

Year 12 work by term

Year 12	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
<i>Content covered</i>	Democracy + Political parties	Electoral systems + voting patterns and the media	Constitution + Prime Minister	Parliament + Relations between the institutions	Complete component two. Liberalism and Socialism	Liberalism + Socialism. Begin Conservatism + Feminism
<i>Homework</i>	HWK schedule: Democracy + political parties	HWK schedule: Democracy + political parties	HWK schedule: Constitution + Prime Minister	HWK schedule: Parliament + relations between the institutions	HWK schedule: Liberalism + Socialism	HWK schedule: Conservatism + Feminism
<i>Literacy reviews</i>	2 x PR Democracy + Political parties	2 x PR Electoral systems + Voting patterns and the media	2 x PR Constitution + Prime Minister	2 x PR Parliament + Relations between the institutions	1 x PR Liberalism + Socialism	1 x PR Liberalism + Socialism
<i>Subject knowledge tests</i>	Democracy + Political parties	Electoral systems + voting patterns and the media	Constitution + Prime Minister	Parliament + Relations between the institutions	Liberalism	Socialism
<i>Marked essays</i>	Democracy + Political parties	Electoral systems + voting patterns	Constitution + Prime Minister	Parliament + Relations between the institutions	Liberalism + Socialism	Conservatism/Feminism
<i>Source essays</i>	N/A	N/A	Political parties	Electoral systems	Constitution	Relations between institutions
<i>Literacy homework's</i>	N/A	N/A	Political parties	Electoral systems	Constitution	Relations between institutions

Year 12 knowledge and skills by term

Year 12	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The features of direct democracy and representative democracy. •Key milestones in the widening of the franchise •Pressure groups and other influences. How different pressure groups exert influence •Rights in context. Major milestones in their development •The functions and features of political parties. How parties are currently funded •Established and emerging parties •UK political parties in context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Different electoral systems. •Referendums and how they are used. Positives and negatives •Debates on why different electoral systems are used in the UK. The impact of the electoral system on the government or type of government appointed. •Case studies of three key general elections. •The factors that explain the outcomes of these elections •The influence of the media on elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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. •The structure, role, and powers of the Executive. •The concept of ministerial responsibility •The Prime Minister and the Cabinet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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 •The Supreme Court and its interactions with, and influence over, the legislative and policy-making processes. •The relationship between the Executive and Parliament. •The relationship between the Executive and Parliament. •The aims, role and impact of the European Union (EU) on the UK government. •The location of sovereignty in the UK political system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Liberalism: core ideas and principles 2. Differing views and tensions within liberalism 3. Liberal thinkers and their ideas. •1. Socialism: core ideas and principles 2. Differing views and tensions within socialism 3. Socialist thinkers and their ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The differing views and tensions within conservatism—Traditional, New Right, One Nation •Key ideas—pragmatism, tradition, human imperfection, organic society/state, paternalism, libertarianism, •Key Thinkers—Hobbes, Rand, Oakeshott, Nozik, Burke •1. Feminism: ideas and principles 2. Different types of feminism 3. Feminist thinkers and their ideas.
Skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Synoptic works- showing awareness of completing viewpoints or perspectives. •Analysis is balanced and confidently developed. •Evaluation leads to well substantiated conclusions •Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of relevant political concepts, institutions and processes. •Relevant perspectives are successfully evaluated in the process of constructing arguments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Synoptic works- showing awareness of completing viewpoints or perspectives. •Analysis is balanced and confidently developed. •Evaluation leads to well substantiated conclusions •Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of relevant political concepts, institutions and processes. •Relevant perspectives are successfully evaluated in the process of constructing arguments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Synoptic works- showing awareness of completing viewpoints or perspectives. •Analysis is balanced and confidently developed. •Evaluation leads to well substantiated conclusions •Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of relevant political concepts, institutions and processes. •Relevant perspectives are successfully evaluated in the process of constructing arguments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Synoptic works- showing awareness of completing viewpoints or perspectives. •Analysis is balanced and confidently developed. •Evaluation leads to well substantiated conclusions •Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of relevant political concepts, institutions and processes. •Relevant perspectives are successfully evaluated in the process of constructing arguments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Synoptic works- showing awareness of completing viewpoints or perspectives. •Analysis is balanced and confidently developed. •Evaluation leads to well substantiated conclusions •Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of relevant political concepts, institutions and processes. •Relevant perspectives are successfully evaluated in the process of constructing arguments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Synoptic works- showing awareness of completing viewpoints or perspectives. •Analysis is balanced and confidently developed. •Evaluation leads to well substantiated conclusions •Detailed and accurate knowledge and understanding of relevant political concepts, institutions and processes. •Relevant perspectives are successfully evaluated in the process of constructing arguments
Key questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What is Representative democracy? How does it work? •What are Referendums? How do they work in the UK? •How can we define pressure groups and social movements? •What are access points? (think tanks; lobbyists; corporations; media) •How do pressure groups contribute to a pluralist democracy? •What are the developments towards a multi-party system in the UK? What is its impact on government and policy? •What is an ideology? What are the key principles? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What is the relations with the media. What influence does Media have over party? •Majoritarian and PR voting system work? •What are the theories of voting behaviour? What is Partisan alignment? What is Partisan dealignment? •Why was each of the elections a critical election? (electoral system, electoral behaviour or electoral outcomes) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What are the powers of PM? What are the constraints on a PM? •What is IMR? and how does it differ from CMR? •How has our constitution evolved over time? How has it been reformed? •What are our rights and freedoms and how are they protected? •Does the U.K need a Bill of Rights? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What are Parliaments influence over governments decisions? •What is Parliamentary Sovereignty? •What are arguments for Parliamentary Reform? •How does the Supreme Court defend liberties and prevent abuses of power? •What has been the impact of the Constitution Reform Act, 2005 •Is our Judiciary too active? What has happened to Parliamentary Sovereignty? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What is Classical Liberalism vs Modern Liberalism •What is Revolutionary socialism vs social democracy •What are core liberal/socialist ideas? •What are views on human nature, the state, society and the economy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What are core Conservative/ Feminist ideas? •What are views on human nature, the state, society and the economy? •What is Liberal Feminism vs Radical Feminism? •What is Traditional Conservatism Vs New Right Conservatism.