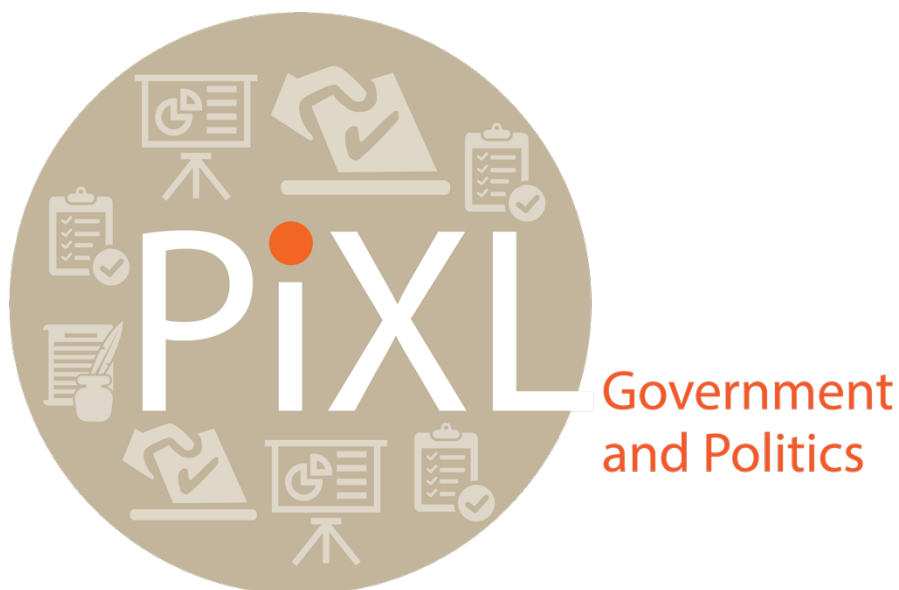




PiXL Gateway: Progression – Government and Politics

Year 12-13 Government and Politics



Contents:

- I. Government & Politics Vocabulary
- II. The PiXL Unlock Template
- III. Summer Reading list
- IV. Links to TED Talks/Articles/Documentaries/Books/Journals
- V. Knowledge Organiser Template
- VI. Thinking Hard Revisit Template
- VII. A Model of the Thinking Hard Revisit document
- VIII. Cornell Notes Template
- IX. A Model of the Cornell Notes document

I. Government & Politics Vocabulary

GOVERNMENT & POLITICS:

Currently, within the Government & Politics section of the app, we have the following units:

- UK Government
- UK Politics
- Liberalism
- Conservatism
- Socialism

UK Government Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
legitimacy	The word legitimacy, in politics, means a political system that is based on the consent of the people, and actions followed from agreed laws and procedures.
crisis	The word crisis, in politics, means a negative change in the security, political or societal affairs, that occurs abruptly or with no warning.
role	The word role means the position that someone holds.
sovereignty	The word sovereignty refers to who controls the power and has the ability to distribute and use it in the system.
scrutiny	The word scrutiny, in politics, refers to the role of examining policies and work of a group, then holding this group to account.
neutrality	The word neutrality, in politics, means acting without political attitudes, content, or bias.
independence	The word independence, in politics, means being free of political control from a certain group.
rights	The word rights, in politics, means things that individual citizens are allowed to do within their country.
debate	The word debate, in politics, means where questions can be asked, ministers can be forced to answer questions on specific topics.
accountability	The word accountability means that someone who holds a position or is in any institution must be responsible for their actions.
impartiality	The word impartiality means operating in a fair and balanced way, with an open-minded attitude.
reform	The word reform, in politics, means to change something about an institution or a previous policy area.
citizen	The word citizen means an individual who is a member of a given country and able to take part in the political process.
consensus	The word consensus, in politics, means significant agreement over particular policy decisions by most of the MPs.
flexible	The word flexible, in politics, means being able to be easily changed and to react to changes within the system.
bind	The word bind, in politics, means that the result will be followed or the result will impact on some form of meaningful change.
consent	The word consent, in politics, means when the monarch gives approval for a bill to be written into law.
adversarial	The word adversarial, in politics, means the antagonism between the two main political parties in Westminster, shown by sitting in direct opposition.
theatrical	The word theatrical, in politics, means the way in which the debates can often become more for show, rather than based on political belief.

