

Politics Department Curriculum Overview



Curriculum Overview

Students of Politics firstly examine key features of UK Politics and Government. Component 1 explores Democracy and Participation, Political Parties, Electoral Systems and Voting Behaviour and the Media. Component 2 explores the UK Constitution, Parliament, the Prime Minister and Executive and evaluates the relationships between key Institutions. Year 12 Components are taught simultaneously.

Year 13 content deepens knowledge on Core Political Ideas of Conservatism, Liberalism and Socialism as well as one Non-Core Political Ideology of Nationalism. Students also study Component 3 Global Politics, linking closely to International Relations. Students explore the phenomenon of globalization to evaluate the state of political, economic and environmental global governance from realist and liberalist perspectives.

Throughout the course students master the skills of critical thinking and undertake wider reading to complement their Political awareness.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 12	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Is the UK a democracy? How well do people participate in democracy?</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>What is the UK Constitution? Should we have a Codified Constitution? Has constitutional reform since 1997 been sufficient?</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Who are the political parties in the UK and what type of system is there in the UK?</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>What is the structure, roles and functions of the UK executive? Is the Prime Minister too powerful?</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>How does the UK Vote and is this the best form of representation?</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>What is the structure, roles and functions of the UK Parliament? Is Parliament effective at fulfilling its functions?</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>What influences how people vote?</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>What is the structure, role and functions of the Supreme Court? Is the Supreme Court effective at fulfilling its functions? What is the location of sovereignty in the UK?</p>	<p>Exams</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Liberalism What are the key ideas of liberalism? Do Liberals agree on matters of human nature, economy, state and society? Who are the key liberal thinkers?</p> <p>Socialism What are the key ideas of socialism? Do socialists agree on matters of human nature, economy, state and society? Who are the key socialist thinkers?</p>

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year13	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Conservatism- What are the key ideas of conservatism? Do conservatives agree on matters of human nature, economy, state and society?</p> <p>Component 3</p> <p>What are the Realist and Liberal perspectives on Global Governance? Why do Realists and Liberals disagree?</p> <p>What is Political, Cultural and Economic Globalisation? Which type of Globalisation has the biggest impact of the world? Is the 'State' sovereign in the globalized world?</p>	<p>Component 1</p> <p>Conservatism Who are the key conservatist thinkers?</p> <p>Component 2</p> <p>Nationalism- What are the key ideas of nationalism? Do nationalists agree on matters of human nature, economy, state and society?</p> <p>Component 3</p> <p>Is global political and economic governance achievable? Is global political and economic governance effective? Structure, roles, functions and effectiveness of the UN. Structure, roles, functions and effectiveness of NATO.</p>	<p>Component 2</p> <p>Nationalism Who are the key nationalist thinkers?</p> <p>Component 3</p> <p>Structure, roles, functions and effectiveness global economic institutions such as the World Bank, WTO, G7 and G20. Is global governance effective at addressing conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment?</p> <p>Origins and development of international law and institutions. Are Human Rights sufficiently protected by international law and institutions?</p>	<p>Component 3</p> <p>How effective are international laws and institutions in protecting the environment?</p> <p>What are the different types of power and how effective are they in international relations? Is the world becoming more multipolar? Should democracy be imposed on non-democratic states?</p> <p>The development and significance of regionalism. Does regionalism effectively address global issues?</p>	Exams	Exams