

Curriculum Map 2024-25					
Year 12					
Half term	Unit title with hyperlink to scheme of work	Unit summary	Skills & content covered	Summary of formative marking, feedback and student response	Summative assessment schedule, including assessment criteria
Autumn 1 RMA	Component 1: Democracy and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forms of democracy: direct vs representative Advantages and disadvantages of each Participation crisis debate: declining turnout, falling party membership, growth of new forms (online petitions, protests) Extension of the vote: 1832 Reform Act, 1918 Representation of the People Act, 1969 Act (votes at 18) Ongoing debates: votes at 16, prisoner voting Assessment 	AO1: Key terminology (legitimacy, democratic deficit, pluralist democracy, franchise/suffrage). AO2: Analyse differences between direct vs representative democracy; evaluate democratic reform. AO3: Evaluate participation crisis debate. Case studies of pressure groups and civil liberty campaigns (e.g. Liberty, Extinction Rebellion).	End of topic key word quizzes, Weekly current affair quizzes	30 mark essay question
Autumn 1 WHA	Component 1: Electoral Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FPTP, AMS, STV, SV: how each system works Strengths and weaknesses in terms of proportionality, government effectiveness, representation Case studies: devolved assemblies, mayoral elections, general elections Role and impact of referendums (e.g., 1997 devolution referendums, 2016 EU referendum) Assessment 	AO1: Knowledge of FPTP, AMS, STV, SV; referendums since 1997. AO2: Compare electoral outcomes across systems; analyse representation and fairness. AO3: Evaluate case for electoral reform; assess referendum use.	End of topic key word quizzes, Weekly current affair quizzes	30 mark source question
Autumn 2 RMA	Component 1: Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functions: representation, participation, policy, recruitment, government Policies and development of Conservatives, Labour, Liberal Democrats Role of smaller parties (e.g., SNP, Reform, Green Party) Party funding controversies and state funding arguments Assessment 	AO1: Functions and funding: party policies (Conservative, Labour, Lib Dems) on economy, welfare, law and order, foreign policy. AO2: Analyse ideological shifts (Old Labour → New Labour, Thatcherism → Cameron/May/Sunak). AO3: Evaluate minor party influence; assess multi-party vs two-party system.	End of topic key word quizzes, Weekly current affair quizzes	30 mark source question
Autumn 2 WHA	Component 1: Voting behaviour and the media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term factors: class alignment/de-alignment, partisanship, gender, ethnicity, region Short-term factors: issues, leadership, campaigns Case studies: 1979, 1997, 2017/19/24 general elections Role of media: press, TV debates, social media, opinion polls Assessment 	AO1: Case studies (1979, 1997, 2019 elections); key terms (partisan dealignment, governing competency). AO2: Analyse factors shaping voting (class, gender, age, ethnicity, region). AO3: Evaluate media influence (press, broadcasters, social media, opinion polls).	End of topic key word quizzes, Weekly current affair quizzes	30 mark essay question
Spring 1 RMA	Component 1: Conservatism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core values: tradition, pragmatism, human imperfection, organic society, authority, property Debates: traditional vs One Nation vs New Right conservatism Key thinkers: Thomas Hobbes (order, security), Edmund Burke (tradition, organic change), Michael Oakeshott (pragmatism), Ayn Rand (objectivism, free markets), Robert Nozick (libertarianism) Assessment 	AO1: Core ideas (tradition, pragmatism, human imperfection, organic society, hierarchy). AO2: Analyse divisions (traditional, one-nation, New Right). AO3: Evaluate thinkers view on human nature, society, economy, the state	end of topic key word quizzes, Weekly current affair quizzes	24 mark ideologies question
Spring 1 WHA	Component 1: Liberalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core values: individualism, liberty, reason, equality, liberal democracy Debates within liberalism: classical vs modern liberalism Key thinkers: John Locke (natural rights, limited government), John Stuart Mill (tolerance, liberty), John Rawls (justice as fairness), Betty Friedan (liberal feminism) Assessment 	AO1: Core ideas (individualism, freedom, reason, tolerance, equality). AO2: Analyse classical vs modern liberalism. AO3: Evaluate thinkers view on human nature, society, economy, the state	End of topic key word quizzes, Weekly current affair quizzes	24 mark ideologies question
Spring 2 RMA	Component 1: Socialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core values: equality, community, social class, workers' control Debates: revolutionary vs evolutionary socialism, revisionism vs fundamentalism Key thinkers: Karl Marx (class struggle), Beatrice Webb (gradualism), Rosa Luxemburg (revolutionary socialism), Anthony Crosland (social democracy), Anthony Giddens (Third Way) Assessment 	AO1: Core ideas (collectivism, equality, class, common ownership). AO2: Analyse revolutionary vs reformist socialism. AO3: Evaluate thinkers view on human nature, society, economy, the state	End of topic key word quizzes, Weekly current affair quizzes	24 mark ideologies question
Spring 2 WHA	Component 2: Feminism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core values: sex/gender distinction, patriarchy, the personal is political, equality vs difference, intersectionality Debates: equality feminism vs difference feminism; reform vs radical approaches; intersectionality and diversity within feminism Key thinkers: Simone de Beauvoir (Sex/gender distinction), bell hooks (intersectionality), Charlotte Perkins Gilman (Equality vs Difference) Sheila Rowbotham (Personal is political), Kate Millet (Patriarchy) Assessment 	AO1: Core ideas (patriarchy, sex/gender, equality vs difference, intersectionality). AO2: Analyse types of feminism (liberal, socialist, radical, postmodern). AO3: Evaluate thinkers view on human nature, society, economy, the state	End of topic key word quizzes, Weekly current affair quizzes	24 mark ideologies question
Summer 1 RMA	Component 2: The Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sources: statute law, common law, conventions, works of authority, EU law Principles: parliamentary sovereignty, rule of law, constitutional monarchy Key reforms since 1997: House of Lords reform, devolution, Human Rights Act, Fixed-term Parliaments Act, Brexit Ongoing debates: codified vs uncoded, entrenchment, balance between rights and security Assessment 	AO1: Sources (statute law, conventions, common law, EU laws, works of authority). AO2: Analyse uncoded constitution strengths/weaknesses. AO3: Evaluate constitutional reform since 1997 (devolution, Lords reform, HRA, Fixed-term Parliaments).	End of topic key word quizzes, Weekly current affair quizzes	30 mark essay question
Summer 1 WHA	Component 2: Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure and functions of Commons and Lords Law-making process and scrutiny roles Effectiveness of Parliament in holding government to account Reforms: House of Lords reform, strengthening select committees, proposals for further reform 	AO1: Commons vs Lords functions and powers. AO2: Analyse Parliament's effectiveness in scrutiny, representation, law-making. AO3: Evaluate reforms and limitations.	End of topic key word quizzes, Weekly current affair quizzes	30 mark essay question
Summer 2 RMA	Revision and Mocks	Component 1	Ao1, Ao2, Ao3		Paper 1: 30 mark essay, 30 mark source question, 24 mark ideologies
Summer 2 WHA	Revision and Mocks	Component 1	Ao1, Ao2, Ao3		Paper 1: 30 mark essay, 30 mark source question, 24 mark ideologies