

Content included in the pre-released material	RAG rating		
Paper 1	Red	Amber	Green
· The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is comprised of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The impact of this on identity.			
· Two different examples of how citizens working together, or through groups, attempt to change or improve their communities through actions to either address public policy, challenge injustice or resolve a local community issue (case studies)			
· The institutions of the British constitution: the power of government, the Prime Minister and cabinet; Parliament; the roles of the law makers, the opposition, political parties, the Monarch, citizens, the judiciary (judges and juries), the police and the Civil Service.			
· How powers are organised between the Westminster Parliament (central) and the devolved administrations in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales; how relations are changing between England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; the debate about 'English votes for English laws'.			
· Issues relating to voter turnout, voter apathy and suggestions for increasing voter turnout at elections.			
· How public taxes are raised and spent by government locally and nationally.			
· Different viewpoints and debates about how governments and other service providers make provision for welfare, health, the elderly and education (government spending and revenue)			
· How parliament works: scrutinising government and making it accountable; parliamentary questions, committees, debates.			
· The different forms of action citizens can take to hold those in power to account for their actions; how the citizen can contribute to public life by joining an interest group or political party: standing for election; campaigning; advocacy; lobbying; petitions; joining a demonstration; volunteering.			
Paper 2	Red	Amber	Green
· Key factors that create individual, group, national and global identities.			
· The need for mutual respect and understanding in a diverse society and the values that underpin democratic society.			
· The operation of press regulation and examples of where censorship is used.			
· The role of the UK within the United Nations, NATO, the European Union (EU), the Council of Europe, the Commonwealth and the World Trade Organisation (WTO).			
· How the UK has assisted in resolving international disputes and conflicts, and the range of methods used (international humanitarian law & Geneva conventions)			
· How non-governmental organisations (NGOs) respond to humanitarian crises.			
· Rights in local to global situations where there is conflict and rights and responsibilities need to be balanced.			
· Common law, legislation and how they differ (including statute law)			
· The right to representation; the role and history of trade unions in supporting and representing workers; the role of employers' associations.			
· The nature of criminality in the UK today: differing types of crimes, profile of criminality in the UK (what types of crimes, what types of offenders), factors affecting crime rates in society and strategies to reduce crime.			
· How we deal with those who commit crime; differing forms of punishment available in the UK, the purposes of sentencing, the effectiveness of differing types of sentence, how the youth justice system operates.			
· How do citizens play a part to bring about change in the legal system?			
· Where does political power reside in the UK and how is it controlled? (central and local government)			
The practice of budgeting and managing risk and how it is used by government to manage complex decisions about the allocation of public funding (central and local government spending, and revenue)			
How can citizens try to bring about political change? (case study examples)			