Politics at RWS – Year 12 Personalised Learning Checklist	How confident am I?			What do I need to do to improve my				
	I could answer a 45 marker	I would need to look at my notes	l would avoid in the exam	understanding – create revision cards, mind map, use online tests, attempt some practice question papers, read and highlight my notes	I have made my revision notes on this topic	I have revised this topic	I have practiced an exam question	Prepared for exam?
Key topic 1: The Constitution					I			
The development of the constitution through historical documents including: Magna Carta								
(1215); Bill of Rights (1689); Act of Settlement (1701); Acts of Union (1707); Parliament Acts (1911 and 1949); The European Communities Act (1972)								
The nature of the UK: unentrenched, uncodified and unitary, and the 'twin pillars' of parliamentary sovereignty and the rule of law								
The five main sources of the UK constitution: statute law; common law; conventions; authoritative works and treaties (including European Union law)								
2) Changes to the constitution under Labour 1997–2010: House of Lords reforms, electoral reform; devolution; the Human Rights Act 1998; and the Supreme Court								
Changes to the constitution under the Coalition 2010–15: Fixed Term Parliaments; further devolution								

to Wales				
Any major reforms undertaken by governments since 2015, including further devolution to Scotland (in the context of the Scottish Referendum).				
3) The role and powers of devolved bodies in the UK, and the impact of this devolution on the UK.				
4) Debates over the extent to which devolution should be extended in England.				
Whether the UK constitution should be changed to be entrenched and codified, including a bill of rights				
Topic 2 - Parliament				
1)The selection of members of the House of Commons and House of Lords, including the different types of Peers.				
The main functions of the House of Commons and House of Lords and the extent to which these functions are fulfilled				
2) The exclusive powers of the House of Commons.				
The main powers of the House of Lords.				
Debates about the relative power of the two houses				

3)The different stages a bill must go through to become law.					
The interaction between the Commons and the Lords during the legislative process, including the Salisbury Convention.					
4) The ways in which Parliament interacts with the Executive. The role and significance of backbenchers in both Houses, including the importance of parliamentary privilege.					
The work of select committees. As well as the role and significance of the opposition.					
The purpose and nature of ministerial question time, including Prime Minister's Questions.					
Topic 3 - The Prime Minister and Executive	1		1		
1)The structure of the executive including Prime Minister, the Cabinet, junior ministers and government departments.					
Its main roles, including proposing legislation, proposing a budget, and making policy decisions within laws and budget.					
The main powers of the Executive, including Royal Prerogative powers, initiation of legislation and secondary legislative power.					

2) The concept of individual ministerial responsibility.					
The concept of collective ministerial responsibility.					
3) The power of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. And the factors governing the Prime Minister's selection of ministers.					
The factors that affect the relationship between the Cabinet and the Prime Minister, and the ways they have changed and the balance of power between the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.					
Case study on the influence of one pre-1997 prime minister and one post-1997 prime minister					
Topic 4 – Relations between the branches and the Judi	i <mark>ciary</mark>				
1)The role and composition of the Supreme Court.					
The key operating principles of the Supreme Court, including judicial neutrality and judicial independence and their extent.					
The degree to which the Supreme Court influences both the Executive and Parliament, including the doctrine of ultra vires and judicial review.					
2) The influence and effectiveness of Parliament in					

holding the Executive to account.				
The influence and effectiveness of the Executive in attempting to exercise dominance over Parliament.				
The extent to which the balance of power between Parliament and the Executive has changed.				
3) The aims of the EU, including the 'four freedoms' of the single market, social policy, and political and economic union and the extent to which these have been achieved.				
The role of the EU in policy making. And the impact of the EU, including the main effects of at least two EU policies and their impact on the UK political system and UK policy making.				
4) The distinction between legal sovereignty and political sovereignty				
. The extent to which sovereignty has moved between different branches of government.				