

Government & Politics

Year 12 – 2025-26

Mr Jarman-Howe – Head of Politics

Topics by Term	Topic Overview for Year Group					
	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Topics Taught	<p>Politics</p> <p>Topic 1 Democracy & Participation in the UK</p> <p>Topic 2 UK Political Parties</p>	<p>Politics</p> <p>Topic 3 Electoral systems</p> <p>Topic 4 Voting behaviour and the media</p>	<p>Government</p> <p>Topic 5 The constitution</p> <p>Topic 6 The Prime Minister and Cabinet</p>	<p>Government</p> <p>Topic 7 Parliament</p> <p>Topic 8 Relations between institutions, including devolution and Parliament checking the executive</p>	<p>Ideologies</p> <p>Topic 9 Ideas – Liberalism</p> <p>Topic 10 Ideas – Conservatism</p>	<p>Ideologies</p> <p>Topic 11 Ideas – Socialism</p> <p>Topic 12 Ideas – Anarchism</p>
Week Times	6.5 Weeks	7.5 Weeks	6 Weeks	6 Weeks	6 Weeks	7 Weeks
	Vital Prerequisites	Vital Prerequisites	Vital Prerequisites	Vital Prerequisites	Vital Prerequisites	Vital Prerequisites
	Democracy & Participation:	Voting Systems & Elections:	The Constitution: Understanding the UK	Parliament:	Liberalism:	Socialism:

	<p>Understanding the basics of democratic systems is essential. Students should be familiar with direct and representative democracy, including their respective features and functions. Key historical milestones such as the Great Reform Act (1832) and the Representation of the People Acts (1918, 1928, 1969) provide essential background on the expansion of suffrage. Students should be aware of how political pressure groups, think tanks, lobbyists, and corporations operate and influence the political process, as well as major civil rights developments like the Magna Carta, Human Rights Act (1998), and Equality Act (2010).</p> <p>Political Parties: Students should understand the roles, functions, and</p>	<p>Students should have a basic understanding of different electoral systems, including First-Past-The-Post (FPTP), Additional Member System (AMS), Single Transferable Vote (STV), and Supplementary Vote (SV). They should be familiar with how electoral systems impact government formation, representation, and voter choice, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of each. The use and impact of referendums, especially since 1997, provide an important historical context for understanding modern electoral processes.</p> <p>Voting Behaviour & the Media: Students should understand how factors such as class, gender, age, ethnicity, and region influence</p>	<p>Constitution's nature is crucial for grasping how political decisions are made and the balance of power within the UK government. Key historical documents (e.g., Magna Carta, Bill of Rights) and sources (e.g., statute law, common law) form the foundation of the UK's legal and political framework. Awareness of changes since 1997, including reforms and devolution, is essential to understand contemporary constitutional debates and developments.</p> <p>The Prime Minister & the Executive: Knowledge of the structure, roles, and powers of the Executive, including the Prime Minister and Cabinet, is crucial for understanding how executive decisions are made and implemented.</p>	<p>Understanding the structure and role of the House of Commons and House of Lords is key to comprehending how legislation is created and scrutinized in the UK. The legislative process and the interaction between the two Houses are fundamental for students to grasp how laws are passed and the role of Parliament in governance. Familiarity with parliamentary interactions with the Executive, including the significance of select committees and ministerial question time, is important for understanding how Parliament holds the Executive to account.</p> <p>Relations between institutions: Understanding the role of the Supreme Court and its</p>	<p>Students should have a basic grasp of political philosophy, particularly ideas around individualism and the role of the state. Familiarity with key Enlightenment principles, such as reason and freedom, will enable students to engage with liberalism's emphasis on rationality, equality, and democracy.</p> <p>Conservatism: Students should have a foundational understanding of key political systems, particularly democracy, and how different ideologies approach human nature, society, and governance. Familiarity with basic political terms like hierarchy, authority, and the role of the state will help access the material. Prior knowledge of British politics will provide context for understanding</p>	<p>A prior understanding of economic systems and the role of social classes is crucial. Students should also be familiar with the concepts of equality, justice, and collective decision-making, as these ideas underpin much of socialist thought. Some familiarity with revolutionary movements or critiques of capitalism will also be helpful.</p> <p>Anarchism Students should have a basic understanding of the role of the state, authority, and political structures to grasp anarchism's rejection of these. Familiarity with utopian ideas and critiques of economic and political hierarchies will also be necessary to engage with the arguments within anarchism.</p>
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	<p>origins of political parties in the UK's representative democracy. Familiarity with the key historical development of major political parties like the Conservative, Labour, and Liberal Democrat parties is crucial, as this influences their modern ideologies. An understanding of how political parties are funded and how the funding system affects politics is key to analysing current debates on party influence.</p>	<p>voting behaviour in the UK. Familiarity with key general elections (e.g., 1997) and the factors influencing their outcomes is essential for analyzing voting patterns. Knowledge of the media's role in politics, including media bias, opinion polls, and their influence on both voters and election outcomes, provides a solid foundation for evaluating contemporary political communication.</p>	<p>Understanding ministerial responsibility is essential for comprehending the accountability of government ministers and the principles governing their conduct. Examining the influence of different Prime Ministers helps in analyzing the changing dynamics of leadership and policy-making within the Executive.</p>	<p>interactions with Parliament and the Executive is essential for grasping judicial influence and the principles of judicial independence. Knowledge of the relationship between the Executive and Parliament, including the balance of power, is important for understanding political accountability and governance. Familiarity with the impact of the EU on UK politics and sovereignty is crucial for understanding recent changes and their implications for UK governance.</p>	<p>traditional and one-nation conservatism.</p>	
	Why are we teaching this now?	Why are we teaching this now?	Why are we teaching this now?	Why are we teaching this now?	Why are we teaching this now?	Why are we teaching this now?
	<p>This sub-unit lays the foundational knowledge of the UK's democratic framework, allowing students to critically assess its strengths and weaknesses. The current political climate, debates on</p>	<p>With ongoing debates over electoral reform, understanding how different systems function is essential to making informed political judgments. By studying key historical and contemporary</p>	<p>Knowledge of the Constitution helps students understand the rules and structures of UK politics and governance. Recent constitutional changes and debates highlight the evolving</p>	<p>The functioning and powers of Parliament are central to understanding the legislative process and the balance of power between different branches of government.</p>	<p>Liberalism is central to modern democratic systems and offers a contrast to the more authoritarian and collectivist ideas found in other ideologies. By teaching liberalism following conservatism,</p>	<p>Socialism provides a counterpoint to liberalism and conservatism, particularly in its approach to the economy and class structures. Teaching socialism at this stage allows</p>