loyalty	The word loyalty, in politics, means supporting your leader or party, following constituency views or following your own political beliefs.
power	The word power, in politics, means the ability to bring significant changes in national policies, who can make something happen.
turnover	The word turnover, in politics, means the changing of a government and a complete change in personnel in the executive.
propose	The word propose, in politics, means to bring forward policy ideas, in the United Kingdom into the House of Commons.
policy	The word policy, in politics, means the idea of what the government could do in a specific area, such as health or education.
abolish	The word abolish means to get rid of something, to remove it completely.
resign	The word resign refers to when someone steps down from the position that they currently hold.
promote	The word promote means to take on a position that is higher in prestige than the previous position.
misconduct	The word misconduct, in politics, means where the behaviour of a person or group does not meet the standards expected of public officials.
suspend	The word suspend, in politics, means to stop a person from continuing in their role or, in extreme circumstances, sitting in the House of Commons.
authority	The word authority, in politics, means the right to take a particular course of action.
constitution	The word constitution, in politics, means the laws, rules and practices that determine how the different political institutions of the state interact with the citizens.
convention	The word convention, in politics, means the established norm of political behaviour based on past experience rather than the law.
prerogative	The word prerogative, in politics, means powers exercised by ministers, or the monarch, that do not require parliamentary approval.
executive	The word executive, in politics, means the branch of government responsible for the implementation of policy.
cabinet	The word cabinet, in politics, means the senior ministers of the government, the key decision-making body in the British government.
minister	The word minister, in politics, means an MP or member of the House of Lords who is appointed to a specific position in the government.
individual responsibility	The phrase individual responsibility, in politics, means that ministers are responsible for their personal conduct and that of their department and must answer to parliament.
collective responsibility	The phrase collective responsibility, in politics, means that the cabinet has a responsibility in public to support the government's policies even if they disagree with them.
ultra vires	The phrase ultra vires, in politics, means when a minister, or another person within government, acts beyond the powers they are supposed to have.
unitary	The word unitary, in politics, means where power is concentrated at the political centre and all of the state is governed the same way.
devolution	The word devolution, in politics, means that some powers of decision-making are passed out to lower institutions, but the state-wide power retains absolute authority.
delegate	The word delegate, in politics, means where an individual is authorised to act on behalf of others but is bound by instructions.
trustee	The word trustee, in politics, means an individual who has responsibility for the interests of another, in this case MPs for their constituents.
government	The word government means the activity or system of governing a political unit.

opposition	The word opposition, in politics, means the MPs, parties and peers who are not in the governing party or parties.
legislation	The word legislation means the making of a law.
separation of powers	The phrase separation of powers, in politics, means that the powers that are held in the legislative, executive or judiciary should be for that area alone.
judicial review	The phrase judicial review, in politics, means the process by which judges determine whether public officials or public bodies have acted in a manner that is lawful.
codified	The word codified, in politics, means where a constitution is set down in one single document.
entrenched	The word entrenched means something that is difficult to change.

UK Politics Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
campaign	The word campaign, in politics, means the period of time where someone is trying to get elected.
represent	The word represent, in politics, means to be entitled to, or appointed to, act or speak on behalf of someone else, whereas in maths represent means to amount to.
apathy	The word apathy means to have a lack of interest, enthusiasm or concern.
ideology	The word ideology means a system of ideas or ideals, particularly in the political sphere.
funding	The word funding means the provision of finance for a company or business so that it can complete certain tasks.
major	The word major means the most important, serious or most significant.
minor	The word minor means less important, serious or of limited significance.
agenda	The word agenda means a list of items to be discussed at a formal meeting.
pluralism	The word pluralism, in politics, means different groups can represent popular concerns to the government of the day.
equality	The word equality means to treat everyone equally.
membership	The word membership means to join with a group of people.
formal	The word formal means officially recognised or sanctioned.
informal	The word informal means more relaxed and friendly in nature.
social media	The phrase social media refers to any form of communication that can be made between people through the internet.
compulsory	The word compulsory means something that must be done.
suffrage	The word suffrage means the right to vote in political elections.
interests	The word interests, in politics, means matters that are to the advantage or benefit of a person or group, whereas it can also mean being keen to find out more about something.
insider	The word insider means someone who is included in a group.
outsider	The word outsider means someone who is not included in a group.
methods	The word methods means the way in which something is carried out.

