>Ideology Party structure Party systems Party funding Party functions Minor parties Political agenda.</p>	<p>4 -5 WEEKS</p> <p>ASSESSMENT: Worksheets Quizzes 9 mark Q paragraph Independent research task</p> <p>This topic will cross-over with 'elections & referendums' to some extent as party performance in General elections, local elections and European elections will all become relevant</p>
<p>UK ELECTIONS & REFERENDUMS</p>	<p>Description, advantages and disadvantages of different electoral voting systems 3 elections: 1983, 1997, 2010 (2010 can be replaced with 2019 if preferred by teacher)</p> <p>Patterns of voting behaviour/ changes over time Explanations of how and why they varied in different elections The influence of the media on the outcomes The reasons for and the impact of party policies on the outcomes</p>	<p>majoritarian and proportional electoral systems representative democracy suffrage participation voting behaviour manifesto campaign referendums.</p>	<p>5-6 weeks teaching time</p> <p>ASSESSMENT: Facts & figures knowledge test 9 mark question Quizzes</p>

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	<p>The reasons for and the influence of manifestos on the outcomes The impact of campaigns and leadership on the outcomes The role of elections and their influence on policy Likely effects of the electoral system on the party system</p> <p>The nature and use of referendums in the UK and their impact.</p>		
<p>UK PRESSURE GROUPS</p>	<p>Pressure groups and democracy – pluralism Other influences on government and parliament: think tanks, lobbyists, corporations, media, typologies of pressure groups, including a detailed study of one insider (BMA) and one outsider group (Extinction Rebellion) Methods used by pressure groups Factors likely to affect the political influence of different groups, such as membership and resources Links with political parties, government and the media</p>	<p>Pluralism Political agenda Insider and outsider pressure groups Promotional and interest groups.</p>	<p>3 weeks</p> <p>ASSESSMENT: quizzes worksheets</p>

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Teaching by Topic with key terms, time required and assessment

<p>US CONSTITUTION inc. federalism</p>	<p>The nature and significance of the US Constitution The significance of constitutional principles Framework of government laid down in the US Constitution Federal system of government Federal state relations Amendment process Debates concerning the importance of the US Constitution to the working of contemporary US government Protection of civil liberties and rights under the US Constitution, Bill of Rights, and Supreme Court rulings</p>	<p>Federalism Amendments Bill of Rights Separation of powers Checks and balances Limited government</p>	<p>5-6 weeks teaching time, including introduction to US</p> <p>ASSESSMENT: Quizzes Worksheets 9 mark question (not comparative)</p>
<p>US CONGRESS</p>	<p>The structure, role and powers of the US Congress Composition of Congress, the different terms of office and party allegiance Debates concerning the functions, powers and effectiveness of Congress in legislation, oversight and the power of the purse Party system and committee system and their significance within Congress Representative role of senators and representatives Relative strengths of the House of Representatives and the Senate Relationship of Congress to the executive branch of government and the Supreme Court</p>	<p>Congress House of Representatives Senate Oversight Committee System Filibuster</p>	<p>3-4 weeks</p> <p>ASSESSMENT: Quizzes Worksheets Comparative essay 1</p>
<p>US EXECUTIVE</p>	<p>Sources of presidential power (2 examples) Difference between formal powers (enumerated and inherent powers outlined in Article 2) and informal powers (President as de facto party</p>	<p>The Executive The President Formal powers Informal powers</p>	<p>4-5 weeks (students studying history can help with this time as they will know the Cuban missile crisis)</p>

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	<p>leader, agenda setter, world leader, modern developments – EXOP Constraints on President’s ability to exercise those powers: • the effectiveness of formal checks and balances • key variables such as party support in Congress • the prevailing orientation of the Supreme Court • the attitudes of the media and public opinion</p> <p>The relationship between the presidency and the cabinet, EXOP, the federal bureaucracy and federal agencies, and why this relationship varies from one president to another</p> <p>The Cuban missile crisis to show the waxing and waning of presidential power</p> <p>‘Imperial versus Imperilled Presidency’.</p>	<p>Checks and balances Imperial presidency Imperilled presidency Cuban missile crisis</p>	<p>ASSESSMENT: Quizzes Worksheets Comparative essay 2 (dependent on feedback from essay 1)</p>
<p>US JUDICIARY</p>	<p>Process of selection and appointment of Supreme Court judges Current composition The nature of judicial power The constitutional role of the Supreme Court: • Supreme Court as the guardian of the constitution/constitutional interpretation • Supreme Court as protector of citizens’ rights The significance of judicial review debates about the political significance of the Supreme Court 2 landmark rulings = Roe vs Wade (1973) Obergefell vs Hodges (2015) Brown v Board of Education and Bush v Gore covered elsewhere in course (reminder here only)</p>	<p>Supreme Court Judicial activism Judicial restraint Judicial review Strict and loose constructionism</p>	<p>5 weeks (including Civil Rights below)</p> <p>ASSESSMENT: Quizzes Worksheets Comparative 9 mark question</p>

