

Notes:
Year 12 – the first unit is on the UK Government and political system. The course will be split between two teachers; one focusing on the Government parts of the unit and the other on Politics. Each constitute 50% of the curriculum. The second unit begins in Term 2b, focusing on the US Government. This follows the same structure as the UK unit and is a comparative unit, which provides an ideal opportunity to re-visit topics from Unit 1.
Year 13 – As above. As we re-visit key topics in Unit 2, a concerted effort will be made to re-cap Unit 1. Unit 3 is a unit focusing on ideologies.
Careers – highlighted in red reference to careers made in the curriculum

Term → Year ↓	Term1a	Term 1b	Term 2a	Term 2b	Term 3a	Term 3b
12	The UK Government: Introduction and history of UK Government UK's unwritten constitution Politics: What is Politics? Introduction to UK Democracy	The UK Government: Devolution The Legislature <i>Careers – The day in the life of an MP</i> Politics: Electoral systems - First Past the Post (in comparison to other electoral systems) <i>Careers - How do ordinary members contribute to their local parties?</i>	The UK Government: The Executive The Judiciary <i>Careers – The career and pathway of judges in the UK.</i> Politics: Voting behaviour and the role of the media	The UK Government: European Union Politics: Political parties <i>Jobs in political parties</i>	The USA Government: Constitution and federalism <i>Re-cap: compare to UK Constitution unit and devolution</i> Politics: Electoral systems of the US, including Civil Rights <i>Re-cap: compare to UK electoral system</i>	The USA Government: Congress <i>Re-cap: compare to UK legislature</i> Presidency <i>Re-cap: compare to UK legislature</i> Politics: Pressure groups <i>Re-cap: compare to UK role of media</i> <i>Careers – Jobs in Pressure Groups</i>
13	The USA Government: Supreme Court <i>Re-cap: compare to UK Judiciary</i> <i>Re-cap European Union unit</i> Politics: Political parties <i>Re-cap: compare to UK political parties</i>	Ideologies Liberalism: Origins Classical v. Modern <i>Re-cap US constitution and federalism</i> Socialism Origins Fundamentalism v. revisionist <i>Re-cap US civil rights and pressure groups</i>	Ideologies Conservatism: Origins Traditional v. New Right <i>Re-cap: US Congress and Presidency</i> <i>US electoral systems</i>	Ideologies <i>Anarchism</i> Origins Different Strands Tensions <i>Re-cap: US Supreme Court</i> <i>US Political parties</i>		

Careers in the Curriculum

Career	Link to character education	Link to curriculum
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MP	Civic Virtue - Citizenship and Service. MPs are expected to represent constituents, participate in democratic life and contribute to the common good. The Jubilee Centre's civic virtue of citizenship is demonstrated through public service and responsible engagement in society.	develop understanding of representative democracy, Parliament and political participation. Students evaluate how MPs perform scrutiny, representation and law-making functions, directly linking to the skills required in parliamentary work.
Lawyer	Moral Virtue - Justice and Integrity. Lawyers must uphold the rule of law, act ethically and pursue fair outcomes. The Jubilee Centre identifies justice and integrity as key moral virtues enabling ethical decision-making.	examine the rule of law, constitutional rights, civil liberties and the judiciary. Students analyse legal and constitutional principles that underpin legal practice and advocacy.
Civil Servant	Performance Virtue - Leadership and Perseverance. Civil servants must implement policy effectively, manage complex challenges and remain politically impartial. Performance virtues support effective public service.	explore the role of the executive, bureaucracy and policy implementation. Students assess how government departments and civil servants contribute to policymaking and governance.
Political Scientist	Intellectual Virtue - Critical Thinking. Political scientists evaluate evidence, assess competing arguments and pursue knowledge.	interpret political data, evaluate theories and construct evidence-based arguments about political systems, ideologies and institutions.
Diplomat	Civic Virtue - Civility. Diplomats must engage respectfully with different viewpoints, cultures and governments. Civility promotes constructive dialogue and cooperation in pursuit of the common good.	develop knowledge of international relations, global politics and comparative political systems. Students analyse how states interact and resolve conflicts through negotiation and diplomacy.
PR	Performance Virtue - Teamwork. PR professionals work collaboratively to communicate effectively and manage relationships between organisations and the public. Teamwork enables successful outcomes.	Strengthen communication, analysis of political messaging and understanding of public opinion, elections and media influence, all of which are central to public relations work.
Journalist	Intellectual Virtue - Curiosity. Journalists investigate issues, seek truth and question assumptions. Curiosity drives the pursuit of accurate knowledge and understanding.	encourage students to investigate current affairs, analyse political events and evaluate competing perspectives, developing the research and analytical skills needed in journalism.
Policy Analyst	Intellectual Virtue - Judgement. Policy analysts assess evidence and weigh competing policy options before reaching conclusions. Judgement is an intellectual virtue that supports informed decision-making.	assess the effectiveness of political institutions and public policies, using evidence to evaluate governmental successes, failures and policy alternatives.
Activist	Moral Virtue - Courage. Activists often challenge existing power structures and campaign for social change. Courage enables individuals to act according to their principles despite opposition or difficulty.	A Level Politics studies pressure groups, social movements, political participation and civil rights campaigns. Students examine how activists influence decision-makers and shape political change.