

SJBC Curriculum Termly Plan: Y13 Politics– Global Politics

Term	Topic(s) and links to other subjects	Core Knowledge	Core Vocabulary	Assessment	Resources
Autumn 1		1. A nation-state is a political entity where the population shares common citizenship and nationality, and national sovereignty refers to the state's absolute authority over its citizens, laws, and territory. 2. Globalisation is a complex process of increasing interconnectedness between people, countries, and institutions across social, cultural, economic, technological, and political spheres, challenging traditional ideas of state control and independence. 3. Globalisation impacts the state system by increasing interdependence, developing international law, enabling humanitarian intervention, and sparking debate between hyperglobalisers, sceptics, and transformationalists about the future of state power and identity. 4. Debates around globalisation focus on its advantages—such as economic growth and cultural exchange—and its disadvantages, including threats to sovereignty, inequality, and environmental harm, as well as its effects on modern	1. Sovereignty The supreme authority of a state to govern itself without interference from outside sources. It includes control over laws, borders, and decision-making. 2. Nation State A political entity where the boundaries of the state and the nation (a shared culture, language, and identity) align, and where the state exercises sovereignty over a defined territory. 3. Non-State Actors Groups or organisations that influence global or domestic affairs but are not linked to a government, such as NGOs, multinational corporations, and terrorist groups. 4. Globalisation The process of increasing interconnectedness between countries in areas such as trade,		Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive

		global issues like poverty, conflict, and human rights.	communication, culture, politics, and economics. 5. Economic Globalisation The growth of international trade, investment, and markets, often driven by multinational corporations and free trade agreements. 6. Political Globalisation The spread of political ideas and institutions across borders, including international cooperation through bodies like the UN or EU. 7. Cultural Globalisation The spread of cultural products and values (e.g. music, fashion, language) across borders, leading to shared global norms and influences. 8. Homogenisation and Monoculture The idea that globalisation leads to a loss of cultural diversity, where distinct cultures are replaced by a single global (often Westernised) culture. 9. Interconnectedness The growing web of relationships between countries and people due to shared		
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			economics, technology, communication, and social systems. 10. World Government A hypothetical centralised political authority that governs the entire world; often used in debates about whether global cooperation may lead to a loss of national sovereignty. 11. Global Governance The way international institutions, rules, and agreements manage global issues and relationships, such as climate change, security, and trade, without forming a world government.		
Autumn 2		1. The United Nations (UN), founded in 1945, plays a vital role in global governance through institutions like the Security Council, General Assembly, and International Court of Justice, though it faces criticism over issues like the use of veto power and unequal representation. 2. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) has shifted from a Cold War defence alliance to a broader international security	1. NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations) Independent, non-profit groups that work to address social, political, or environmental issues at local, national, or global levels (e.g. Amnesty International, Oxfam). 2. Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) Economic policies imposed by the IMF or World Bank on developing countries as		Core resources: Shared lessons on One-Drive

		organisation, with debates around its modern role, effectiveness, and the commitment of member states. 3. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank are key global economic institutions that aim to support global development, but face scrutiny for imposing Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), which can limit national sovereignty and increase inequality. 4. The World Trade Organisation (WTO), G7, G8, and G20 influence international trade and economic policy, but are often criticised for favouring richer nations and failing to address poverty and underdevelopment in the Global South. 5. Theories such as dependency theory, world-systems theory, and classical vs. neo-classical development models help explain global inequality and the North–South divide, highlighting the need for reforms in global economic governance to ensure fairer outcomes.	conditions for receiving loans, often involving cutting public spending, privatisation, and deregulation. 3. The United Nations (UN) An international organisation founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, human rights, and development through cooperation between states. 4. Security Council A powerful UN body responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It has 15 members, including 5 permanent members with veto power (USA, UK, France, China, Russia). 5. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) A military alliance formed in 1949 between North American and European countries to provide collective defence and respond to global threats. 6. International Monetary Fund (IMF) An international financial institution that supports global economic stability by offering advice, funding, and assistance to countries facing financial crises. 7. World Bank An international organisation that provides long-term loans		
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			and support for development projects in poorer countries to reduce poverty and promote economic growth. 8. World Trade Organisation (WTO) A global organisation that regulates international trade, aiming to reduce trade barriers and resolve disputes between member states. 9. G7/G8/G20 Groups of the world's largest advanced (G7/8) and emerging (G20) economies that meet to discuss and coordinate global economic policy. 10. North–South Divide A concept highlighting the economic and developmental gap between the wealthy industrialised countries in the global “North” and the poorer, developing countries in the “South.” 11. Dependency Theory A theory suggesting that developing countries are kept poor because of their economic dependence on richer countries, often through unequal trade and exploitative financial systems.		
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