

Subject	A Level Politics – UK Politics																								
Context / relevance	When you start this course, we will study modules on Participation and Elections. You need to be aware of the methods in which people vote, the policies that parties stand for and why people are becoming disengaged with the voting process. The specification also has an emphasis on the changing nature of democracy, as well as the way in which the UK is governed.																								
Securing	<p>Key vocabulary Learn the following key vocabulary and definitions. You will refer to all of these terms regularly throughout the course, and it is really important that you have a good understanding of them from the outset.</p> <p>We recommend that you make a set of flash cards and test yourself several times to aid familiarity.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="395 815 1385 1809"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power</td> <td>The capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others; the capacity or ability to do something or act in a particular way.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Authority</td> <td>The moral or legal right or ability to control.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Legitimacy</td> <td>The belief that a rule, institution, or leader has the right to govern</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct democracy</td> <td>A form of democracy in which the electorate directly decides on policy initiatives, without elected representative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Representative democracy</td> <td>A political system in which citizens of a country vote for representatives to handle legislation and otherwise rule on their behalf. The elected representatives are in turn accountable to the electorate for their actions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Incumbency</td> <td>The holding of a political position or office or the period during which one is held.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sovereignty</td> <td>Supreme power or authority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Referendum</td> <td>A vote on a public issue or a law, usually by the people of a country or a group. An example of direct democracy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manifesto</td> <td>A public declaration of policy and aims, especially one issued before an election by a political party or candidate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mandate</td> <td>The authority given to an elected group of people, such as a government, to perform an action or govern a country.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First past the post</td> <td>An electoral system in which a candidate or party is selected by achievement of a simple majority.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Party system</td> <td>The number and nature of political parties that compete for power within a given political system.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Power	The capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others; the capacity or ability to do something or act in a particular way.	Authority	The moral or legal right or ability to control.	Legitimacy	The belief that a rule, institution, or leader has the right to govern	Direct democracy	A form of democracy in which the electorate directly decides on policy initiatives, without elected representative	Representative democracy	A political system in which citizens of a country vote for representatives to handle legislation and otherwise rule on their behalf. The elected representatives are in turn accountable to the electorate for their actions.	Incumbency	The holding of a political position or office or the period during which one is held.	Sovereignty	Supreme power or authority.	Referendum	A vote on a public issue or a law, usually by the people of a country or a group. An example of direct democracy.	Manifesto	A public declaration of policy and aims, especially one issued before an election by a political party or candidate.	Mandate	The authority given to an elected group of people, such as a government, to perform an action or govern a country.	First past the post	An electoral system in which a candidate or party is selected by achievement of a simple majority.	Party system	The number and nature of political parties that compete for power within a given political system.
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Processing	<p>Go to these links here for information about the UK's three major parties and what they campaigned on in last year's General Election.</p> <p>Change Labour Party Manifesto 2024</p>																								

	<p>Conservative Manifesto 2024 (conservatives.com) For a Fair Deal - Liberal Democrats Manifesto 2024 - Liberal Democrats (libdems.org.uk) Green Manifesto 2024 Reform Party Policies</p> <p>These links take you to the manifesto policies for the 5 main parties.</p> <p>Summarise each party's policies from each manifesto in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic policies • Social policies (e.g. education, the NHS, welfare) • Law and order • Foreign policy <p>e.g. <i>The Labour Party's economic policies include...</i></p> <p>Now, choose 1 policy from each three parties of your choice and explain why you support OR do not support that policy.</p> <p>Success criteria: You must write 200 - 300 words for each policy, writing in full sentences to explain your view.</p>
Exploring	<p>Watch / read the following documentaries and articles. In full sentences, answer the questions below, using the documentary and articles to help you.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>State of Chaos – Episode 3 – Johnson / Truss.</u> Watch the documentary here: Laura Kuenssberg: State of Chaos Episode 3 Johnson/Truss <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) How did the premierships of Johnson and Truss damage public trust in politicians? b) What was the impact of Johnson and Truss on the Conservative Party? 2. Read the article on the Labour Party: Green Party wins Gorton and Denton byelection, pushing Labour to third place <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. What made the Green Party's victory in Gorton and Denton significant? b. What reasons does the article provide for their success and Labour's defeat? 3. Read the article on Reform: Why Farage is outperforming Starmer in the battle for working-class voters Politics The Guardian <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Why are voters turning to support Reform? b. Do you think class is important in deciding how a person will vote?
Reviewing	<p>Reflect on what you have learned through this work by doing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Note down 5 new things that you found most interesting 2. Write down 3 questions that you would like to ask your teacher about the topic area(s) that you have been introduced to.

Subject	A Level Politics – UK Government																					
Context / relevance	When you start the course, we will be studying the UK Constitution. You need to be aware of how the constitution has developed over time and, more specifically, how it has been reformed in the last 25 years or so. The specification also looks at whether further reform is needed.																					
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Processing	<p>These links summarise the key principles underpinning the UK Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary Sovereignty • Rule of Law • Constitutional conventions 																					

	<p>THE DOCTRINE OF PARLIAMENT SOVEREIGNTY The Lawyers & Jurists (lawyersjurists.com)</p> <p>What is the Rule of Law and why is it an important principle of the UK Constitution? Politics Teaching (Currently being rebuilt for September 2022)</p> <p>What are constitutional conventions? The Constitution Unit - UCL – University College London</p> <p>I would like you to summarise each principle, in your own words, and be ready to discuss these when we start the course.</p> <p>Success criteria: write around half a page for each principle, writing in full sentences to explain your ideas.</p>
Exploring	<p>Watch 'The Brexit Storm – Laura Kuenssberg's Inside Story'</p> <p>Watch the documentary here BBC: The Brexit Storm: Laura Kuenssberg's Inside Story - Bing video</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. How did the aftermath of the Brexit referendum affect the unity of the country? B. How did the aftermath of the Brexit referendum affect the unity of the Conservative Party? C. How has the Brexit referendum affected the nature of UK politics since 2016 generally?
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