influence	The word influence means to have an effect on a person and their behaviour.
resources	The word resources means the things that are available to people to use.
tactics	The word tactics means the strategy that might be employed in any given situation.
leadership	The word leadership means to be able to lead in a particular field.
lobby	The word lobby, in politics, means to talk to an elected official to try and persuade them to your point of view. It can also be an area in a hotel or building.
function	The word function, in politics, means to work or operate in a proper way, whereas in maths it is an expression involving one or more variables.
value	The word value means what something is held to be worth.
hybrid	The word hybrid means a mixture of two systems that are previously in use.
direct democracy	The phrase direct democracy means a system where the people are able to make decisions directly on an issue, usually in the form of a 'yes' or 'no' response.
representative democracy	The phrase representative democracy means a system where the people elect a person, or group of people, to represent their interests and make decisions on their behalf.
democratic deficit	The phrase democratic deficit means the undemocratic nature of institutions or procedures that are supposed to promote democracy.
participation	The word participation means to take part.
franchise	The word franchise, in politics, means the people who have the right to vote in an election, whereas in business it can mean people having ownership of parts of a business.
safe seat	The phrase safe seat in politics means where the party previously won with a large majority, and is usually retained by the same party at the next election.
marginal seat	A marginal seat is one that in the last election a party won with a small majority, and in the next election it could be won by a different party.
minority government	The phrase minority government means where one political party makes up the government, but they do not have a majority in the House of Commons.
coalition government	The phrase coalition government means that more than one political party are in government, normally with an agreement on a policy agenda.
class alignment	The phrase class alignment in politics means where people vote according to their political class.
partisan alignment	The phrase partisan alignment, in politics, means where people are committed to vote for only one political party.
mandate	The word mandate, in politics, means the right of the government to pursue the policies it sets out in its general election manifesto.
manifesto	The word manifesto means a policy document produced before the election which sets out pledges and legislative ideas that a party would enact if elected.
majoritarian	The word majoritarian, in politics, means the winner of an election must achieve an actual majority of the votes cast.
representation	The word representation, in politics, means the process by which an individual or individuals act for a larger group.
proportional	The word proportional, in politics, means where the amount of seats won is the same as the percentage of the vote.
voting behaviour	The phrase voting behaviour means the ways in which patterns appear where people of similar age, gender, race and class choose to vote in a specific way.
referendum	The word referendum, in politics, means a vote on a single issue which the government decide to put to the whole electorate to make a decision.

turnout	The word turnout, in politics, means the amount of people, as a percentage, who were able to vote in an election and did.
think tank	The phrase think tank, in politics, means a group that has been formed with the specific purpose of formulating and developing policy ideas.

Liberalism Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
modern	The word modern means relating to present or current times.
traditional	The word tradition means the passing of beliefs and values from generation to generation.
classical	The word classical, in politics, means an exemplary standard within a traditional and long-established form or style, whereas in art it may refer to a type of older design or culture.
tolerance	The word tolerance means the ability, or willingness, to tolerate the existence of opinions or behaviour that one dislikes or disagrees with.
individual	The word individual, in politics, means held by one person, but it can also mean single or separate.
meritocracy	The word meritocracy means a society governed by people selected according to merit.
liberty	The word liberty means the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's behaviour or political views.
self-reliance	The phrase self-reliance means depending on one's own powers and resources, rather than those of others.
competition	The word competition means the activity, or condition of, striving to gain or win something by defeating or being superior to others.
neutral arbiter	The phrase neutral arbiter means someone who is not known to the people involved and can therefore make an unbiased decision in a dispute.
tyranny of the majority	The phrase tyranny of the majority means a situation in which a group of people are treated unfairly because their situation is different from the situation of most of the people in a democratic country.
mixed economy	The phrase mixed economy means an economic system combining private and state enterprise.
welfarism	The word welfarism means the principles or policies associated with a welfare state.
capitalism	The word capitalism means an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.
Enlightenment	The word Enlightenment, in politics, refers to the European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries which emphasised reason and individualism rather than tradition. In other contexts, it could mean to be given new information.
self-interest	The phrase self-interest means one's personal interest or advantage, especially when pursued without regard for others.
reason	The word reason means to think, understand and form judgements logically.
progressive society	The phrase progressive society means that a major aim of that country is to combat inequality in all its forms - especially in social, economic, environmental and territorial terms.
personal development	The phrase personal development means the process of improving oneself through activities such as increasing consciousness and building wealth.

