KS5 Government and Politics – Edexcel

Year	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Y12	***Teacher 1 – UK Government*** PAPER 2 - The constitution ***Teacher 2 – UK Politics*** PAPER 1 - Democracy and participation Teacher 1 begins with the core foundational aspects of Politics – key concepts covered within Paper 2 content are interwoven into Paper 1 content and vice versa as the course has a synoptic element to it. Both teachers have a good understanding of the other side of the course to allow for links to be made between papers. The modules above, for both papers, are foundational to the rest of the course which is why they are taught concurrently and placed at the beginning of the course.	***Teacher 1- UK Goverment*** P2 - Parliament P2 - PM and the Executive ***Teacher 2 – UK Politics*** P1 – Paper 1: UK Political parties The content covered across the two papers link to allow students to have an excellent depth of political understanding e.g. Parliament and political parties and the PM and the executive. Each topic in both Unit 1 and Unit 2 build upon one another, as stated above you will notice that electoral systems is followed by voting behaviours, a student cannot understand why the population engage (or not) in political activities without a grasping of how the voting system is structured. Similarly within Unit 2 students need a firm grasp of the structure of parliament before they explore how the Prime Minister and the Executive work within the Parliamentary structure.	***Teacher 1 – UK Government*** P2 - Relations between the Institutions cont. P1 - ***Teacher 2 – UK Politics*** Paper 1: Political parties Paper 1: Electoral systems Parliament and Participation content is completed in this term. Students begin their exploration of ideologies in this term with Conservativism, which is closely followed by Liberalism by teacher 2. Conservatism is often commented as the most clearly defined ideology, ideologies is taught after students have had an introduction to political parties. Each ideology is taught with the same approach, considering how that ideology applies to Human Nature, the state, society and the economy.	**Teacher 1 – UK Government** Relations between the institutions Core political ideas ideology 1: Conservatism P1 - **Teacher 2: UK Politics** **P1:** Voting behaviour and the media P1 - Core political ideas ideology 3: Liberalism The theory element of the course is taught together so that clear links between the ideologies can be made and students can learn what is expected for the examination and how to answer a ideology based question. E.g. to what extent do conservatives agree on Human Nature/ State/ Society or the economy.	**Teacher 1: UK Government** P1 - Core political ideas ideology: Conservatism Socialism. **Teacher 2: UK Politics** P2 – Liberalism The theory element of the course is taught together so that clear links between the ideologies can be made and students can learn what is expected for the examination and how to answer a ideology based question. E.g. to what extent do conservatives agree on Human Nature/ State/ Society or the economy.	Teacher 1: **UK Government** Core political ideologies: Socialism **Teacher 2: UK Politics** **Feminism**

Y13	*Teacher 1: Global Politics* PAPER 3 - Global Political Theories *Teacher 2:Global Politics* P3 – State & Globalisation Students need a clear foundational understanding of different global political theories to understand global political events. There the second year of learning starts with the two key global theories. Teacher 2 supports this learning by exploring key foundational concepts of global politics	*Teacher 1: Global Politics* P3 – Global Governance: Political & Economic *Teacher 2: Global Politics* P3 – State & Globalisation The teaching of the more theoretical and overarching parts of the course such as state and globalisation and power and development are taught more slowly by one teacher to allow the knowledge based aspects to be taught alongside this learning but also be easily applied to a wider global context.	*Teacher 1: Global Politics* Finish Economic global governance P3- Global governance: Human rights *Teacher 2: Global Politics* P3 – Power and development Continuation of Paper 3 content building on previous knowledge. Continual links to other topics are made throughout student's learning.	*Teacher 1: Global Politics* P3- Global governance: Environmental P3 – Regionalism and the EU *Teacher 2: Global Politics* P3 – Power and development Continuation of Paper 3 content building on previous knowledge.	Teacher 1: *Global Politics* P3 – Regionalism and the EU Revision Teacher 2: *Global Politics* Revision The course content continues close to the end of the academic year to give as much classroom time to focus on academic content.	EXAMINATIONS

Subject rationale: Politics

Politics is a popular A-Level social science subject at Pimlico Academy, engaging the next generation in critical debates about power, democracy, and political participation—both in the UK and across the world. At its core, the Politics curriculum empowers students to understand and challenge the structures of power that shape our society and global order.

In Year 12, students begin by exploring UK politics, focusing on how citizens engage in democratic processes through voting, elections, pressure groups, political parties, and the media. Alongside this practical dimension, students gain a thorough understanding of the UK's political system—examining the origins of the constitution, the roles of Parliament (including both the House of Commons and House of Lords), the power of the executive, and the influence of institutions such as the Supreme Court. These elements are studied in depth, with students applying complex political concepts such as sovereignty in real-world contexts.

A central pillar of the A-Level Politics course is the study of political ideologies. Students are guided through each of the core ideologies—liberalism, conservatism, socialism, and others—by examining how they relate to key areas of life: human nature, society, the state, and the economy. In Year 13, the curriculum expands to global politics,

introducing students to international relations. Through concepts such as power, democracy, sovereignty, and global governance, students explore how the UK operates on the world stage and how these ideas apply across different global political systems.

Given the number of new and abstract concepts introduced at A-Level, the curriculum places a strong emphasis on embedding subject-specific terminology and knowledge from the outset. Strategies such as dual coding, knowledge organisers, and retrieval grids are routinely used to help students consolidate their learning and commit key content to memory.

An active engagement with current affairs is essential for success in Politics. Teachers foster this through weekly news discussions, student-led news diaries, and curated political podcasts that encourage independent thinking and analysis. Politics comes to life when students see how abstract concepts apply to real-world events—transforming ideas that may initially seem dry or complex into memorable and meaningful knowledge.

A-Level Politics challenges students to think critically, to question assumptions, and to engage with perspectives beyond their own. It pushes them beyond political echo chambers and encourages an understanding of why people disagree, how power operates, and why holding leaders to account is fundamental in a healthy democracy. Ultimately, the course equips students with the tools to engage confidently in the political systems that govern our lives.