### Citizenship – Year 10

### **Chesterton Community Sports College**



#### **Curriculum Intent**

**Subject: Citizenship Studies** 

<u>Year 10</u>

	What?	Why?	National Curriculum Links
Term 1-1	How has the law developed over time & What are Human rights and how are they protected?  Key Knowledge  - Magna Carta (1215) - Human Rights Act (1998) - What a Trade Union is and how they operate - What crimes exist in the UK - What makes people turn to crime What strategies are being used to prevent crime in the UK differing forms of punishment available in the UK - the purposes of sentencing  The importance of key international agreement and treaties in regard to human rights: - the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights - the European Convention on Human Rights - the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child the Human Rights Act (1998), The role of international law in conflict situations:  Key Vocab - Act, Convention, Trade Union, Rights, International.  RECAP ALL OF LAST YEAR'S TOPICS.	<ul> <li>To learn what the history of law is.</li> <li>To show an understanding of how crimes are dealt with in the UK.</li> <li>To show an understanding of how to apply what has been learned to GCSE questions.</li> <li>To learn what rights people have.</li> <li>Educates students of the rights and responsibilities in a democracy</li> <li>Students become knowledgeable as to their own human rights under 'United Nations Declaration on the rights of a Child' (1990)</li> <li>To learn how changes are made to the UK</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>'Rights and Responsibilities'</li> <li>Nature of Laws</li> <li>Rights and Responsibilities within the UK</li> <li>Global nature of international laws, treaties and agreements by with the UK abides</li> </ul>
	Key Knowledge	legal system.	

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Term 1-2	<ul> <li>What makes change happen in the UK.</li> <li>Key people in the UK criminal justice system.</li> <li>Different ways to fight injustices in the UK.</li> <li>Key Vocab – Campaigning, Advocacy, Lobbying, Demonstration, Volunteering, Injustice.</li> <li>RECAP HOW THE LAW HAS DEVELOPED OVER TIME.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Empowers students to think critically about society.</li> <li>To show an understanding of how to apply what has been learned to GCSE questions.</li> </ul>	
Term 2-1	Where does the political power lie in the UK and What powers do local and 'devolved' governments have?  Key Learning:  - What democracy is.  - The make up of Parliament.  - The role of the monarch.  - The role of government both local, devolved and national.  - How well the government does on issues such as welfare and adult social care.  Key Vocab — Government, Devolved, Monarch, Parliament.  RECAP THE ROLE OF MEDIA AND FREE PRESS.	<ul> <li>To show an understanding of where political power lies within the UK government.</li> <li>To learn what a 'devolved government is.</li> </ul>	
Term 2-2	Where does political power lie; with the citizen, government or, parliament?  Key Knowledge  - What the 'First Past the Post' system is.  - How often parliamentary elections happen.  - Role of the House of Commons and House of Lords.  - How a UK General Election works.  - The role of the PM and other senior ministers.	<ul> <li>To show an understanding of how to apply what has been learned to GCSE questions.</li> <li>Encourages students to vote and become active citizens to participate in the political realm.</li> <li>How to campaign about things they are unhappy with.</li> <li>To understand the functions of a General Election in the UK.</li> </ul>	'Politics and Participation'

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Term 3-1	Key Vocab – Prime Minister, First Past the Post, General Election, Commons, Lords.  RECAP RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF UK CITIZENS.  Electoral systems: Key Knowledge: - Difference between a UK Election and an EU Election Restrictions on citizens participating in EU Elections Democratic and non-democratic elections outside the UK (1x Example of each).  Key Vocab – Democratic, non-democratic, restriction, citizen, Election. RECAP	<ul> <li>Through understanding of the political process</li> <li>Knowledge and skills of how to resolve issues properly</li> <li>Empower students to bring about change</li> <li>Understanding of how to apply what has been learned to GCSE questions.</li> <li>Demonstrates the British Values of democracy</li> <li>To develop an understanding of what elections are and how they work.</li> </ul>
Term 3-2	How can citizens bring about political change? Key Knowledge: - How citizens can hold those in power to account How social media can improve voter engagement The roles of different public institutions.  Key Vocab — Public Service, Social Media, Engagement, Institution, Citizen. RECAP  Active Citizenship: Key Knowledge: Understanding the range of methods and approaches that can be used by governments, organisations, groups and individuals to address citizenship issues in society, including practical citizenship actions.	<ul> <li>To show an understanding of how to apply what has been learned to GCSE questions.</li> <li>Empowers students to become active citizens within their society</li> <li>Showcases careers in the political sphere and opens up future learning pathways (Gatsby)</li> <li>To learn more about how to become involved in active citizenship roles.</li> <li>To show an understanding of how to apply what has been learned to GCSE questions.</li> <li>Research, collating and presenting methodology to represent an active citizenship theme to add value to community.</li> <li>Justifying and evaluating their methodology.</li> </ul>