

### Long-term Curriculum Map for Politics

	Term	Michaelmas 1	Michaelmas 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Trinity 1	Trinity 2							
<b>UK GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES – SOCIALISM AND NATIONALISM</b>														
	<b>The Constitution</b>		<b>Parliament</b>		<b>The Executive</b>		<b>Relations between branches</b>		<b>Socialism</b>		<b>Nationalism</b>			
KEY CONTENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overview of the development of the Constitution through key historical documents</li> <li>The nature of the UK Constitution: unentrenched, uncodified and unitary, and the 'twin pillars' of parliamentary sovereignty and the rule of law</li> <li>The five main sources of the UK Constitution: statute law, common law, conventions, authoritative works, and treaties</li> <li>Reform since 1997: under Labour 1997–2010; under the Coalition 2010–15; major reforms undertaken by governments since 2015</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, including the extent to which devolution should be extended in England, whether the UK constitution should be changed to be entrenched and codified, including a bill of rights</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The structure and role of the House of Commons and House of Lords</li> <li>The selection of members of the House of Commons and House of Lords</li> <li>The main functions of the House of Commons and House of Lords and the extent to which these functions are fulfilled</li> <li>The exclusive powers of the House of Commons</li> <li>The main powers of the House of Lords</li> <li>The legislative process</li> <li>The interaction between the Commons and the Lords during the legislative process, including the Salisbury Convention</li> <li>The role and significance of backbenchers in both Houses, including the importance of parliamentary privilege</li> <li>The work of select committees</li> <li>The role and significance of the opposition</li> <li>The purpose and nature of ministerial question time</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The structure of the Executive, including Prime Minister, the Cabinet, junior ministers and government departments</li> <li>Its main roles, including proposing legislation, proposing a budget, and making policy decisions</li> <li>The main powers of the Executive, including Royal Prerogative powers, initiation of legislation and secondary legislative power</li> <li>The concept of individual ministerial responsibility</li> <li>The concept of collective ministerial responsibility</li> <li>The factors governing the Prime Minister's selection of ministers</li> <li>The factors that affect the relationship between the Cabinet and the Prime Minister, the ways they have changed, the balance of power</li> <li>The powers of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to dictate events and determine policy</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The role and composition of the Supreme Court</li> <li>The key operating principles of the Supreme Court</li> <li>The degree to which the Supreme Court influences both the Executive and Parliament, including the doctrine of ultra vires and judicial review</li> <li>The effectiveness of Parliament in holding the Executive to account</li> <li>The effectiveness of the Executive in attempting to exercise dominance over Parliament</li> <li>The extent to which the balance of power between Parliament and the Executive has changed</li> <li>The aims of the EU, including the 'four freedoms' and the extent to which these have been achieved</li> <li>The role of the EU in policy making</li> <li>Distinction between legal and political sovereignty</li> <li>The extent to which sovereignty has moved between different branches</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core ideas and principles of socialism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy:</li> <li>Collectivism</li> <li>Common humanity</li> <li>Equality</li> <li>Social class</li> <li>Workers' control</li> <li>The differing views and tensions within socialism: revolutionary socialism, social democracy and Third Way</li> <li>The key ideas of:</li> <li>Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels</li> <li>Beatrice Webb</li> <li>Rosa Luxemburg</li> <li>Anthony Crosland</li> <li>Anthony Giddens</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core ideas and principles of nationalism and how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy:</li> <li>Nations</li> <li>Self-determination</li> <li>Nation-state</li> <li>Culturalism</li> <li>Racialism</li> <li>Internationalism</li> <li>The differing views and tensions within nationalism: liberal nationalism, conservative nationalism, anti/post-colonialism, expansionist nationalism</li> <li>The key ideas of:</li> <li>Jean-Jacques Rousseau</li> <li>Johann Gottfried von Herder</li> <li>Giuseppe Mazzini</li> <li>Charles Maurras</li> <li>Marcus Garvey</li> </ul>			
KEY VOCABULARY	Constitution (entrenched) Uncodified (codified) Unitary (federal) Parliamentary sovereignty The rule of law Statute law		Parliament House of Commons House of Lords Confidence and supply Salisbury Convention Parliamentary privilege Legislative bills		Executive Cabinet Minister Government department Royal prerogative Secondary legislation		Supreme Court Judicial neutrality Judicial independence Judicial review Elected dictatorship European Union (EU)		Four freedoms (EU) Legal sovereignty Political sovereignty Ultra vires		Fraternity Cooperation Capitalism Common ownership Communism Evolutionary socialism Marxism		Civic nationalism Liberal internationalism Socialist internationalism Ethnicity Nationalism Progressive / Regressive Inclusive nationalism	
FORMS OF ASSESSMENT	One 30-mark question from a choice of two (each question uses a source) and one further 30-mark question from a choice of two (no source) assessing UK Government. One 24 mark question from a choice of two assessing Nationalism. (Socialism is assessed with other Core Ideologies on the UK Politics paper).													
ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues. AO2: Analyse aspects of politics and political information, including in relation to parallels, connections, similarities and differences. AO3: Evaluate aspects of politics and political information, including to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.													
CLASS ASSESSMENT	LVI RAT I			LVI Mini RAT A			LVI Mini RAT B			LVI RAT II				

	Term	Michaelmas 1	Michaelmas 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Trinity 1	Trinity 2																	
<b>UK POLITICS AND POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES – LIBERALISM AND CONSERVATISM</b>																								
	<b>The US Constitution</b>		<b>The Presidency and Executive Branch</b>		<b>Congress</b>		<b>The Supreme Court and the Judiciary</b>		<b>Revision</b>															
KEY CONTENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct democracy and representative democracy: similarities and differences; advantages and disadvantages; case for reform.</li> <li>Key milestones in the widening of the franchise in relation to class, gender, ethnicity and age</li> <li>How different pressure groups exert influence and how their methods and influence vary</li> <li>Other collective organisations and groups including think tanks, lobbyists and corporations</li> <li>Major milestones in their development</li> <li>Debates on the extent, limits and tensions within the UK's rights-based culture</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different electoral systems: First-past-the-post (FPTP), Additional Member System (AMS), Single Transferable Vote (STV), and Supplementary Vote (SV)</li> <li>The advantages and disadvantages of these different systems</li> <li>Comparison of first-past-the-post (FPTP) to a different electoral system in a devolved parliament/assembly</li> <li>How referendums have been used in the UK and their impact on UK political life since 1997</li> <li>The case for and against referendums in a representative democracy</li> <li>Debates on the extent, limits and tensions within the UK's rights-based culture</li> <li>The impact of the electoral system on the government or type of government appointed</li> <li>The impact of different systems on party representation and of electoral systems on voter choice</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The functions and features of political parties in the UK's representative democracy</li> <li>How parties are currently funded and debates on the consequences of the current funding system</li> <li>The origins and historical development of the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and Liberal Democrat Party, and how this has shaped their ideas and current policies on the economy, law and order, welfare and foreign affairs</li> <li>The importance of other parties in the UK</li> <li>The development of a multi-party system and its implications for government</li> <li>Various factors that affect party success – explanations of why political parties have succeeded or failed, including debates on the influence of the media</li> <li>The impact of different systems on party representation and of electoral systems on voter choice</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case studies of three elections (one from the period 1945–92, the 1997 election, and one since 1997), the results and their impact on parties and government</li> <li>The factors that explain the outcomes, including: the reasons for and impact of party policies and manifestos, techniques used in their election campaigns, and the wider political context of the elections; class-based voting, partisanship and voting attachment; gender, age, ethnicity and region</li> <li>Analysis of the national voting-behaviour patterns for these elections, revealed by national data sources and how and why they vary</li> <li>Assessment of the role and impact of the media on politics – both during and between key general elections, including opinion polls</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>Individualism</li> <li>Freedoms/liberty</li> <li>State</li> <li>Rationalism</li> <li>Equality/social justice</li> <li>Liberal democracy</li> <li>The differing views and tensions within liberalism: classical liberalism and modern liberalism</li> <li>The key ideas of:</li> <li>John Locke</li> <li>Mary Wollstonecraft</li> <li>John Stuart Mill</li> <li>John Rawls</li> <li>Betty Friedan</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>Pragmatism</li> <li>Tradition</li> <li>Human Imperfection</li> <li>Organic society/state</li> <li>Paternalism</li> <li>Liberalism</li> <li>The differing views and tensions within conservatism: traditional conservative, one-nation conservative and New Right</li> <li>The key ideas of:</li> <li>Thomas Hobbes</li> <li>Edmund Burke</li> <li>Michael Oakeshott</li> <li>Ayn Rand</li> <li>Robert Nozick</li> </ul>													
KEY VOCABULARY	Legitimacy Direct democracy Representative democracy Pluralist democracy Democratic deficit		Participation crisis Franchise/suffrage Think tanks Lobbyists		First-past-the-post (FPTP) Additional Member System (AMS) Single Transferable Vote (STV) Supplementary Vote (SV)		Safe seat Marginal seat Minority government Coalition government		Old Labour (social democracy) New Labour (Third Way) One Nation New Right Classical liberals		Modern liberals Party systems Left-wing Right-wing		Class deignment Partisan deignment Governing competency Disillusion and apathy		Manifesto Mandate		Foundational equality Formal equality Equality of opportunity Social contract Mechanistic theory Limited government Egocentric individualism		Developmental individualism Negative/positive freedom Laissez-faire capitalism Keynesianism Harm principle Minimal state/enabling state		Hierarchy Authority Change to conserve Altruism Noblesse oblige Anti-permissiveness Radical		Human imperfection Laissez-faire Empiricism	
FORMS OF ASSESSMENT	One 30-mark question from a choice of two (each question uses a source) and one further 30-mark question from a choice of two (no source) assessing UK Politics. One 24 mark question from a choice of two assessing Core Ideologies (includes Socialism taught on other side of course).																							
ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues. AO2: Analyse aspects of politics and political information, including in relation to parallels, connections, similarities and differences. AO3: Evaluate aspects of politics and political information, including to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.																							
CLASS ASSESSMENT	LVI RAT I			LVI Mini RAT A			LVI Mini RAT B			LVI RAT II														

	Term	Michaelmas 1	Michaelmas 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Trinity 1	Trinity 2											
<b>COMPARATIVE POLITICS (GOVERNMENT)</b>																		
	<b>The US Constitution</b>		<b>The Presidency and Executive Branch</b>		<b>Congress</b>		<b>The Supreme Court and the Judiciary</b>		<b>Revision</b>									
KEY CONTENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature of the US Constitution: vagueness; codification and entrenchment; the amendment process</li> <li>The key features of the US Constitution and effectiveness today: federalism; separation of powers and checks and balances; bipartisanship; limited government</li> <li>The nature of the federal system of government and its relationship with the states</li> <li>The extent of democracy within the US Constitution, its strengths and weaknesses and its impact on the US government today</li> <li>Debates around the extent to which the USA remains federal today</li> <li>Comparison with the UK Constitution</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal sources of presidential power as outlined in the US Constitution and their use</li> <li>The electoral mandate, executive orders, national events and the cabinet</li> <li>Powers of persuasion</li> <li>Executive Office of the President (EXOP)</li> <li>Relationships between the presidency and Congress and the Supreme Court</li> <li>Limitations on presidential power: changing nature of power over their term in office; Congress, the Supreme Court and the Constitution; the election cycle and divided government</li> <li>How effectively they have achieved their aims</li> <li>The imperial presidency</li> <li>The role and power of the president in foreign policy</li> <li>Comparison with the UK Executive</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The structure of Congress</li> <li>The distribution of powers within Congress</li> <li>Congressional elections and the significance of incumbency</li> <li>Voting behaviour within Congress</li> <li>The legislative process</li> <li>The policy significance of Congress</li> <li>Factors that influence the relationship between Congress and the presidency</li> <li>The checks on the other branches of government</li> <li>Debates about adequacy of its representative role</li> <li>Significance and effectiveness of parties in Congress</li> <li>How effectively they have achieved their aims</li> <li>The imperial presidency</li> <li>The role and power of the president in foreign policy</li> <li>Comparison with the UK Legislature</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature and role of the Supreme Court</li> <li>The judicial review process</li> <li>The appointment process for the Supreme Court</li> <li>The current composition and ideological balance of the Court</li> <li>The impact of the Supreme Court on public policy</li> <li>The role of judicial activism and judicial restraint and criticisms of each</li> <li>The protection of civil liberties and rights in the US today</li> <li>The political versus judicial nature of the Supreme Court</li> <li>Living Constitution ideology as against originalism</li> <li>The extent of their powers and the effectiveness of checks and balances</li> <li>Comparison with the UK Judiciary</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of comparative politics content and exam technique</li> <li>Revision of UK government content and exam technique</li> <li>Revision of socialism and nationalism content and exam technique</li> </ul>									
KEY VOCABULARY	Bipartisanship Checks and balances Codification Constitution Entrenchment		Enumerated powers Federalism Limited government Principle Separation of powers		Domestic politics Electoral mandate Executive branch Executive orders Imperial presidency		Imperiled presidency Informal powers Powers of persuasion Unified Government		Congressional caucuses Divided government Filibuster Gridlock		Incumbency Mid-term elections Oversight Partisanship Unanimous consent		Conservative justice Imperial judiciary Judicial activism Judicial restraint Judicial review Liberal justice		Living constitution Originalism Stare decisis Strict/loose constructionist Swing justice			
FORMS OF ASSESSMENT (THEMATIC)	Section A: this section is worth 12 marks. Students answer one question from a choice of two, comparing US and UK politics and government. Section B: this section is worth 12 marks. Students answer one compulsory question, which will focus on topics from the comparative theories section. Section C: this section is worth 60 marks. Students answer two questions worth 30 marks each from a choice of three. These focus on US politics and government.																	
ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVES	AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues. AO2: Analyse aspects of politics and political information, including in relation to parallels, connections, similarities and differences. AO3: Evaluate aspects of politics and political information, including to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.																	
CLASS ASSESSMENT	RAT III			COURSEWORK FIRST DRAFT DEADLINE: 10TH DECEMBER			TRIAL EXAMS			COURSEWORK DEADLINE: 4TH MARCH			PUBLIC EXAMS					

	Term	Michaelmas 1	Michaelmas 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Trinity 1	Trinity 2								
<b>COMPARATIVE POLITICS (POLITICS)</b>															
	<b>Democrat and Republican Parties</b>		<b>Interest Groups; Electoral systems</b>		<b>Electoral systems</b>		<b>Rights and the Supreme Court</b>		<b>Revision</b>						
KEY CONTENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The distribution of power and changing significance of the parties</li> <li>Democrats: progressive attitude on social and moral issues, including crime; greater governmental intervention in the national economy; government provision of social welfare</li> <li>Republicans: conservative attitude on social and moral issues; more restricted governmental intervention in the national economy while protecting American trade and jobs; acceptance of social welfare but a preference for personal responsibility</li> <li>The current conflicts and tendencies and the changing power and influence that exist within the parties</li> <li>Coalition of supporters for each party</li> <li>Voters: how race, religion, gender and education are likely to influence voting patterns and why</li> <li>Comparative theories with UK</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest groups in the USA: their significance, resources, tactics and methods</li> <li>Method and success of different types of pressure groups: single interest group, professional group or policy group</li> <li>The ways in which interest groups can influence the three branches of government</li> <li>Pressure group influence at state level through the use of propositions and referendums</li> <li>Assess their success including the role of PACs and Super PACs and their impact on democracy, policy creation</li> <li>Comparative theories with UK</li> <li>The main processes to elect a US president including the constitutional requirements, the invisible primary, primaries and caucuses e.g. open/closed primaries, caucuses, frontloading, winner-takes all</li> <li>Reforms introduced to improve the process since 2000</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of the nomination process up to primaries including the role of National Party Conventions</li> <li>Factors that affect the campaign: TV debates, campaign finance, personality</li> <li>Advantages and disadvantages of the electoral process and the Electoral College and the debate around reform</li> <li>The role of campaign finance and the current legislation on campaign finance, including McCain-Feingold reforms 2002 and Citizens United vs FEC 2010</li> <li>Comparative theories with UK</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The methods, influence and effectiveness of racial rights campaigns and the impact on current domestic policy: representation and voting rights</li> <li>How effectively civil and constitutional voting rights have been upheld by the Supreme Court, Voting Rights Act (1965) and Shelby V. Holder (2013)</li> <li>The successes and failures of measures to promote equality, including affirmative action and immigration reform</li> <li>Executive orders and party policies that effect equality</li> <li>How effectively affirmative action and immigration reforms have been upheld by the Supreme Court and the effectiveness of this protection</li> <li>Review of the inequalities which remain today and the extent to which they have attempted to overcome them but failed</li> <li>Increase in pressure groups action due to Racial profiling in the US and the rise of awareness as a result of Black Lives Matter.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of comparative politics content and exam technique</li> <li>Revision of UK politics content and exam technique</li> <li>Revision of conservatism and liberalism content and exam technique</li> </ul>						
KEY VOCABULARY	Factions Party system Blue Dog Democrats Blue states Progressive		Moderate Liberal Fiscal Religious right		Lobbying Grassroots pressure groups Sectional and cause groups Iron Triangle PACS		Super PACS Primary Invisible primary Caucus		Convention Electoral College Incumbency Soft/hard money		Racial equality Affirmative action Constitutional rights				
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CLASS ASSESSMENT	RAT III			COURSEWORK FIRST DRAFT DEADLINE: 10TH DECEMBER			TRIAL EXAMS			COURSEWORK DEADLINE: 4TH MARCH			PUBLIC EXAMS		