	<p>electoral reform, suffrage expansion, and the influence of pressure groups make this content immediately relevant to contemporary UK politics. Studying the historical and modern evolution of democracy helps students appreciate the changing dynamics of political participation and citizen influence in governance.</p> <p>Political parties shape the policies and direction of governance. This sub-unit helps students understand how and why these parties form, their influence on elections, and their evolving roles. The current party funding system and the rise of minor or emerging parties make it important for students to analyze the UK's party landscape in a modern context.</p>	<p>elections, students gain insights into how electoral systems shape political outcomes and party representation. In the current political climate, where referendums and electoral reform are key discussion points, this content is highly relevant.</p> <p>In an era where media and social platforms play a critical role in shaping public opinion and election outcomes, this sub-unit equips students with the analytical tools needed to understand the media's influence. Analysing past voting patterns and media influence provides valuable insights into modern elections and helps students critically evaluate how media and societal changes affect political outcomes. With the increasing importance of media in shaping political</p>	<p>nature of UK politics, making this an important area of study to comprehend current and future political dynamics.</p> <p>The role and power of the Executive are critical to understanding how policies are developed and enacted in the UK. Exploring historical and contemporary Prime Ministers provides context for the evolution of executive power and its impact on government and politics.</p>	<p>Studying Parliament's role and its interaction with the Executive provides insight into the UK's democratic processes and the effectiveness of political oversight.</p> <p>Studying the interactions between branches of government helps students understand the checks and balances within the UK political system. Recent changes, such as Brexit, and ongoing debates about sovereignty and reform highlight the relevance of these issues in contemporary political discourse.</p>	<p>students can explore the tensions between liberty and authority, and develop a nuanced understanding of political freedoms, which will be critical as they delve into modern political systems.</p> <p>Conservatism is a major ideology that influences contemporary politics and has historical roots in shaping modern political structures. By teaching this early in the course, students will be equipped to understand the broader ideological debates and tensions that exist between different political systems, setting a strong foundation for understanding the evolution of political thought.</p>	<p>students to critically assess different responses to capitalism and individualism, furthering their understanding of how political ideologies seek to address societal inequalities.</p> <p>Anarchism offers a radical alternative to the ideologies covered earlier, encouraging students to think critically about the necessity and morality of the state. By positioning anarchism after socialism, students can explore the ideological extremes in political thought, particularly in relation to authority, order, and individual freedom. This challenges them to consider whether political systems are essential for social order.</p>
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	As parties adapt to changing political landscapes, this content helps students grasp the dynamics of multi-party systems and their impact on government success or failure.	perceptions, this content is crucial for students to assess the intersection of media and politics.				
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Topic 1	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC
Democracy & Participation in the UK	Pre-A-Level/Induction	Introduction to the course - baseline test			Formative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presentation on Pressure Groups 		British Values

Unit 1: How do people engage in democracy in the UK?	Unit 1.1 - What are the principal forms of democracy in the UK?	What is democracy?	To understand what democracy is	To understand the origins of democracy To analyse the differences between representative and direct democracy To evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of different types of democracy	<p>and evaluation of their role in UK Politics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Additional essay “Evaluate the view that the Human Rights Act offers the most significant protection of civil liberties in the UK.” <p>Term 1 Summative: One midterm assessment utilising past exam questions (weeks 2-4)</p> <p>Question 1: (2018 AS 1 Q1) Describe the main features of direct democracy (10)</p> <p>Question 2: (2019 A 1 Q2) Evaluate the view that think-tanks, lobbyists and pressure groups have little impact on decisions. (30)</p>	Unit 1.1 Topic Quiz	<p><i>Democracy</i> – Develop a fundamental understanding of what democracy is, historically, and in current political contexts</p> <p><i>Respect and Tolerance</i> – Develop an understanding of the plurality of views shared in the UK’s political scene</p> <p><i>Individual Liberty</i> – Develop an understanding of individual role in the UK’s political system, and how liberty is promoted by this system</p> <p>SMSC</p> <p>SP1 – Study of pressure groups and different types of political participation allow students the ability to be reflective about their own beliefs, religious or otherwise and develop respect for different people’s faiths, feelings and values</p> <p>SP2 – Promote enjoyment and fascination in understanding the origins of democracy</p>
		How healthy is democracy in the UK?	To assess the state of democracy in the UK today	To understand what is meant by 'participation crisis' To analyse the ways in which the UK has experienced a 'participation crisis' To evaluate whether the UK is experiencing a 'participation crisis'			
		How can we address the 'democratic deficit' in the UK?	To analyse how the 'democratic deficit' can be addressed	To understand the central issues of the 'democratic deficit' To analyse the strengths and weaknesses of potential democratic reforms			
	Unit 1.2 How can democracy be enhanced in the UK?	How has the franchise been extended in the UK historically?	To understand the history of the franchise in the UK	To understand what is meant by the word franchise To analyse the impact of the historical movements to extend the franchise To evaluate how important the extensions to the		Unit 1.2 Topic Quiz	

				franchise have been for democracy			and how it is used around the world
		What efforts are being made to extend the franchise today?	To understand how the franchise can be extended in the UK	To understand what calls there are for extending the franchise in the UK To analyse contemporary arguments for extending the franchise To evaluate arguments for extending the franchise			SP4 – Debate on key enquiry questions regarding the role of democracy in the UK, and the nature of political participation allows students to reflect on their experiences
		Source Analysis Question Practice Lesson	To develop exam skills for the source analysis question	To understand how to answer the source analysis question To analyse a model answer To practice skills in answering the source analysis question			M3 – Debate on key enquiry questions regarding the role of democracy in the UK, and the nature of political participation allows students to develop an interest in developing reasoned views about moral and ethical issues – such as the participation crisis, and the democratic deficit
	Unit 1.3 What impact does political participation have on democracy?	What are pressure groups?	To understand what pressure groups are	To understand the role played by group politics in the UK To analyse the different types of pressure groups in the UK To evaluate the contribution of different pressure groups to democracy in the UK		Unit 1.3 Topic Quiz Independent Research Project – Presentation on a chosen Pressure Group	S3 – The study of the historical origins of democracy, and the way that democracy is practiced in the UK enables students to develop acceptance and engagement with the fundamental British values of democracy, liberty
		What methods are used by pressure groups?	To evaluate the different methods used by pressure groups	To understand the different methods used by pressure groups To understand the difference between insider and outsider			C1 – The study of pressure groups, voting systems, democratic crises and debates enhances students'

