

## Curriculum Purpose Statement- Citizenship

Our overriding aim is to provide pupils with knowledge, skills and understanding to prepare them to play a full and active part in society. This includes generating a keen awareness and understanding of democracy, government and how laws are made and upheld. We hope to equip pupils with the skills and knowledge to explore political and social issues critically, to weigh evidence, debate and make reasoned arguments. Furthermore, we aim to prepare pupils to take their place in society as responsible citizens, manage their money well and make sound financial decisions.

By the end of KS3...

Pupils should understand democracy, government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens. Pupils should use and apply their knowledge and understanding whilst developing skills to research and interrogate evidence, debate and evaluate viewpoints, present reasoned arguments and take informed action.

Pupils should be aware of

- 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 freedoms 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
- the roles played by public institutions and voluntary groups in society, and the ways in which citizens work together to improve their communities
- the functions and uses of money, the importance and practice of budgeting, and managing risk.

By the end of KS4...

Pupils will build on the key stage 3 programme of study to deepen their understanding of democracy, government and the rights and responsibilities of citizens.

They will, in addition, be aware of:

- parliamentary democracy and the key elements of the constitution of the United Kingdom, including the power of government, the role of citizens and Parliament in holding those in power to account, and the different roles of the executive, legislature and judiciary and a free press.
- the different electoral systems used in and beyond the United Kingdom and actions citizens can take in democratic and electoral processes to influence decisions locally, nationally and beyond
- other systems and forms of government, both democratic and non-democratic, beyond the United Kingdom
- local, regional and international governance and the United Kingdom's relations with the rest of Europe, the Commonwealth, the United Nations and the wider world

- human rights and international law
- the legal system in the UK, different sources of law and how the law helps society deal with complex problems
- diverse national, regional, religious and ethnic identities in the United Kingdom and the need for mutual respect and understanding
- income and expenditure, credit and debt, insurance, savings and pensions, financial products and services, and how public money is raised and spent.