

POLITICS

A-level Politics: Independent Study Guide



ND WEAKNESSES

Monitor Progress

To be an effective independent learner, you must develop your planning, research and reflection skills.

CYCLE

Use these diagrams to help guide your thought process as you study on your own this Summer.

Remember: This is a CYCLE. Going through it once will not be enough. Revisit topics multiple times. Keep finding new sources of information and new ways of learning!

A-level Politics: Course Topics

Component 1: UK Politics and Core Political Ideas

UK Politics content

1 Democracy and participation

- Current systems of representative democracy and direct democracy.
- A wider franchise and debates over suffrage. 1.2
- 1.3 Pressure groups and other influences.
- 1.4 Rights in context.

2 Political parties

- 2.1 Political parties.
- 2.2 Established political parties.
- 2.3 Emerging and minor UK political parties.
- 2.4 UK political parties in context.

3 Electoral systems

- 3.1 Different electoral systems.
- 3.2 Referendums and how they are used.
- 3.3 Electoral system analysis.

4 Voting behaviour and the media

- 4.1 Case studies of three key general elections.
- 4.2 The influence of the media.

Core Political Ideas content

Conservatism

- 1. Conservatism: core ideas and principles
- 2. Differing views and tensions within conservatism
- 3. Conservative thinkers and their ideas.

Liberalism

- 1. Liberalism: core ideas and principles
- 2. Differing views and tensions within liberalism
- 3. Liberal thinkers and their ideas.

Socialism

- 1. Socialism: core ideas and principles
- 2. Differing views and tensions within socialism
- 3. Socialist thinkers and their ideas.

YEAR 12

Component 2: UK Government and Non-core Political Ideas

UK Government content

1 The constitution

- 1.1 The nature and sources of the UK constitution
- 1.2 How the constitution has changed since 1997.
- The role and powers of devolved bodies in the UK, and the impact 1.3 of this devolution on the UK.
- 1.4 Debates on further reform.

2 Parliament

2.1 The structure and role of the House of Commons and House of Lords. 2.2 The comparative powers of the House of Commons and House of Lords.

2.3 The legislative process.

2.4 The ways in which Parliament interacts with the Executive.

3 Prime Minister and Executive

3.1 The structure, role, and powers of the Executive. 3.2 The concept of ministerial responsibility.

3.3 The Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

4 Relations between branches

4.1 The Supreme Court and its interactions with, and influence over, the legislative and policy-making processes.

- 4.2 The relationship between the Executive and Parliament.
- 4.3 The aims, role and impact of the European Union (EU) on UK
- aovernment.
- 4.4 The location of sovereignty in the UK political system.

Non-core Political Ideas content

Ecoloaism

1. Ecologism: core ideas and principles 2. Different types of ecologism 3. Ecologist thinkers and their ideas.

YEAR 13

Component 3: Comparative Politics

Government and Politics of the USA

1 US Constitution and federalism

- 1.1 The nature of the US Constitution.
- 1.2 The principles of the US Constitution (as listed below) and an evaluation of their effectiveness today.
- 1.3 The main characteristics of US federalism.
- 1.4 Interpretations and debates around the US Constitution and federalism.

2 US Congress

- 2.1 The structure of Congress.
- 2.2 The functions of Congress.
- 2.3 Interpretations and debates around Congress.

3 US presidency

- 3.1 Formal sources of presidential power as outlined in the US Constitution and their use.
- 3.2 Informal sources of presidential power and their use.
- 3.3 The presidency Relations with other branches
- 3.4 Interpretations and debates of the US presidency.

4 US Supreme Court and civil rights

- 4.1 The nature and role of the Supreme Court.
- 4.2 The appointment process for the Supreme Court.
- 4.3 The Supreme Court and public policy.
- 4.4 The protection of civil liberties and rights in the US today.
- 4.5 Race and rights in contemporary US politics.
- 4.6 Interpretations and debates of the US Supreme Court and civil rights.

5 US democracy and participation

- 5.1 Electoral systems in the USA.
- 5.2 The key ideas and principles of the Democratic and Republican parties.

5.3 Interest groups in the USA – their significance, resources, tactics and debates about their impact on democracy.

5.4 Interpretations and debates of US democracy and participation

6 Comparative approaches

- 6.1 Theoretical approaches understanding of these three approaches and the different ways they explain similarities and differences between the government and politics of different countries. Rational - Cultural - Structural 6.2 Similarities and differences in the UK and USA.

A-level Politics: Audio-Visual Resources



A-level Politics: Example Exam Questions

Democracy and Participation

Evaluate the view that UK democracy is in urgent need of reform. Evaluate the view that interest groups in the US have too great an influence.

Political Parties

Evaluate the extent to which the United Kingdom has become a multi-party democracy. Evaluate the view that the Republican and Democratic Parties have little in common.

Elections

Evaluate the view that FPTP is the most effective electoral system for promoting representative democracy. Evaluate the view that Electoral College system is an appropriate way to elect a president.

Voting Behaviour and the Media

Evaluate the view that image of the party leader is the most important factor in deciding the result of a general election. Evaluate the view that swing voters ultimately decide the outcome of US elections.

Constitution

Evaluate the view that the UK constitution is fit for purpose. Evaluate the view that the power of the US federal government has grown too powerful.

Legislatures

Evaluate the view that the House of Commons is fulfils its roles effectively. Evaluate the view that the US Congress is a representative institution.

Executives

Evaluate the view that cabinet plays an insignificant role in British politics. Evaluate the view that the President of the United States has unlimited power.

Judiciaries

Evaluate the extent to which the UK Supreme Court is effective in limiting the power of the executive/legislature. Evaluate the extent to which the United States Supreme Court is an 'imperial judiciary'.

Political Ideologies

To what extent do different conservatives agree about human nature? To what extent do different liberals agree about the role of the state? To what extent do different socialists agree about the nature of the economy? To what extent do different ecologists agree about sustainability? Which of these questions do you already have an opinion on?

Which would you need to research more to form an opinion?