decentralisation	The word decentralisation means the transfer of authority from central to local government.
Social Darwinism	The phrase social Darwinism means that individuals, groups, and peoples are subject to the same laws of natural selection as plants and animals that Darwin claimed.
natural rights	The phrase natural rights means the idea that there are some rights that people are born with.
self-regarding	The phrase self-regarding means concerned with oneself or one's own interests.
veil of ignorance	The phrase veil of ignorance means that you have no idea of your place within society, your own abilities or even have any idea of yourself.
civil rights	The phrase civil rights means the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
individualistic	The word individualistic means being more interested in individual people than in society as a whole.
free will	The phrase free will means the power of acting without the constraint of necessity or fate; the ability to act at one's own discretion.
self-determination	The phrase self-determination is the process by which a person controls their own life.
limited government	The phrase limited government means where the government is given additional powers by law from a starting point of having none, or where governmental power is restricted by law, as in a written constitution.
social contract	The phrase social contract means an implicit agreement among the members of a society to cooperate for social benefits, for example by sacrificing some individual freedom for state protection.
foundational equality	The phrase foundational equality means that we are all born with equal rights and powers and have the same entitlement to rights.
formal equality	The phrase formal equality means that regardless of your background or upbringing you should all be equal within society.
mechanistic theory	The phrase mechanistic theory means the idea that a country was created by the people who were, and are, in it and the job of the state is to serve the people and act in their interests.
negative freedom	The phrase negative freedom means that you have freedom from something.
positive freedom	The phrase positive freedom means you have freedom to do things.
laissez-faire	The phrase laissez-faire means the policy of leaving things to take their own course, without interfering.
Keynesianism	The word Keynesianism means the economic theories advocated by John Maynard Keynes.
minimal state	The phrase minimal state means a state with the least possible amount of powers.
enabling state	The phrase enabling state means that the state allows people to choose whether or not they want to progress or succeed.
harm principle	The phrase harm principle means that the only reason power should ever be exercised on an individual is to prevent them doing harm to others.
rationalism	The word rationalism means that you believe humans are rational beings and can think using reason and logic for themselves.
social justice	The phrase social justice means the policies and measures that are designed to ensure society acts more fairly.

developmental individualism	The phrase developmental individualism means people who believe that the state intervening to assist people is a positive situation.
egoistical individualism	The phrase egoistical individualism means people are only interested in meeting their own wants and desires within society.
neoliberalism	The word neoliberalism means a newer, more modern form of liberalism.
utilitariansim	The word utilitariansim means a political belief that is aimed at producing the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.
original position	The phrase original position means a fair and impartial point of view that is to be adopted in our reasoning about fundamental principles of justice.

Conservatism Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
absolute	The word absolute when discussing conservatism, in politics, means the total.
conflict	The word conflict means where things clash and can cause serious disagreement or argument.
hierarchy	The word hierarchy, in conservatism, means the idea of a social order, where people know their place and what they are required to do.
authoritarianism	The word authoritarianism means a system of government that concentrates power in the hands of either a leader, or small elite group, that is not constitutionally responsible to the people themselves.
conserve	The word conserve means to keep something the same as it is now.
change	The word change means to make something different from the way it currently is.
tradition	The word tradition means the way things have always been done.
private property	The phrase private property means the ownership of something by individual citizens.
pragmatism	The word pragmatism means having a flexible approach to society at all times with decisions made on the basis of what works.
cohesion	The word cohesion means the working together and sticking together of things within the political system.
stability	The word stability means things remaining stable for a period of time.
caution	The word caution means to warn or advise against doing something.
moderation	The word moderation means acting within reasonable limits.
evolution	The word evolution means the gradual development of something.
order	The word order means a state in which everything is in its correct or appropriate place.
custom	The word custom means a traditional and widely accepted way of behaving or doing something that is specific to a particular society, place, or time.
continuity	The word continuity means the unbroken and consistent existence or operation of something over time.
safeguard	The word safeguard means to protect from harm or damage with an appropriate measure.
psychological	The word psychological means something arising in the mind; related to the mental and emotional state of a person.

