

KS5 Politics Curriculum

'A subject for anyone interested in the lively, unpredictable and controversial world we live in today

	Section 1: UK government	Section 2: UK Politics	Section 3: Political ideas and ideologies	Section 4: US government	Section 5: US politics	Section 6: Comparative politics (UK and US)
Year 12	Democracy and participation, British constitution extent of rights and devolution Liberalism and Socialism	UK Political parties Pressure groups Conservatism Role of MP's and parliamentary debate	Different electoral systems, voting behaviour Impact of 1983 and 1997 elections. Aims of the EU. Role of prime minister, cabinet and ministerial responsibility	UK referendums and impact of the 2019 election The power of the cabinet The UK judiciary	Optional ideology (decided by students The US electoral process and direct democracy The constitutional framework of US government	
Year 13	The legislative branch of government: Congress The US electoral process and direct democracy		The executive branch of government: President The judicial branch of government Political parties Pressure groups and comparative politics			Consolidation Exam

How will you be assessed:

- Knowledge of UK politics and government and US politics and government
- Analyse aspects of politics and political information, including in relation to parallels, connections, similarities and differences.
- Evaluate aspects of politics and political information, including to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.

KS5 Politics curriculum Intent

Intent	What knowledge do we build on and what knowledge do we introduce?			
By the end of KS5 students are able to...	Year 12		Year 13	How does this curriculum incorporate the National Curriculum and go beyond? How does going beyond the NC ensure challenge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To extend and enrich their understanding of UK politics and government. • To be able to comprehend and interpret political information. • To critically analyse and evaluate the following areas of politics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UK government - UK politics - Political ideas and ideologies - US government - US Politics - • To construct arguments and explanations leading to reasoned conclusions. • To identify parallels, connections, similarities and differences between aspects of the areas of politics studied • To construct and communicate arguments and explanations with relevance, clarity and coherence. • To know how to use appropriate political vocabulary • To make connections between the different areas of politics studied. • To make comparisons across two the UK and US political systems 	Autumn	Democracy and participation British constitution Liberalism Socialism	The US electoral process and direct democracy, constitutional framework of the US government, the legislative branch: congress	Not applicable
	Spring	Conservatism and UK Political parties and pressure groups, different behaviour systems and voting, 1983 and 1997 general elections and the aims of the EU Role of MP's and parliamentary debate, role of prime minister and the cabinet and ministerial responsibility		
	Summer	UK referendums and impact of the 2019 general election, power of the cabinet, UK judiciary , optional ideology	Exam consolidation	
	Rationale for this sequence	<p>In order for the curriculum to fulfil, its aim at the start of year 12 students will first study core knowledge, which will provide a firm foundation to further build and extend. This is why we begin with democracy and participation for UK politics, the British constitution and core political ideas which need to be grasped fully and understood in order for students to learn about later topics such as political parties, role of MP's and general elections</p> <p>Within their study of democracy, and participation students will need to be able to identify the difference between representative and direct democracy but also identify the various features of the UK political system and have secure knowledge of the events and groups which secured universal suffrage for men and women and analyse the issues today affecting voter participation in elections.</p> <p>By the end of year 12 students will have been able to either develop or extend and enrich their understanding of British politics which will ensure they have both the core and fingertip knowledge required to begin their studies of US politics</p>	<p>For the benefit of students the year 13 curriculum is structured and sequenced purposefully to run parallel to what was taught at a similar time in year 12 to help students form synoptic links between UK politics alongside their acquisition of US politics and government. For example just as students began their study of UK government with the British uncodified constitution students will begin their study of US politics by studying US constitutional framework.</p> <p>This means that students are being provided with the core knowledge, which will help, underpin their understanding and acquisition of future knowledge but also ensure they can draw comparisons and links between what they are currently learning to last year.</p>	

	How does the KS4 Curriculum build on previous learning at KS3?	<p>Students arrive in Year 12 with varied experiences of citizenship, whilst most Chesterton students will have a foundational understanding of UK politics and government, other external student's political knowledge will depend on their cultural capital. Lessons have been planned to account for this gap in knowledge ensuring that students who have studied politics previously are challenged but also to ensure students studying politics for the first time are able to effectively access the content by ensuring that key terms and vocabulary are taught explicitly and that learning activities and discussions are pitched appropriately.</p>
--	---	---

