



Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural delivery in Politics

Aims of Spiritual Development	Spiritual Development in Politics
<p>Explore beliefs and experience; respect faiths, feelings and values; enjoy learning about oneself, others and the surrounding world; use imagination and creativity; be reflective.</p>	<p>Politics is intrinsically about exploring beliefs, values, others and their experiences.</p> <p>Spiritual development is encouraged by promoting students to be reflective of the feelings and actions of other people. Politics enhances spiritual development through discussion and debate. Students will be nurtured to explain the behaviour, experience and emotions of politicians with real power.</p> <p>Students are encouraged to debate and consider all viewpoints before learning about themselves politically and reflect on their own opinions.</p>

Examples of good practice:

- ❖ In Core Political Ideas, students study: conservatism, liberalism and socialism.
- ❖ When core ideas and principles of conservatism, liberalism and socialism are studied, it is explored as to how they relate to human nature, the state, society and the economy.



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Aims of Moral Development	Moral Development in Politics
<p>Recognise right and wrong; respect the law; understand consequences; investigate moral and ethical issues; offer reasoned views.</p>	<p>Moral questions are a key part of almost all political decisions and are therefore studied largely throughout the course. Most political decisions are sensitive to moral implications and students are encouraged to explore the moral implications of political decision making from race relations in the UK to foreign policy decisions abroad.</p> <p>Frequently, political topics are about fairness and equality, as well as understanding and debating more abstract qualities such as justice and responsibility. We look at the ethical dilemmas raised, both in the past and in the present, in addition to how these might impact on British values and moral development.</p> <p>Opinions are taught to be debated and contested in a democratic and tolerant way.</p>

Examples of good practice:

- ❖ Rights are studied, with major milestones in their development, including the significance of Magna Carta and more recent developments, including the Human Rights Act 1998 and Equality Act 2010.
- ❖ The key operating principles of the Supreme Court is examined, including judicial neutrality and judicial independence and its extent.



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Aims of Social Development	Social Development in Politics
<p>Use a range of social skills; participate in the local community; appreciate diverse viewpoints; participate, volunteer and cooperate; resolve conflict; engage with the 'British values' of democracy, the rule of law, liberty, respect and tolerance.</p>	<p>The study of Politics is essential to better understanding of diversity, democracy, the rule of law, liberty and social development in the UK. Social issues are regularly studied in politics because of the impact of government policy on differing social groups of people.</p> <p>Investigating the issues of the day encourages students to think both about the local issues in their community and the world beyond their local area. Students will give opinions on topics that may affect them in the future and engage by volunteering in mimicking democratic elections in school that reflect any national elections</p> <p>Accepting different viewpoints through debate is an important aspect of Government and Politics, requiring students to give logical arguments with respect, explanation and understanding of their potential impacts. Students achieve this by using critical analysis and carefully selected evidence to problem solve and take part in research projects as part of a team.</p>

Examples of good practice:

- ❖ Debates on the extent, limits and tensions within the UK's rights-based culture, including consideration of how individual and collective right may conflict, the contributions from civil liberties pressure groups – including the work of two contemporary civil liberties pressure groups.



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Aims of Cultural Development	Cultural Development in Politics
<p>Appreciate cultural influences; appreciate the role of Britain's parliamentary system; participate in culture opportunities; understand, accept, respect and celebrate diversity.</p>	<p>The study of the parliamentary system is an integral part of the course. Much of the curriculum explicitly teaches students an appreciation of the influences that have shaped the cultural heritage of the UK.</p> <p>Students learn of the constitutional and differences of the four UK nations is explored, in addition to the UK's political parties and different electoral systems of how to vote in the UK.</p> <p>Politics also examines and allows students to appreciate the importance of having a vote and how the constitutional system works in both the UK and abroad.</p>

Examples of good practice:

- ❖ In Political Participation, students study: democracy and participation, political parties, electoral systems, voting behaviour and the media.
- ❖ In UK Government, students study: the constitution, parliament, Prime Minister and executive, relationships between the branches.