moral	The word moral means what people have to be concerned with and it is derived from the code of behaviour that is considered right or acceptable in a particular society.
intellectual	The word intellectual means a person possessing a highly developed intellect.
inheritance	The word inheritance means a thing that you get from someone after they have died.
obligation	The word obligation means an act or course of action to which a person is morally or legally bound; a duty or commitment.
interventionism	The word interventionism means when significant activity is undertaken by a country to influence something not directly under its control.
vested interests	The phrase vested interests means a personal reason for involvement in an undertaking or situation, especially an expectation of financial or other gain.
respect	The word respect means due regard for the feelings, wishes, or rights of others.
discipline	The word discipline means the practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behaviour, using punishment to correct disobedience.
anti-social behaviour	The phrase anti-social behaviour means acting in a manner which has caused, or is likely to cause, alarm or distress to one or more people in a given area.
morality	The word morality means principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.
dogmatic	The word dogmatic means inclined to lay down principles as undeniably true.
atomism	The word atomism means a theoretical approach that regards something as interpretable through analysis into distinct, separable, and independent elementary components.
noblesse oblige	The phrase noblesse oblige means the idea that any privileges gained come with some responsibility.
human imperfection	The phrase human imperfection means that humans are naturally people who make mistakes, which makes them incapable of making good decisions for themselves.
empiricism	The word empiricism means a theory which claims that knowledge comes primarily from experience.
free market	The phrase free market means an economic system in which prices are determined by unrestricted competition between privately owned businesses, and the government does not intervene.
New Right	The phrase New Right means a mixture of neo-liberal and neo-conservative ideas and beliefs.
change to conserve	The phrase change to conserve means changing aspects of the system to conserve the most important parts for longer.
one-nation conservative	The phrase one-nation conservative means people who believe society is organic and value paternalism and pragmatism as much as possible.
divine right of kings	The phrase divine right of kings means the belief that monarchs were chosen by God to rule and therefore were not answerable to the people or parliament.
accumulated wisdom	The phrase accumulated wisdom means the knowledge that has been collected by members of society throughout history.
anomie	The word anomie means an upheaval in the social order, normally caused by rapid social change and a lack of an order within society.
organicism	The word organicism means where the whole universe and all its parts are living organisms.
paternalism	The word paternalism means a system where an elite group aims to run the state and govern in the best interests of the people.
natural aristocracy	The phrase natural aristocracy means that an elite group of people rise to the top through their abilities, competition and hard work, not through birth or marriage.

libertarianism	The word libertarianism means a collection of beliefs that hold freedoms as their core principle.
dependency culture	The phrase dependency culture means a belief that the welfare state undermines individual responsibility and effectively traps claimants within the benefits system with little or no incentive to escape.
supply side economics	The phrase supply side economics means where the focus of the economy is on improving the long term productive potential or capacity.
anti-permissiveness	The phrase anti-permissiveness means disagreeing with a society where there are few moral or legal codes and where society has become far more liberal.
moral majority	The phrase moral majority means the majority of people, regarded as favouring firm moral standards.
virtue of selfishness	The phrase virtue of selfishness means that there is 'good' in the idea of doing lots of things for yourself.