				<p>methods</p> <p>To evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of insider and outsider methods</p>			<p>knowledge of Britain's democratic parliamentary system</p>
		<p>What factors influence the success of pressure groups?</p>	<p>To analyse what factors influence the success of pressure groups</p>	<p>To understand the main areas that influence the success of a pressure group</p> <p>To analyse the impact each factor has on a pressure group's success</p> <p>To evaluate what the most important factor is in determining a pressure group's success</p>			
		<p>Case Study 2 (Cause vs. Sectional Group)</p>	<p>To analyse the role played by two different contemporary pressure groups</p>	<p>To analyse the role played by contemporary pressure groups</p> <p>To evaluate the impact of these pressure groups</p> <p>To determine which group has more impact on democracy</p>			
		<p>What impact does group politics have on Democracy in the UK?</p>	<p>To evaluate the contribution of group politics to democracy in the UK</p>	<p>To understand the nature of a pluralist democracy</p> <p>To analyse the arguments for and against developing a pluralist democracy</p> <p>To evaluate the extent to which group politics</p>			

				promotes democracy in the UK			
		Student presentations on Pressure Groups					
	Unit 1.4 How have civil liberties and rights emerged in the UK?	How are civil rights and responsibilities protected in the UK?	To understand the nature of civil rights in the UK	To understand the importance of civil rights in the political system To analyse the impact of key legislation in protecting civil liberties in the UK To evaluate the significance of the HRA		Unit 1.4 Topic Quiz	
		What are the limits on the UK's civil liberties today?	To analyse the tensions of rights protections in the UK	To understand the threats to civil rights in the UK To analyse how protecting civil rights works in practice in the UK To evaluate how effectively the UK protects rights and liberties			

UK Politics

Topic 2	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC	
UK Political Parties Unit 2: What are the features of Political Parties in the UK?	Unit 2.1 What are political parties?	What is the function of a political party?	To understand the role of political parties in UK Politics	To understand what a political party is To analyse the arguments surrounding the relevance of political parties in the current political climate To evaluate the role played by Political Parties in the UK	Formative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional essay: "Evaluate the view that the success of political parties now depends more on their leaders than anything else" Term 2 Summative: One midterm assessment utilising past exam questions (weeks 2-4)	Unit 2.1 Topic Quiz	British Values <i>Democracy</i> – Develop an understanding of how democracy is used in the UK, and how political parties work within our democratic system <i>Respect and Tolerance</i> – Develop an understanding of the variety of political parties in the UK and their role in our society SMSC SP1 – Study of political groups and how they have developed across history allows students the ability to be reflective about their own beliefs, religious or otherwise and develop respect for different people’s faiths, feelings and values SP2 – Promote enjoyment and fascination in understanding the nature of the political groups that operate in the UK SP4 – Debate on key enquiry questions that scrutinise the role played by political parties in the UK political context – for	
		How are political parties funded?	To understand the significance of party funding and its implication on democracy	To understand the debates around funding parties To analyse arguments around funding of political parties To evaluate whether political parties should be funded by the taxpayer				
	Unit 2.2 What is the status of the established political parties in the UK?	Who are the Conservative Party?	To understand the role played by the Conservative Party in the UK’s modern Political System	To understand where the Conservative Party sit on the political spectrum To analyse the divergences between One-Nation Conservatives and Thatcherites To evaluate the impact of this rift in modern politics		Question 1: Evaluate the view that the only political parties that matter in our political system are the Labour and Conservative parties Question 2: Using the source, evaluate the view that proportional representation would improve elections to the House of Commons.		Unit 2.2 Topic Quiz
		Who are the Labour Party?	To understand the role played by the Labour Party in the UK’s modern Political System	To understand where the Labour Party sit on the political spectrum To analyse the divergences between Old Labour and New Labour To evaluate the impact of this rift in modern politics				
		Who are the Liberal Democrat Party?	To understand the role played by the Liberal Democrats	To understand where the Liberal Democrats sit on the political spectrum				

			in the UK's modern Political System	To analyse the divergences between Classic Liberals and Modern Liberals To evaluate the impact of this rift in modern politics			example, should political parties be funded by the taxpayer? S3 – The study of the historical origins of political parties, and the way that they operate in the UK enables students to develop acceptance and engagement with the fundamental British values of democracy, respect and tolerance
	Unit 2.3 How far is the UK a two-party system?	To what extent is the UK a two party system?	To evaluate the extent to which the UK is a Two-Party System	To understand what is meant by the term 'Two-Party System' To analyse the UK Parliamentary System and it's political makeup To evaluate the extent to which the Two-Party System is detrimental for democracy		Unit 2.3 Topic Quiz	C1 – The study of political parties, how they operate, enhances students' knowledge of Britain's democratic parliamentary system and the makeup of the UK's political institutions C2 – Study of Political Parties allows an understanding and appreciation of the range of different cultures within school and further afield as an essential element of their preparation for life in modern Britain

UK Politics

Topic 3	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC
Electoral Systems Unit 3: What are election systems and how do they feature in democracy in the UK?	Unit 3.1 What are the different electoral systems?	What is the role of elections in the UK?	To understand the function of elections in a representative democracy	To understand the role played by elections in the UK To analyse the significance of elections for democracy in the UK To evaluate how far elections contribute to democracy in the UK	Formative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional essay: "Evaluate the view that the performance of other electoral systems in the UK has made the case for replacing FPTP in Westminster" Term 2 Summative: One midterm assessment utilising past exam questions (weeks 2-4)	Unit 3.1 Topic Quiz Source Analysis Essay	British Values <i>Democracy</i> – Develop an understanding of how democracy is used practically in the UK, and how it works within our democratic voting system <i>Individual Liberty</i> - Develop an understanding of how the electoral systems of the UK work, and how their liberty is promoted by these systems SMSC SP2 – Promote enjoyment and fascination in understanding the variety in electoral systems that operate in the UK SP4 – Debate on key enquiry questions that scrutinise the role of electoral systems in the UK political context – for example, should First Past the Post be replaced?
		What are the central features of First Past the Post?	To understand how FPTP works and its role in Westminster Elections	To understand how FPTP works To analyse the significance of FPTP on the outcomes of elections in Westminster To evaluate how far FPTP is fit for purpose in Westminster Elections			
		What are the alternative majority systems?	To understand how Supplementary Vote works	To understand how SV is used in the London Mayoral Elections To analyse the impact SV has on electoral outcomes in the LME To evaluate the extent to which SV is a preferable majoritarian system to FPTP			
		How does AMS work?	To understand how the Additional Member System works in the Scottish Parliament Elections	To understand how AMS is used in Holyrood To analyse the impact AMS has on the proportional make up of MSPs To evaluate the extent to which the proportional nature of AMS creates a more democratic Parliament			

