

# Haydon School Politics Curriculum Map

Year 12	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
<b>Topics</b>	Democracy + Political parties	Electoral systems + voting patterns and the media	Constitution + Parliament	Prime Minister + Relations between the institutions	Liberalism and Socialism	Conservatism + Feminism
<b>Content</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advantages and disadvantages of direct democracy and representative democracy and consideration of the case for reform.</li> <li>A wider franchise and debates over suffrage.</li> <li>Pressure groups and other influences.</li> <li>Rights in context.</li> <li>The functions and features of political parties in the UK's representative democracy.</li> <li>The origins and historical development of parties</li> <li>Emerging and minor UK political parties.</li> <li>UK political parties in context.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different electoral systems.</li> <li>Referendums and how they are used.</li> <li>Electoral system analysis.</li> <li>Case studies of three key general elections.</li> <li>The Assessment of the role and impact of the media on politics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and sources of the UK Constitution</li> <li>How the constitution has changed since 1997</li> <li>The role and powers of devolved bodies in the UK, and the impact of this devolution on the UK</li> <li>Debates on further reform.</li> <li>The structure and role of the House of Commons and House of Lords.</li> <li>The comparative powers of the House of Commons and House of Lords.</li> <li>The legislative process.</li> <li>The ways in which Parliament interacts with the Executive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The structure, role, and powers of the Executive</li> <li>The concept of ministerial responsibility.</li> <li>The power of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.</li> <li>The powers of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to dictate events and determine policy.</li> <li>The Supreme Court and its interactions with, and influence over, the legislative and policy-making processes.</li> <li>The relationship between the Executive and Parliament.</li> <li>The aims, role and impact of the European Union (EU) on the UK government.</li> <li>The location of sovereignty in the UK political system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core ideas and principles of liberalism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy</li> <li>The differing views and tensions within liberalism</li> <li>Key liberal thinkers: John Locke, Mary Wollstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, John Rawls, Betty Friedan</li> <li>Core ideas and principles of socialism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy</li> <li>The differing views and tensions within socialism</li> <li>Key thinkers: Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, Beatrice Webb, Rosa Luxemburg, Anthony Crosland, Anthony Giddens</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core ideas and principles of conservatism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy</li> <li>The differing views and tensions within conservatism</li> <li>Key Conservative thinkers: Thomas Hobbes, Edmund Burke, Michael Oakeshott, Ayn Rand, Robert Nozick</li> <li>Core ideas and principles of feminism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy</li> <li>The different types of feminism: liberal feminism, radical feminism, intersectional feminism, difference feminism</li> <li>Key thinkers: Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Kate Millett, bell hooks, Simone de Beauvoir, Sheila Rowbotham</li> </ul>
<b>Marked essays 30 markers</b>	Democracy + Political parties	Electoral systems + voting patterns	Constitution + Prime Minister	Parliament + Relations between the institutions	Liberalism + Socialism	Conservatism/Feminism
<b>Source essays 30 markers</b>	N/A	N/A	Political parties	Electoral systems	Constitution	Relations between institutions