

KS5 – Year 13 – Politics

Term	Topic Titles	Brief Overview
1	1. Comparative Theories	<p>Students study the Global Politics option of paper three throughout year 13. Global politics gives students an opportunity to develop an understanding of the local, national, international and global dimensions of political activity. It also gives them the opportunity to explore the political issues that affect all of us.</p> <p>Their study begins with understanding the two key mainstream perspectives on global politics are liberalism and realism, and students will be expected to understand how these perspectives are applied throughout all elements of the global politics content.</p> <p>Students will then study the process of globalisation, and the complex web of connections created by globalisation.</p> <p>Furthermore, students study the different types of power, hard and soft power, that nations have, how they use those powers, the different systems of government across the globe, and the changing nature of the world order through the use of these powers and systems of government.</p> <p>The final thing students study this term is the economic and political globalised institutions: The United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and G7/G8 and G20. They will study their history, how they operate across the globe.</p> <p>Through all of this they analyse the ways these institutions address and resolve contemporary global issues and the impact that these have on globalisation and nation states.</p>
	2. State and Globalisation	
	3. Power and Developments	
	4. Global Governance - Economic	
	5. Global Governance - Political	
2	1. Regionalism and the EU	<p>Students study the developments of global human rights, and the origins and development of international law and institutions (International Court of Justice, International Criminal Court, special UN tribunals and European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in creating the concept of global politics. They also study the developments of environmental bodies and concerns globally, the role and significance of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and its role and significance.</p> <p>Students also study the growth and development of 'regional' blocs around the world, and regionalism in different forms, including economic, security and political. This includes the European Union (EU), the North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA), the African Union (AU), the Arab League, and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).</p> <p>Through all of this they analyse the ways these institutions address and resolve contemporary global issues and the impact that these have on globalisation and nation states.</p> <p>The finish with a better understanding of the two key mainstream perspectives on global politics are</p>
	2. Global Governance - Human Rights	
	3. Global Governance - Environmental	
	4. Comparative Theories (review)	

		liberalism and realism and further apply and consolidate their knowledge with a deeper understanding of globalisation in its different forms: the state and globalisation, global governance: political and economic, global governance: human rights and environmental, power and developments, and regionalism and the EU.
3	Revision	Remaining time in school is spent consolidating through revision and application of knowledge using exam style questions.