Subject	Citizenship						
	Interpretation of National Curriculum into Year group Endpoints						
Year	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3				
10	<ul> <li>The fundamental principles of law to ensure rights and freedoms, the presumption of innocence and equality before the law.</li> <li>The nature of rules and laws in helping society to deal with complex problems of fairness, justice and discrimination.</li> <li>Rights in local to global situations where there is conflict and where rights and responsibilities need to be balanced.</li> <li>What are a citizen's rights and responsibilities within the legal system?</li> <li>The operation of the justice system: <ul> <li>the role and powers of the police</li> <li>the role and powers of the judiciary</li> <li>the roles of legal representatives</li> <li>how the different criminal and civil courts work</li> <li>tribunals and other means of dispute resolution.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Rights and legal entitlements of citizens at differing ages: the age of criminal responsibility and other legal ages when young people become legally responsible for their actions (drive, marry, vote, join the forces).</li> <li>How civil law differs from criminal law.</li> <li>How the legal systems differ within the UK: <ul> <li>England and Wales</li> <li>Northern Ireland</li> <li>Scotland.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How citizens' rights have changed and developed over time, from the importance of Magna Carta (1215) to today and the Human Rights Act (1998).</li> <li>Common law, legislation and how they differ.</li> <li>The right to representation; the role and history of trade unions in supporting and representing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>How do citizens play a part to bring about change in the legal system?</li> <li>Students through their study, research, investigations or interaction with members of the community should understand the roles undertaken by citizens within the legal system and how the role of the citizen has been seen to be pivotal to our justice system. Students should understand the responsibilities and roles of citizens in the legal system; as a juror, witness, a victim of crime, magistrate, special constable, police commissioner or member of a tribunal hearing.</li> <li>The roles played by pressure and interest groups, trade unions, charities and voluntary groups, public institutions and public services in providing a voice and support for different groups in society campaigning to bring about a legal change or to fight an injustice.</li> <li>Students should be aware of the different forms of democratic and citizenship actions people can take to bring about change and hold those in positions of power to account in regard to issues relating to human rights and the justice system: joining an interest group; campaigning; advocacy; lobbying; petitions; joining a demonstration; volunteering.</li> <li>Citizenship processes, skills and methods</li> <li>Each of the questions that frame the subject content for this section helps establish a question or hypothesis. This will enable students to develop the citizenship skills, processes and methods listed in this specification. Many of the skills, processes and methods listed can also be developed through the use of a case study approach.</li> </ul>				