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<p>US CIVIL RIGHTS</p>	<p>Protection of civil liberties and rights under: • the constitution • Bill of Rights • Subsequent amendments • Landmark rulings of the Supreme Court</p> <p>The role of pressure groups in promoting and supporting rights The impact of ‘the right to bear arms’ concerning civil rights and liberties on US politics</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U9ACS4PgDFA Racism, School Desegregation Laws and the Civil Rights Movement in the United States (documentary)</p>	<p>Civil Liberties Bill of Rights Landmark rulings Supreme Court Civil Rights movement</p>	
<p>US POLITICAL PARTIES</p>	<p>The 2 main political parties and their: • ideologies • values • policies • traditions • party organisation</p> <p>The ideological changes in both the Democratic and Republican parties making them more distinct and polarized Factionalised nature of parties and internal divisions Debates concerning party decline or renewal Weakness of US parties The two party dominance in US politics Significance of third parties and independent candidates (Ross Perot)</p>	<p>Ideology Factionalism Party decline Party renewal Party organisation Third parties Independent candidates Bipartisan</p>	<p>4-5 weeks</p> <p>ASSESSMENT: Quizzes Worksheets 9 mark question</p>
<p>US ELECTORAL PROCESS & DEMOCRACY</p>	<p>The electoral systems used in the USA Main characteristics of presidential and congressional elections and campaigns</p>	<p>Electoral college system Primaries Caucuses</p>	<p>5-6 weeks</p>

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	<p>Candidate selection and nomination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primaries • caucuses • national nominating conventions <p>Debates concerning the workings, outcomes and impact of the electoral college system on campaigns</p> <p>Factors determining electoral outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • money • media • issues • leadership <p>The significance of incumbency debates about campaign finance</p> <p>Direct democracy at state level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • referendums, initiatives, propositions, recall elections and debates concerning their use <p>Voting behaviour and the main variables affecting the way people vote in the USA</p> <p>Links between parties and their core voting coalitions</p> <p>Factors in voting behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issues, candidates • the significance of recent (post 1980) and historic (eg 1932 and 1968) re-aligning elections can be used to illustrate arguments relating to factors influencing voting <p>Split ticket voting and high levels of abstention in US elections.</p>	<p>National nominating conventions Direct democracy Voting behaviour Popular vote Split ticket voting Abstention Incumbency.</p>	<p>ASSESSMENT: Quizzes Worksheets Section B essay</p>
<p>US PRESSURE GROUPS</p>	<p>The extent of political pluralism in the USA Typologies of pressure groups Methods and tactics used by pressure groups to influence decision making Pressure group funding of elections: • funding of Washington insiders</p>	<p>Political pluralism Electoral finance Iron triangles Promotional groups Interest groups Political Action Committees</p>	<p>2 -3 weeks</p> <p>ASSESSMENT: QUIZZES RESEARCH TASK & PRESENTATION</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • iron triangles • reinforcing incumbency <p>Relative power of pressure groups vis-a-vis political parties Debates concerning the power of pressure groups in the USA Role and significance of Political Action Committees and Super PAC's regarding electoral finance.</p>	and Super PACs NRA	
COMPARATIVE POLITICS	<p>Compare UK and US under each of the following topics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution incl. separation of powers v fusion of powers, federal v devolution etc. 2. Executives incl. PM v president etc. 3. Judiciaries incl. UKSC v USSC 4. Election & Party systems incl. finance, 3rd parties, unity etc. 5. Pressure groups 6. Civil rights incl. Influence and effectiveness 	Structural Rational Cultural	<p>2-3 weeks</p> <p>ASSESSMENT: Comparative 9 marker</p>

Teaching by Topic with key terms, time required and assessment

TOPIC	COMPONENT KNOWLEDGE	KEY TERMS	COMMENT / TIME REQUIRED (assuming equal teacher split) / ASSESSMENT
CONSERVATISM	debates about the nature of conservatism • core conservative ideas and values concerning government, the free market and the individual different strands of conservative thinking from traditional Conservatism to the New Right KEY THINKERS Thomas Hobbes – concept of human nature/laws of nature, power of the sovereign/the individual and self protection Edmund Burke – Anti-Jacobinism/Whig principles, Burke’s reaction to the American and French Revolutions Michael Oakeshott – importance of tradition/criticisms of rationalism, ‘Politics of Faith’ vs ‘Politics of Scepticism’ Ayn Rand – opposition to collectivism and statism, rational and ethical egoism/individual rights Robert Nozick – limited functions of the State, justification of inequalities of wealth resulting from freely exchanged contracts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • government, the free market, the individual • authority, tradition, private property human nature, the state, society and the economy • traditional conservatism • the new right. 	4 WEEKS 9m Section B Essay and or plan
FEMINISM	debates about the nature of feminism core feminist views and values concerning equality of treatment, recognition of gender differences, affirmative action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equality of treatment, recognition of gender differences • human nature, the state, 	4 WEEKS 9m Section C Essay

