

Haydon School Politics Curriculum Map

Year 13	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4
<i>Topics</i>	State and globalisation.	Political and economic IGOs. Global governance environment and human rights	State power and development	The EU and regionalism and Comparative theories
<i>Content</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristics of a nation state and of national sovereignty The process of globalisation and its impact on the state system Debates about the impact of globalisation including its advantages and disadvantages. The ways and extent to which globalisation addresses and resolves contemporary issues, such as poverty, conflict, human rights and the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Nations North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) and G7/G8 and G20. Significance of how global economic governance deals with the issue of poverty The ways and extent to which institutions address and resolve contemporary global issues The role and significance of the global civil society and non-state actors Human rights Origins and development of international law and institutions The key issues of these institutions in dealing with human rights The role and significance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) The ways and extent to which these institutions address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment. debate about the effectiveness and implications for state sovereignty The role and significance of the global civil society and non-state actors, including non-governmental organisations competing views about how to tackle environmental issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different types of power Differing significance of states in global affairs and how and why state power is classified. Consideration of the changing nature of world order since 2000. The characteristics, examples and consequences for global order of democratic, semi-democratic, non-democratic, autocratic states, failed states and rogue states. Development and spread of liberal economies, rule of law, democracy. The ways and extent to which the changing relationships and actions of states in relation to power and developments address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth of regionalism and regionalism in different forms, including economic, security and political. Debates about and the reasons for and significance of regionalism. Development of regional organisations, excluding the EU Factors that have fostered European integration and the major developments through which this has occurred. Significance of the EU as an international body/global actor, including the constraints and obstacles affecting The ways and extent to which regionalism addresses and resolves contemporary global issues involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment. Main ideas of realism. Main ideas of liberalism. Divisions between realism and liberalism Main ideas of the anarchical society and society of states theory. An evaluation of the extent to which realism and liberalism explain recent developments (since 2000) in global politics.
<i>Marked essays</i>	12 mark globalisation.	12 mark IGOs. 30 mark synoptic topics 2 + 3	30 mark synoptic state power and globalisation	30 mark EU and regionalism. 12 mark Comparative politics
<i>Source essays</i>	Parliament + Relations between the institutions			