		How does STV work?	To understand how STV is used in the Northern Irish Assembly Elections	To understand how STV is used in Stormont To analyse the impact STV has on the makeup of NI MPs in Stormont To evaluate the strengths behind the STV electoral system	proportional representation would improve elections to the House of Commons.		M2 – Students promoted to reflect upon the consequences of their behaviours and actions – for example, how important it is to exercise the right to vote
		Is it time for electoral reform?	To assess the case for electoral reform	To understand the basis of arguments for electoral reform To analyse the arguments for and against electoral reform To evaluate whether the Westminster election system should be replaced			S3 – The study of different electoral systems and the way that they operate in the UK enables students to develop acceptance and engagement with the fundamental British values of democracy, liberty
	Exam Skills	Source Practice: FPTP Reform	To improve performance in Source Analysis Question	To analyse a model answer To develop key skills and vocabulary necessary for source question			C3 – Knowledge of electoral systems promotes an understanding of
	Unit 3.2 How are referendums used to enhance democracy?	How have referendums been used in the UK?	To understand the role played by referenda in the UK political system	To analyse the function of referendums To evaluate the extent to which referendums support democracy in the UK			Britain's democratic parliamentary system and its central role in shaping our history and values, and in continuing to develop Britain
						Unit 3.2 Topic Quiz	

UK Politics

Topic 4	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC		
Voting Behaviour and the Media Unit 4: How is voting behaviour influenced?	Unit 4.1 What can we learn from historical electoral results?	How do we analyse voting patterns and behaviour? (Long term)	To understand the role played by long-term factors in elections	To understand the difference between long-term and short-term factors To assess the influence of long-term factors To evaluate the role played by long-term factors in the 21st century	Formative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional essay: "Evaluate the view that social factors are the most significant factor in determining voting behaviour" 	Unit 4.1 Topic Quiz	British Values <i>Democracy</i> – Scrutinise the way that democracy is affected by long-term and short-term factors, as well as how the media positively and negatively relates to democracy SMSC SP1 – Reflecting on the factors that influence people’s decision to vote and the aspects that inform their perspectives on life SP2 – Promote enjoyment and fascination in understanding the ways in which elections are influenced by both long-term and short-term voting factors and to scrutinise the ways in which the media positively and negatively relates to democracy SP4 – Debate on key enquiry questions that scrutinise the role of electoral systems in the UK political context – for example, should First Past the Post be replaced? M1 - Debate on key enquiry questions regarding the role of		
		What are the short term factors that influence voting behaviour?	To understand the role played by short-term factors in elections	To understand the nature of various short-term factors To assess the influence of short-term factors To evaluate the role played by short-term factors in the modern political system					
	Unit 4.2 Historic Election Case Study	1945-1992 Election: Why was 1979 a turning point in electoral politics?	To evaluate voting behaviour in the 1979 election	To understand the central events of the 1979 election To analyse why the 1979 election is regarded as a turning point election		To understand the central events of the 1979 election To analyse why the 1979 election is regarded as a turning point election		To understand the central events of the 1979 election To analyse why the 1979 election is regarded as a turning point election	Unit 4.2 Topic Quiz
		How did New Labour win the 1997 election?	To evaluate voting behaviour in the 1997 election	To understand the central events of the 1997 election To analyse how voting behaviour was seen to change in the 1997 election					
		How did Boris Johnson secure a majority in the 2019 election?	To evaluate voting behaviour in the 2019 election	To understand the central events of the 2019 election To analyse the emergence of short-term voting factors in the 2019 election					
	Unit 4.3 How does the media influence voting behaviour	What is the extent of the media's power in the UK?	To understand the power of the media in influencing political decision making in the UK	To understand what the media is To analyse how the media has evolved in the UK To evaluate the influence the media has over the population		To understand what the media is To analyse how the media has evolved in the UK To evaluate the influence the media has over the population		To understand what the media is To analyse how the media has evolved in the UK To evaluate the influence the media has over the population	Unit 4.3 Topic Quiz

		What is the extent of the media's power in the UK?	To understand the power of the media in influencing political decision making in the UK	To understand what media is To analyse how the media has evolved in the UK To evaluate the influence has over the population			media in the UK and its influence on political participation allows students to develop an interest in developing reasoned views about moral and ethical issues – such as the whether the media has too much influence
		To what extent does the media reflect or create opinions?	To analyse the way that media interacts with democracy	To understand the role media plays in a democracy To evaluate the extent to which the media is used to enhance democracy or manipulate populations			C3 – Knowledge of how democracy is practiced in the UK, and how the media relates with democracy promotes an understanding of Britain's democratic parliamentary system and its central role in shaping our history and values, and in continuing to develop Britain

UK Government

Topic 5	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC
The Constitution Unit 1: What is the role of the Constitution in UK Government?	Unit 1.1 What is the nature of the UK Constitution?	What is the nature of the UK's Constitution?	To understand the central features of the UK constitution	To understand what a constitution is To analyse the key features of constitutions To evaluate the central influences of the UK constitution	Formative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional essay "Evaluate the view that the UK constitution should now be codified" Term 3 Summative: One midterm assessment utilising past exam questions (weeks 2-4) 2020 Paper 2 Q1 Using the source, evaluate the view that the UK's constitution requires major change. 2021 Paper 1 Q2 Evaluate the view that the influence of the media in politics is exaggerated; it is not heavily biased and has little power of persuasion.	Unit 1.1 Topic Quiz	British Values <i>Rule of Law</i> – Students develop knowledge of the basis of the rule of law in this country through an understanding of the history, and nature of the UK Constitution. Studying the different sources and evolution of the constitution promote a rich understanding of the basis of law in this country <i>Individual Liberty</i> - Studying the different sources of the constitution promotes a deeper understanding of the ways in which individual liberty is protected and promoted within the foundations of the UK's constitution <i>Democracy</i> – Studying the different sources of the constitution and the way it has evolved through time promotes a deeper understanding of the ways in which democracy is protected and promoted within the
		Is the UK Constitution fit for purpose?	To evaluate whether the UK constitution is fit for purpose	To understand the criticisms of the UK constitution To evaluate the criticisms of the UK constitution			
	Unit 1.2 How has the constitution changed since 1997?	How did the constitution change under Blair and Brown?	To assess the constitutional changes under the New Labour administrations	To understand the central reforms made by Blair and Brown To evaluate the impact of these reforms			
		How did the constitution change under the Coalition of 2010-2015?	To assess the constitutional reforms under the 2010 Coalition Government	To understand the central reforms made by Cameron and Clegg in the coalition To evaluate the impact of these reforms			
		How did the constitution change under the Conservatives 2015-present?	To assess the constitutional reforms under the Conservative governments from 2015-present	To understand the central changes under Cameron, May and Johnson To evaluate the impact of these reforms			

