

[illegible]

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	_____							
<b>Topic 2 - Parliament</b>								
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.								
<b>Topic 3 - The Prime Minister and Executive</b>								
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	_____							
<b>Topic 4 – Relations between the branches and the Judiciary</b>								
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.								