



<p>A Level Syllabus and Assessment Structure: Main A level Politics page Paper 1: UK Politics and Core Ideologies Paper 2: UK Government and Non-Core ideology – Nationalism Paper 3: Global Politics</p>	
<p>Required (Task Time: 2-3 hours)</p>	<p>Complete the worksheets attached for: UK Politics Year 12 UK Politics Worksheets UK Government UK Politics - Constitution A3 Sheets .pptx</p>
<p>Highly Recommended(Task Time: little and often c. 2-3 hours)</p>	<p>Subscribe to at least one of the following podcasts and listen to it/them on a regular basis before September: The News Agents The Spectator – Coffee House Shots FT – Inside Fix Institute for Government – Inside Briefing New Statesman Rest is Politics The Guardian – Politics Weekly UK The Economist – World in Brief Trendy</p>
<p>Optional:</p>	<p>Read a political biography or other non-fiction book. Here are some recommendations: Follow the Money by Paul Johnson – great for economists as well An Impossible Office? by Antony Seldon Between the extremes by Nik Clegg Why we get the wrong politicians by Isabel Hardman In the Thick of it by Alan Duncan</p>

Intro to UK Politics



Retrieval Activity

What is the name of the non-political body that assists the elected UK government in running the country?

Where is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's grace and favour home and base?

What is the ECHR?

What have been the major trends and events in UK politics since 2008?

What impact do you think they have had on UK politics?

What is the UK parliamentary system?

What are its three constituent parts?

Key terms

Parliamentary system

Presidential system

Nation

Nation-state

Sovereign state

United Kingdom

Judiciary

Devolution

Devolved assemblies/parliaments

Name:

Location:

Number of members:

Current controlling party/coalition:

Significant issues:

Name:

Location:

Number of members:

Current controlling party/coalition:

Significant issues:

Name:

Location:

Number of members:

Current controlling party/coalition:

Significant issues:

UK government

Definition:/explanation

Pros

Cons

The judiciary

Definition:/explanation

What have been the recent developments/issues?

Democracy and Participation

What is Democracy?



Retrieval Activity

What is the difference between a nation and a nation-state?

Define devolution

What is democracy?

What are the key features of a democracy?

Key terms

Accountability

Legitimacy

Liberal Democracy (Western Democracy)

Pluralism

Representation

Different types of state

Autocracy

Polycracy

Democracy

Aristocracy

Theocracy

Direct democracy is:

Representative democracy is:

What is a liberal democracy?

Democracy and Participation

Direct Democracy



Retrieval Activity

List three features of a liberal democracy

Give one function of liberal democracy

Direct democracy is

Ancient conceptions of democracy
What do you think Plato thought of democracy?

How might he have seen democracy leading to tyranny?

What do you think?

How does direct democracy work in Switzerland?

What are its advantages and disadvantages?

There are differing types of direct democracy in use in the UK although the UK is in general a representative democracy.

Explain each of the following types of direct democracy and their pros and cons

Referendums

Electronic petitions

Consultative exercises

Open primaries

Election of the leadership of political parties

Recall of MPs Act 2015

Democracy and Participation

Direct and Representative Democracy



Retrieval Activity

Direct Democracy is...

An example is...

Representative Democracy is...

An example is...

Trustee vs delegate models of representation:

Trustee: representatives vote for us based on their belief in what would be best for us.

Delegate: representatives are bound by the voter's wishes in how they vote

Task: Sort the following points into:

- Advantages of direct democracy Disadvantages of direct democracy
 Advantages of representative democracy Disadvantages of representative democracy

It helps to educate people about political issues, making them more engaged in the political process.	Sometimes representatives will vote against the wishes of their constituents.	Elected representatives have teams of people who can work to help them reach a judgement on an issue.	People may be too easily swayed by charismatic individuals and emotional appeals, rather than logic or reason.
Representatives are only supported by some of their constituents – this can deny others a voice in the process.	It is the purest form of democracy – the voice of the people.	It can cause people to feel detached from the political process.	Elected politicians may be more likely to act out of reason and rationality rather than emotion.
Some issues are highly complex and therefore require too much expertise for the average citizen to fully understand.	Representatives are more likely to protect the interests of minorities.	It can lead to 'tyranny of the majority' – in other words, decisions are taken which ignore the views and needs of the minority.	Decisions made directly by the people have more authority.
Poor decisions can be hard to overturn because they are seen to be 'settled' issues voted for by the people.	Decisions made by the people are more secure – they are less likely to be overturned by future governments.	Representatives may exhibit better judgement than the mass of the people.	Representatives may be torn between the wishes of their voters, and the wishes of their party.

Accountability

What is accountability?

When are representatives most accountable?

How does accountability work between elections?

How do representatives 'represent' us?

It is clear that in a 'Representative Democracy', representation is important. But who is represented, and how? There are a number of different forms.

Constituency Representation

Social Representation

Representing the National Interest

Party Representation

Functional Representation

Causal Representation