	Unit 1.3 What is the role of devolved bodies in the UK, and what is the impact of this in the UK?	How has power devolved in England?	To assess the devolution of power in English government	To understand what devolution is To evaluate the extent of devolution in English government		Unit 1.3 Topic Quiz	foundations of the UK's political system SMSC SP2 – Promote enjoyment and fascination in understanding the ways in which the constitution has evolved and developed across history to the present day, and how this has affected the current political climate M3 – Debate on key enquiry questions regarding the role of the Constitution in the UK, and it's nature allows students to develop an interest in developing reasoned views about moral and ethical issues – such as the extent to which the constitution protects rights, or whether the constitution would benefit from codification	
		How has power devolved in Scotland?	To assess the devolution of power in Scottish government	To understand the basis for devolution in Scotland To evaluate the extent of devolution for Scottish government				
		How has power devolved in Wales?	To assess the devolution of power in Welsh government	To understand the basis of devolution in Wales To evaluate the extent of devolution for Welsh government				
		How has power devolved in Northern Ireland?	To assess the devolution of power in Northern Irish government	To understand the basis of devolution in Northern Ireland To evaluate the extent of devolution for Northern Irish government				
	Unit 1.4 What are the debates around further reform to the UK constitution?	How successful have reforms to the constitution been?	To assess the successes of the constitutional reforms since 1997	To evaluate the extent to which the constitutional reforms have improved the political system of the UK			Unit 1.4 Topic Quiz	S3 – The study of the constitution and its sources enables students to develop acceptance and engagement with the fundamental British values of rule of law, individual liberty, tolerance and democracy
		Should devolution be extended in England?	To assess the case made for extending devolution in England	To evaluate the arguments for extending devolution in the UK				

		Should the UK constitution be entrenched and codified?	To assess the arguments for codifying and entrenching the UK constitution	To analyse the impact of entrenching the UK constitution To analyse the impact of codifying the UK constitution To evaluate the arguments in favour of further reform to the UK constitution			C3 – Knowledge of how the constitution functions with relation to Britain’s democratic parliamentary system and its central role in shaping our history and values, and in continuing to develop Britain
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UK Government

Topic 6	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC	
Parliament Unit 2: What is the role of Parliament in the UK?	Unit 2.1 What is the structure and role of the UK Parliament?	What is the House of Commons, and what is its role in Parliamentary Government?	To understand the structures of Parliamentary Government	To understand what Parliamentary Government is To analyse the structure of Parliamentary Government	Formative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional essay "Evaluate the view that the UK constitution should now be codified" Term 3 Summative: One midterm assessment utilising past exam questions (weeks 2-4)	Unit 2. 1 Topic Quiz	British Values <i>Democracy</i> – As the principal channel of democracy in the UK students gain insight into how democracy manifests itself through Parliament whilst also scrutinising the efficacy of Parliament’s democratic function <i>Rule of Law</i> – Study of Parliament allows students a closer insight into the process of law-making in this country, and how Parliament upholds and adapts to the needs of the law SMSC SP2 – Promote enjoyment and fascination in understanding the role of the Parliament in upholding democracy, democratic representation and law-making in the UK M3 – Investigation of the function of debate in the UK Parliament encourages students to	
		What role is played by the House of Lords and the Monarch in Parliamentary Government?	To understand the structures of Parliamentary Government	To understand what Parliamentary Government is To analyse the structure of Parliamentary Government				
	Unit 2.2 What are the powers of the House of Commons and the House of Lords?	What are the powers of the House of Commons and the House of Lords?	To compare and contrast the powers of the two chambers of Parliament	To analyse the differences between the House of Commons and the House of Lords To evaluate their role in Parliamentary Government		2020 Paper 2 Q1 Using the source, evaluate the view that the UK’s constitution requires major change. 2021 Paper 1 Q2 Evaluate the view that the influence of the media in politics is exaggerated; it is not heavily biased and has little power of persuasion.		Unit 2.2 Topic Quiz
		To what extent does Parliament represent the UK?	To evaluate the representative role of Parliament	To analyse the functions of Parliament To evaluate the extent to which Parliament is representative of the UK				
	Unit 2. 3 How are laws passed in the UK?	How are laws passed in the UK?	To understand the legislative function of Parliament	To understand the legislative process of the Houses of Parliament To analyse the key features of law-making in the UK				Unit 2.3 Topic Quiz

		To what extent does Parliament fulfil its legislative functions?	To evaluate the legislative function of Parliament	To assess the success of Parliament's legislative function To evaluate the extent to which Parliament fulfils its role as a source of legislative authority			develop reasoned views about moral and ethical issues and ability to understand the importance of the viewpoints of others on these issues
Unit 2.4 How does Parliament interact with the executive?		How effective is Parliament in interacting with the executive?	To analyse the relationship of the main sources of power in Parliament with the executive	To understand how Parliament interacts with the executive and vice versa To analyse the relationship between the main source of power in Parliament		Unit 2.4 Topic Quiz	C1 – Through study of the institution of Parliament develop an understanding and appreciation of the wide range of cultural influences, that have shaped their own heritage and those of others
		How successful is Parliament in scrutinising the executive?	To evaluate how successful Parliament is in scrutinising government	To analyse criticisms of Parliaments role in scrutinising government To evaluate the extent to which Parliament holds government to account			C3 – Through study of the institution of Parliament develop knowledge of Britain's democratic parliamentary system and its central role in shaping our history and values, and in continuing to develop Britain
		Is the house of Lords as effective as the Commons in fulfilling its functions?	To compare the two chambers and evaluate their role in Parliament	To understand the comparison between House of Commons and House of Lords To evaluate the contemporary relevance of the House of Lords			

