

Year 7

Year 7	Introduction to democracy	Identity and community	Democracy on a local level	How to be involved in politics	What is crime?	Money and finance
What do we teach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are rules and what does it mean to be fair? • What is democracy? • How did Britain become a democracy?* • Applying our knowledge: Citizenship in the news. <p>*N.B. This is also taught in History lessons at various points throughout KS3, with a particular focus on this topic in Cycle C of Year 8.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a community? • What is a democratic community? • How are identity and community linked? • How are we all connected (locally, nationally, globally)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does the local council do? • How do elections work? • Why is it important to get involved in local politics? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is an 'active citizen'? • What is advocacy? • What voice do young people have? • How can young people get involved in politics? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is crime? • Why do people commit crimes? • What do the police do? • What can we do to prevent crimes? • What is the rule of law? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can I manage my money? • Paying for goods and services • Borrowing • Saving money • Applying my knowledge: Citizenship in the News
How does this meet the National Curriculum?	<p>The National Curriculum for Citizenship in KS3 is covered over six key 'bullet points':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of the political system of democratic government in the United Kingdom, including the roles of citizens, Parliament and the monarch • the operation of Parliament, including voting and elections, and the role of political parties • the precious liberties enjoyed by the citizens of the United Kingdom • the nature of rules and laws and the justice system, including the role of the police and the operation of courts and tribunals • the roles played by public institutions and voluntary groups in society, and the ways in which citizens work together to improve their communities, including opportunities to participate in school-based activities • the functions and uses of money, the importance and practice of budgeting, and managing risk <p>Year 7 Citizenship at Bolder covers parts of all six bullet points, providing students with an introduction to Citizenship, which is built on in Years 8, 9 and 10.</p>					

Year 8

Year 8	How does the political system work in the UK?	What is the law and how does it apply to young people?	How can ordinary people bring about change?	Are people treated equally in the UK?	How does the media impact us?	Money and finance
What do we teach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constitution • General elections and political parties • The role of an MP • The House of Commons and House of Lords 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the rule of law • Civil vs. Criminal law • How does the criminal justice system work for young people? • Age of Criminal Responsibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What does it mean to campaign? • What are pressure groups? • What successes have pressure groups had? • Strikes and protests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the Equality Act 2010? • What is discrimination and prejudice? • What are the effects of discrimination on individuals and groups? • Why do we need law on equality in the UK? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the news? • What responsibilities does the media have • What is the role of the media in a democratic society? • How does the media hold those in power to account? • Should we believe all that we read? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to be responsible with money? • How does the law protect consumers? • Budgeting • Taxation and balancing the budget.
How does this meet the National Curriculum?	<p>The National Curriculum for Citizenship in KS3 is covered over six key 'bullet points':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of the political system of democratic government in the United Kingdom, including the roles of citizens, Parliament and the monarch • the operation of Parliament, including voting and elections, and the role of political parties • the precious liberties enjoyed by the citizens of the United Kingdom • the nature of rules and laws and the justice system, including the role of the police and the operation of courts and tribunals • the roles played by public institutions and voluntary groups in society, and the ways in which citizens work together to improve their communities, including opportunities to participate in school-based activities • the functions and uses of money, the importance and practice of budgeting, and managing risk <p>Year 8 Citizenship at Bolder covers parts of all six bullet points, building on students' prior knowledge from Year 7 and introducing more complex ideas that provide the basis for greater debates, and complex concepts and issues explored in Year 9.</p>					

Year 9

Year 9	Is democracy just about voting?	How is the UK governed?	Liberties and freedom in the UK	Why do people move around the world?	Human Rights and Topical debates	Money and finance
What do we teach?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is citizenship • Political parties • Local politics • Influencing change • Pressure groups • Applying our knowledge: Citizenship in the News 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the government? • What is the Civil Service • Executive/ judiciary/ legislature • Local vs. regional vs. national government • How democratic is the UK (compared to other countries)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What freedoms so we have in the UK? • Negative vs. positive rights • Can rights conflict with each other? • What role does Human Rights play? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is migration? • What are economic migrants? • How are Human Rights, refugees and asylum seekers linked to migration? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What Human Rights do children have • Can human Rights conflict? • What Human Rights do everyone have (adults and children)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banking • Bills and budgeting • Debt • How can we be responsible with our money?
How does this meet the National Curriculum?	<p>The National Curriculum for Citizenship in KS3 is covered over six key 'bullet points':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of the political system of democratic government in the United Kingdom, including the roles of citizens, Parliament and the monarch • the operation of Parliament, including voting and elections, and the role of political parties • the precious liberties enjoyed by the citizens of the United Kingdom • the nature of rules and laws and the justice system, including the role of the police and the operation of courts and tribunals • the roles played by public institutions and voluntary groups in society, and the ways in which citizens work together to improve their communities, including opportunities to participate in school-based activities • the functions and uses of money, the importance and practice of budgeting, and managing risk <p>Year 9 Citizenship at Bolder covers parts of all six bullet points, building on students' prior knowledge from Year 8 and introducing more complex ideas and theories (such as positive vs. negative rights) that allow for a greater understanding of politics and citizenship in the modern world.</p>					