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	<p>liberal feminism and radical feminism, and more recent developments such as difference feminism and post-feminism KEY THINKERS: Charlotte Perkins Gilman – reform Darwinism, role of females in society, androcentric culture Simone de Beauvoir – feminist existentialism, patriarchal society, feminism and socialism Kate Millett – theory of sexual politics, radical feminism Sheila Rowbotham – oppression of women and the working class, socialist feminism bell hooks (Gloria Jean Watkins) – intersectionality, education gap between those lower in the economic scale and the leader of the feminist movement.</p>	<p>society and the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> liberal feminism radical feminism. 	
<p>LIBERALISM</p>	<p>debates about the nature of liberalism core liberal ideas and values concerning the individual and freedom classical liberalism, modern (new/progressive) liberalism KEY THINKERS: John Locke – natural rights, liberty and individualism, fiduciary power of government John Stuart Mill – criticism of hedonism, freedom, integrity and self respect of the individual, self regarding and other regarding actions John Rawls – concept of justice, principles of justice Thomas Hill Green – self development/role</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the individual and freedom human nature, the state, society and the economy classical liberalism modern liberalism. 	<p>4 WEEKS</p> <p>9m Section B Essay and or plan</p>

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	<p>of the State, negative and positive freedom Mary Wollstonecraft – equality and rights, 'revolution controversy', criticisms of aristocracy and republicanism Betty Friedan – equal rights, Civil Rights and feminist movements in the USA.</p>		
<p>SOCIALISM</p>	<p>debates about the nature of socialism • core socialist views and values concerning Marxism, class analysis and the fundamental goals of socialism differing views and tensions within and between revolutionary socialism and social democracy KEY THINKERS: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels – class and class struggle, dialectical materialism Rosa Luxemburg – inevitability of the triumph of revolution/capacity of the masses, spontaneity/party oriented class struggle Beatrice Webb – co-operative movement, co-operative federalism and co-operative individualism Anthony Crosland – criticism of Marxism/Revisionism, rejection of nationalisation as central goal of party, political values of personal liberty, social welfare and equality Anthony Giddens – rejection of traditional conception of socialism, the 'Third Way' in politics, combination of right wing economic and left wing social policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxism, class analysis and fundamental goals of socialism • human nature, the state, society and the economy • revolutionary socialism • social democracy. 	<p>4 WEEKS</p> <p>9m Section B Essay and or plan</p>

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Politics Teaching Over 2yr Course: Teaching Plan by Half Term

Half term	Teacher	Topic	Assessment	Teacher	Topic	Assessment
AUTUMN HT1	PH	Intro to govt & pol		SA	Intro to govt & pol	
AUTUMN HT2		UK Constitution	Key word tests Quizzes Worksheets		UK Democracy & Participation	Key terms test Worksheets Suffrage quiz 9m paragraph
		Finish Const.			Finish D&P	
		Devolution	Essay 1 (is more devolution necessary?) Mindmap Quizzes		Elections & Referendums	Facts & figures knowledge test 9 question Quizzes
SPRING HT1		UK Parliament	Research task into MPs expenses scandal + presentation Quizzes		UK Political Parties	Worksheets Quizzes Section B essay Independent or group research task
		Finish UK Parliament				
		UK Pm & Cabinet	Group research task (PMs) + presentation Essay 2 (power of the PM over cabinet) Quizzes (some set by students)			
SPRING HT2		UK Judiciary	Section B essay Quizzes		UK Pressure Groups	Quizzes worksheets
		Mock exam?			The EU	Quiz worksheet
SUMMER HT1		Intro to US Politics	quiz		Mock exam?	
	US Constitution	Quizzes Worksheets	Intro to [current US President]	quiz		
			US Electoral Process & Democracy	Quizzes Worksheets		

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SUMMER HT2			9 mark question (not comparative)			Section B essay
<i>SUMMER HOLS</i>						
AUTUMN HT1		Re-visit end of Y12 content	As necessary		Re-visit end of Y12 content	As necessary
		US Congress	Quizzes Worksheets Comparative essay 1		US Electoral process & Democracy	Quizzes Worksheets Section B essay
AUTUMN HT2		US Executive	Quizzes Worksheets Comparative essay 2 dependent on feedback from essay 1		US Political Parties	Quizzes Worksheets 9 mark question
		US Judiciary & Civil Rights	Quizzes Worksheets Comparative 9 mark question		US Pressure Groups	QUIZZES RESEARCH TASK & PRESENTATION
SPRING HT1		Finish US Judiciary & CR			Re-visit comparative politics	9 m comparative
		Conservatism	9m and/or section B essay		Liberalism	9m and/or section B essay
SPRING HT2		Feminism	Section C essay		Socialism	9m and/or section B essay
SUMMER HT1		Exam prep. including structured revision			Exam prep. including structured revision	
SUMMER HT2		Exams			Exams	