UK Government

Topic 7	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC		
Unit 3 The Prime Minister and Executive	Unit 3.1 What is the structure, role and power of the executive?	What is the executive?	To understand what the function of the executive is	To understand what the executive is To analyse the central components of the executive	Formative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional essay: "Evaluate the view that sovereignty no longer lies in Parliament" Term 4 Summative One midterm assessment utilising past exam questions (weeks 2-4)	Unit 3.1 Topic Quiz	British Values <i>Democracy</i> – Understanding of the role of Prime Minister as <i>primus inter pares</i> , and how PM and other Ministers fulfil their democratic obligations through ministerial responsibilities		
		Who has power in the executive?	To analyse the sources of power within the executive	To understand the sources of power within the executive To analyse the different influences on executive power To evaluate what the most important factor in determining power in the executive is					
	Unit 3.2 What is the significance of ministerial responsibility?	What is the role of ministerial responsibility in the executive?	To understand the convention of ministerial responsibility	To understand what ministerial responsibility is To analyse the differences between collective and individual ministerial responsibility		2019, Paper 2, Question 1 Q2 Using the source, evaluate the view that Prime Ministers have too much power.		Unit 3.2 Topic Quiz	SMSC SP2 – Promote enjoyment and fascination in understanding the role of the Prime Minister, Ministers and Cabinet in promoting the function of government in the UK
		Are the conventions of ministerial responsibility still important?	To assess the relevance of ministerial responsibility	To evaluate the relevance for ministerial responsibility in the contemporary political system					
	Unit 3.3 What are the powers of the Prime Minister and their cabinet?	What is the role of the Prime Minister?	To understand the function of a Prime Minister	To understand the function of a Prime Minister To analyse the central powers of a Prime Minister To evaluate the importance of a Prime Minister in the current				Unit 3.3 Topic Quiz	

		Elastic Band Theory: What variable factors determine the power of the Prime Minister?	To analyse the factors that influence the power of a Prime Minister	To understand the premise of 'Elastic Band Theory' To analyse the determining factors that influence the power of a Prime Minister			M3 – Investigating the moral and ethical issues surrounding the role of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, assessing the extent to which their positions pose a threat to democracy in the form of an elective dictatorship
Unit 3.4 Prime Ministerial Case Study	Margaret Thatcher Case Study	To analyse Margaret Thatcher as Prime Minister	To analyse the premiership of Margaret Thatcher		Unit 3.4 Topic Quiz	C3 – Knowledge of how the Prime Minister and other Ministers work within the British parliamentary system and its central role in shaping our history and values, and in continuing to develop Britain	
	Tony Blair Case Study	To analyse Tony Blair as Prime Minister	To analyse the premiership of Tony Blair				
	Boris Johnson Case Study	To analyse Boris Johnson as Prime Minister	To analyse the premiership of Boris Johnson				

UK Government

Topic 8	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC
Unit 4 The Supreme Court, Sovereignty and the EU	Unit 4.1 How does the Supreme Court operate?	How does the Supreme Court operate?	To understand the central features of the Supreme Court	To understand the historical origins of the Supreme Court To analyse the central features of the Supreme Court To evaluate the impact of the Supreme Court	Formative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Additional essay: “Evaluate the view that sovereignty no longer lies in Parliament” Term 4 Summative One midterm assessment utilising past exam questions (weeks 2-4) 2019, Paper 2, Question 1 Using the source, evaluate the view that Prime Ministers have too much power.	Unit 4.1 Topic Quiz	British Values <i>Democracy</i> – Students develop understanding of how the introduction of the Supreme Court has enhanced democracy through the removal of ‘law lords’. Investigation into the state of sovereignty in the UK allows students to reflect upon the extent to which democracy has been supported or restricted in the UK <i>Individual Liberty</i> – Students enhance their understanding of how their own personal liberties are protected by the supreme court <i>Rule of Law</i> – Investigation into the role of the Supreme Court in upholding the rule of law, and furthermore the extent to which the UK’s relationship with the EU has either enhanced or diminished the process of the rule of law in the UK
	Unit 4.2 What is the impact of the Supreme Court on Government?	To what extent is the UK Supreme Court a Neutral and Independent body?	To assess the extent to which the Supreme Court can be considered a neutral and independent body	To understand the debates concerning independence and neutrality within the Supreme Court To evaluate the extent to which the Supreme Court can be considered a neutral and independent body		Unit 4.2 Topic Quiz	
		Where does the Supreme Court have most power?	To analyse where the power of the Supreme Court is most concentrated	To assess the different areas of power within the Supreme Court To evaluate where power is most concentrated in the Supreme Court			
	Unit 4.3 What are the roles, aims and impact of the EU?	What is the role and aim of the EU?	To understand what the EU is	To understand what the historical origins of the EU are To trace the UK’s relationship with the EU To analyse the main roles and aims of the EU		Unit 4.3 Topic Quiz	

		What impact does the EU have on UK Politics?	To assess the impact of the EU on the UK Political System	To understand how the EU has related to the UK Political System both before and after Brexit To analyse the relationship between the two political institutions To evaluate the extent to which the EU has a positive or negative relationship on the UK political system			upholding democracy and law in the UK M3 – Investigation of the function of Supreme Court encourages students to develop reasoned views about moral and ethical issues and ability to understand the importance of the viewpoints of others on these issues C1 – Through study of the institution of Supreme Court and the EU, students develop an understanding and appreciation of the wide range of cultural influences, that have shaped their own heritage and those of others C3 – Through study of the institution of the Supreme Court, students develop knowledge of Britain’s democratic parliamentary system and its central role in shaping our history and values, and in continuing to develop Britain
	Unit 4.4 To what extent is Parliament sovereign?	To what extent is Parliament sovereign?	To understand the concerns surrounding the sovereignty of the Parliamentary system	To understand what sovereignty is To analyse the threats to the UK’s Parliamentary Sovereignty To evaluate the extent to which the UK Parliamentary system can be considered fully sovereign		Unit 4.4 Topic Quiz	

