Curriculum Map Year 12

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| Autumn Term1 | Teacher 1 2hrs /week | Teacher 2 3 hrs/week |
|  | Component 1: UK Politics and Core Political ideas  Democracy and participation  ● Current systems of representative democracy and direct democracy  ● Wider franchise and debates over suffrage Groups and other influences and rights in context  ● Pressure groups and other influences ● Rights in context | The Constitution  • The nature and sources of the UK constitution  • How the constitution has changed since 1997  • The role and powers of devolved bodies in the UK, and the impact of this devolution on the UK  • Debates on further reform  Parliament  • The structure and role of the House of Commons and House of Lords  • The comparative powers of the House of Commons and House of Lords  • The legislative process  • The ways in which Parliament interacts with the Executive |
| Autumn Term 2 | Political parties   * Established political parties   ● Emerging political parties  ● Emerging and minor UK political parties  ● UK political parties in context  Revision for January Exams | UK Prime Minister and Cabinet  • The structure, role and powers of the Executive  • The concept of ministerial responsibility  • The Prime Minister and the Cabinet  Revision for January Exams |
| Spring Term 1 | UK Elections and Voting  • Different electoral systems  • Referendums and how they | Relations between Institutions  • The Supreme Court and its interactions with, and influence over, the legislative and policy-making process  • The relationship between the Executive and Parliament  • The aims, role and impact of the European Union (EU) on UK government  • The location of sovereignty within the UK political |
| Spring Term 2 | Voting Behaviour and Media  • Class voting and other social factors influencing voting patterns  • Case studies of three key general elections  • The influence of the media | Liberalism  • Core ideas and principles, and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and economy  Tensions between classical and modern liberalism  • Ideas of key thinkers - Locke, Wollstonecraft, Mill, Rawls, Friedan  Socialism  • Core ideas and principles, and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and economy  Tensions between revolutionary, social democracy and the third way  • Ideas of key thinkers - Marx, Engels, Webb, Luxemburg, Crosland, Giddens |
| Summer Term 1 | Conservatism • Core ideas and principles, and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and economy • Tensions between traditional, one nation and new right • Ideas of key thinkers - Hobbes, Burke, Rand, Oakeshott, Nozick | Feminism  • Core ideas and principles, and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and economy  • Tensions between differing types of this ideology  • Ideas of key thinkers |
| Summer 2 | Revision for UCAS Exams | Revision for UCAS exams |

Curriculum Map Year 13

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| Autumn Term1 | Teacher 1 2hrs /week | Teacher 2 3 hrs/week |
|  | US Constitution  • The nature of the US Constitution  • The principles of the US Constitution  • Interpretations and debates around the US Constitution  Federalism • The main characteristics of US federalism  Comparisons to the UK - Similarities and differences between each constitution, their nature, sources, provisions, separation of powers, checks and balances.  Interpretations and debates around the US Constitution and federalism Comparisons to the UK – how far the UK model of devolution parallels the US federal system | US Congress  • The structure of Congress  • The functions of Congress  • Interpretations and debates around Congress  Comparisons to the UK – membership of each House in each country, power of each House, relationship between the two houses in each system.  US Presidency  • Formal sources of presidential power as outlined in the US Constitution and their use.  • Informal sources of presidential power and their use:  • The presidency.  • Interpretations and debates of the US presidency.  Comparisons to the UK – role and power and limitations of the President and Prime Minister, extent of accountability to legislature. |
| Autumn Term 2 | US Democracy and participation Electoral systems in the USA  • Presidential elections and their significance • Campaign finance  • Debates surrounding elections in the USA including the electoral college and the role of incumbency  Revision for Mock Exams | US Supreme Court and civil rights  • Nature and role of the Supreme Court  • The appointment process for the Supreme Court  • The Supreme Court and public policy  Revision for UCAS Exams |
| Spring Term 1 | US Democracy and participation cont.  The key ideas and principles of the Democratic and Republican parties  • The distribution of power and changing significance of the parties  • The current conflicts and tendencies and changing power and influence that exist within the parties  • Coalition of supporters for each party  • Debates surrounding party unity, party policy and voting groups Interest groups in the USA  • Their significance, resources, tactics and debates about their impact on democracy  Comparisons to the UK – nature of the party system, degree of unity within major parties, policy profiles, debates around campaign finance, methods and extent of influence of pressure groups | The protection of civil liberties and rights in the US today  • Race and rights in contemporary US politics  Interpretations and debates of the US Supreme Court and civil rights Comparisons to the UK – the basis for their power, impact on government and policy, relative independence of each Court, effectiveness of rights protection in each country, impact/effectiveness of interest groups in protecting rights.  Comparative theories •  Theoretical approaches – understanding of these three approaches and the different ways they explain similarities and differences between the government and politics of different countries:  • Rational - this approach focuses on individuals within a political system.  • Cultural - this approach focuses on groups within a political system – this could be voters, parties, pressure groups and so on.  • Structural - this approach focuses on the institutions in a political system and the processes within them. |
| Spring Term 2 | Revision for A Level Exams | Revision for A Level Exams |
| Summer Term 1 | Revision for A Level Exams | Revision for A Level Exams |