Core Ideologies

Topic 1	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC
Unit 1 Liberalism	1.1 What is liberalism?	What are the origins of Liberalism?	To understand the origins of Liberal thought	To analyse the historical context of liberal thought To analyse the relationship between broader historical developments and liberal thought	Formative ○ Additional essay “To what extent is liberalism more concerned with society than with the economy?” Term 5 Summative One midterm assessment utilising past exam questions (weeks 2-4) 2020, Paper 1, Question 3 To what extent do modern liberals accept the ideas of classical liberals?	Unit 1.1 Topic Quiz	British Values <i>Democracy; Rule of Law; Respect and Tolerance; Individual liberty</i> – As a liberal democracy, the study of liberalism reflects many of the core British Values. The history of the United Kingdom and of our Parliamentary system is intrinsically linked with the history of liberal thought. Specifically, the investigation of the origins of liberalism and their promotion of democracy, and in particular the central tenet of liberal democracy allow students to develop a further understanding of the role played by democracy in the UK. The core themes of freedom, reason, justice, liberty and tolerance align with the principles of rule of law; respect and tolerance and individual liberty. SMSC The study of political ideologies has a broad and profound impact in developing students’
		How did Liberalism develop?	To understand the historical development of Liberal thought	To understand how Liberalism has developed through history To evaluate the extent of change in Liberal thought across history			
		What are the core themes of Liberalism?	To understand the core themes of Liberalism	To understand the central tenets of Liberalism; Individualism, Freedom, Reason, Justice, Toleration			
	1.2 How has Liberalism interacted with government and democracy?	What is the liberal view of the state?	To understand the central premise of the liberal state	To analyse the liberal view of the state and the exponents of this idea			
		What is constitutionalism?	To understand the central liberal premise of constitutionalism	To analyse the concept of constitutionalism, it’s historical examples and the exponents of this idea			
		What is liberal democracy?	To understand the central premise of liberal democracy	To analyse the concept of liberal democracy, it’s historical examples and the exponents of this thought			
	1.3 How has Liberalism diverged?	What are the central tenets of Classical Liberalism?	To understand how Classical Liberals diverge in their views	To understand the key tenets of Classical Liberal thought, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought		Unit 1.3 Topic Quiz	

		What are the central tenets of Modern Liberalism?	To understand how Modern Liberals diverge in their views	To understand the key tenets of Modern Liberal thought, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought			Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural education. The study of political ideologies enables them to:
	1.4 To what extent are Liberals united in their views?	What are the similarities and differences between Classical and Modern Liberals?	To analyse the similarities and differences between Classical and Modern Liberals	To compare and contrast these sub-ideologies and evaluate the extent to which they are united in their views		Unit 1.4 Topic Quiz	<p>SP1 Develop the ability to be reflective about their own beliefs</p> <p>SP2 Cultivate a sense of enjoyment and fascination in learning about themselves, others and the world around them.</p> <p>SP4 Promotes a willingness to reflect on their experiences.</p> <p>M1 Develop the ability to recognise the difference between right and wrong and to readily apply this understanding in their own lives</p> <p>M3 Become interested in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral and ethical issues and ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues</p> <p>S3 Encourages an acceptance and engagement with the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law,</p>

							<p>individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs</p> <p>C1 Develop an understanding and appreciation of the wide range of cultural influences that have shaped their own heritage and those of others.</p> <p>C3 Support knowledge of Britain's democratic parliamentary system and its central role in shaping our history and values, and in continuing to develop Britain.</p>
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Core Ideologies

Topic 2	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC
Unit 2 Conservatism	2.1 What is conservatism?	What are the origins of conservatism?	To understand the origins of conservative thought	To analyse the historical context of conservative thought To analyse the relationship between broader historical developments and conservative thought	Formative o Additional essay “To what extent is there more to unite rather than divide the New Right from One-Nation conservatives?”	Unit 2.1 Topic Quiz	<p>British Values The study of conservatism allows students to probe and interrogate the core British Values. The study of tradition, hierarchy, paternalistic conservatism and authoritarian conservatism allow them to reflect upon the key principles of democracy, the rule of law, and individual liberty. Furthermore, the historical origins of conservatism allow students to reflect upon the way this ideology has shaped the current political system and makeup of the UK.</p> <p>SMSC The study of political ideologies has a broad and profound impact in developing students’ Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural education.</p> <p>The study of political ideologies enables them to:</p> <p>SP1 Develop the ability to be reflective about their own beliefs</p>
		How did conservatism develop?	To understand the historical development of conservative thought	To understand how conservatism has developed through history To evaluate the extent of change in conservative thought across history			
		What are the core themes of conservatism?	To understand the core themes of conservatism	To understand the central tenets of conservatism			
	2.2 How has conservatism diverged?	What are the views of authoritarian conservatives?	To understand how authoritarian conservatives diverge in their views	To understand the key tenets of authoritarian conservatism thought, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought			
		What are the views of paternalistic conservatives?	To understand how paternalistic conservatives diverge in their views	To understand the key tenets of paternalistic conservatism thought, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought			
		What are the views of libertarian conservatives?	To understand how libertarian conservatives diverge in their views	To understand the key tenets of libertarian conservatism thought, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought			
						Unit 2.2 Topic Quiz	

		What are the views of the New Right?	To understand how the New Right has developed and diverge in their views	To understand the key tenets of New Right conservatism thought, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought			<p>SP2 Cultivate a sense of enjoyment and fascination in learning about themselves, others and the world around them.</p>
	2.3 To what extent are conservatives united in their views?	What are the similarities and differences within conservative thought?	To analyse the similarities and differences within conservative sub-ideologies	To compare and contrast these sub-ideologies and evaluate the extent to which they are united in their views		Unit 2.3 Topic Quiz	<p>SP4 Promotes a willingness to reflect on their experiences.</p> <p>M1 Develop the ability to recognise the difference between right and wrong and to readily apply this understanding in their own lives</p> <p>M3 Become interested in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral and ethical issues and ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues</p> <p>S3 Encourages an acceptance and engagement with the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs</p> <p>C1 Develop an understanding and appreciation of the wide range of cultural</p>

							<p>influences that have shaped their own heritage and those of others.</p> <p>C3 Support knowledge of Britain's democratic parliamentary system and its central role in shaping our history and values, and in continuing to develop Britain.</p>
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Core Ideologies

Topic 3	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC
Unit 3 Socialism	3.1 What is Socialism?	What are the origins of Socialism?	To understand the origins of socialist thought	To analyse the historical context of socialist thought To analyse the relationship between broader historical developments and socialist thought	<p>Formative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Additional essay “To what extent does socialism depend on a view of society based only on class” <p>Term 6 Summative One midterm assessment utilising past exam questions (weeks 2-4)</p> <p>2020, Paper 1, Question 3</p> <p>To what extent do socialists have conflicting views over how the economy should operate?</p>	Unit 3.1 Topic Quiz	<p>British Values The study of socialism allows students to probe and interrogate the core British Values. The study of community, cooperation, and equality allow them to reflect upon the key principles of democracy, the rule of law, and individual liberty. Furthermore, the study of the historical development of 20th Century socialism through a variety of examples (from the welfare state, to totalitarian states) allow students to reflect upon the way the UK has ideology has shaped the current political system and makeup of the UK and how the UK has promoted democracy historically.</p> <p>SMSC The study of political ideologies has a broad and profound impact in developing students’</p>
		How did socialism develop?	To understand the historical development of socialist thought	To understand how socialism has developed through history To evaluate the extent of change in socialist thought across history			
		What are the core themes of Socialism?	To understand the core tenets of socialism	To understand the central tenets of socialism			
	3.2 How have the routes towards socialism differed historically?	What is revolutionary socialism?	To understand how revolutionary socialists diverge in their views	To understand the key tenets of revolutionary socialism, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought			
		What is evolutionary socialism?	To understand how evolutionary socialists diverge in their views	To understand the key tenets of evolutionary socialism, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought			
		What is gradualism?	To understand how gradualism has evolved from socialist thought	To understand the key tenets of gradualism, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought			
		Unit 3.2 Topic Quiz					

	3.3 How is Marxism distinct from socialism?	What is Classical Marxism?	To understand the central principles of Marxist thought	To understand the historical context of Marxism To understand the central principles of Marxist thought; surplus value, commodity fetishism, dialectical materialism, critique of capitalist economy	Unit 3.3 Topic Quiz	<p>Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural education.</p> <p>The study of political ideologies enables them to:</p> <p>SP1 Develop the ability to be reflective about their own beliefs</p> <p>SP2 Cultivate a sense of enjoyment and fascination in learning about themselves, others and the world around them.</p> <p>SP4 Promotes a willingness to reflect on their experiences.</p> <p>M1 Develop the ability to recognise the difference between right and wrong and to readily apply this understanding in their own lives</p>		
		What is orthodox Communism?	To analyse how orthodox Communism developed	To understand the historical development of orthodox communism in Europe, Asia, and Cuba				
		What is Neo-Marxism?	To assess the evolution of Neo-Marxism	To understand how Neo-Marxism has developed from orthodox views To analyse the extent to which Neo-Marxism has evolved from classical Marxist views				
	3.4 How has social democracy distinguished itself from Communism?	What is ethical socialism?	To understand the principles of ethical socialism	To understand the key tenets of ethical socialism, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought			Unit 3.4 Topic Quiz	<p>M3 Become interested in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral and ethical issues and ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues</p> <p>S3 Encourages an acceptance and engagement with the fundamental British</p>
		What is revisionist socialism?	To understand the principles of revisionism	To understand the key tenets of revisionist socialism, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought				
		How have socialists responded to the crisis of social democracy?	To understand how socialists have developed their views in the modern age	To assess the threat posed to socialist thought by social democracy in the modern age				

	<p>3.5 To what extent are socialists united in their views?</p>	<p>What are the similarities and differences within socialist thought?</p>	<p>To analyse the similarities and differences within socialist sub-ideologies</p>	<p>To compare and contrast these sub-ideologies and evaluate the extent to which they are united in their views</p>		<p>Unit 3.5 Topic Quiz</p>	<p>values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs</p> <p>C1 Develop an understanding and appreciation of the wide range of cultural influences that have shaped their own heritage and those of others.</p> <p>C3 Support knowledge of Britain's democratic parliamentary system and its central role in shaping our history and values, and in continuing to develop Britain.</p>
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Core Ideologies

Topic 3	Unit	Lesson	Learning objective	Learning aims/outcomes	Assessment	Homework	British Values/SMSC
Anarchism	4.1 What is anarchism?	What are the origins of anarchism?	To understand the origins of anarchist thought	To analyse the historical context of anarchist thought To analyse the relationship between broader historical developments and anarchist thought	Formative o Additional essay “To what extent are the views of individualist anarchists consistent with those of collectivist anarchists?”	Unit 4.1 Topic Quiz	British Values The study of anarchism allows students to probe and interrogate the core British Values. The study of the central tenets encourages students to question the relationship between this ideology and our current political system. SMSC The study of political ideologies has a broad and profound impact in developing students’ Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural education. The study of political ideologies enables them to: SP1 Develop the ability to be reflective about their own beliefs SP2 Cultivate a sense of enjoyment and fascination in learning about themselves, others and the world around them. SP4 Promotes a willingness to reflect on their experiences. M1 Develop the ability to recognise the
		How did anarchism develop?	To understand the historical development of conservative thought	To understand how anarchist has developed through history To evaluate the extent of change in anarchist thought across history			
		What are the core themes of anarchism?	To understand the core themes of conservatism	To understand the central tenets of anarchist			
	4.2 How have the views of anarchists diverged historically?	What are the views of collectivist anarchists?	To understand how collectivist anarchists diverge in their views	To understand the key tenets of collectivist anarchist thought, and to understand the key contributors to this school of thought		Unit 4.2 Topic Quiz	
		What are the views of individualist anarchists?	What are the views of individualist anarchists?	To understand how individualist anarchists diverge in their views			
	4.3 What are the roads to anarchy?	What have been the main attempts towards anarchy?	To understand the views around the implementation of anarchist ideology	To understand the existing thought on the implementation of an anarchist society To assess the existing examples of potential anarchist systems		Unit 4.3 Topic Quiz	

	4.4 To what extent are anarchists united in their views?	What are the similarities and differences within anarchist thought?	To analyse the similarities and differences within anarchist sub-ideologies	To compare and contrast the sub-ideologies and evaluate the extent to which they are united in their views		Unit 4.4 Topic Quiz	<p>difference between right and wrong and to readily apply this understanding in their own lives</p> <p>M3 Become interested in investigating and offering reasoned views about moral and ethical issues and ability to understand and appreciate the viewpoints of others on these issues</p> <p>S3 Encourages an acceptance and engagement with the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs</p> <p>C1 Develop an understanding and appreciation of the wide range of cultural influences that have shaped their own heritage and those of others.</p> <p>C3 Support knowledge of Britain's democratic parliamentary system and its central role in shaping our history and values, and in</p>
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