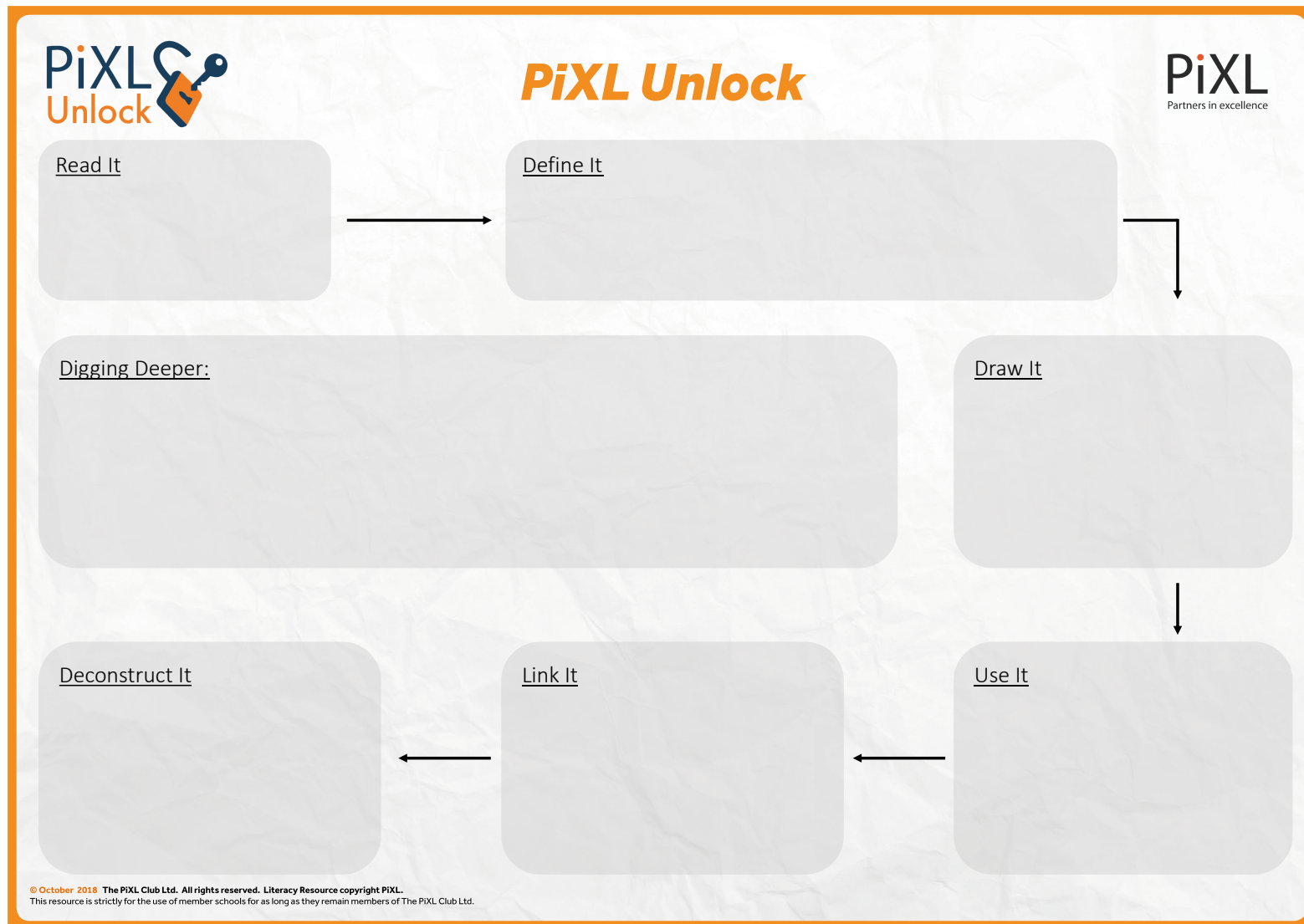
Socialism Keywords and Definitions

Word	Definition
co-operation	The phrase co-operation means working together to achieve a goal that brings benefits to all in society.
social justice	The phrase social justice means the policies and measures that are designed to ensure society acts more fairly.
welfare	The word welfare means the statutory procedure or social effort designed to provide for the basic physical and material well-being of people in need.
social unity	The phrase social unity means when society has an obvious commonality and can identify well with one another.
social responsibility	The phrase social responsibility means that individuals and companies have a duty to act in the best interests of their environments and society as a whole.
community	The word community means the condition of sharing or having certain attitudes and interests in common.
intervention	The word intervention, in politics, means that the government is prepared to step in to re-allocate resources where necessary.
state planning	The phrase state planning means that the state itself must play at least a temporary part in building the socialist society.
common humanity	The phrase common humanity means that the human is not an intrinsically selfish person, but really seeks to build a collective basis and serve the common good.
sociability	The word sociability means the ability to be sociable, as man is seen by socialists as a social animal, one that needs a community to thrive.
mutual support	The phrase mutual support means using other people for support against a common enemy in order to beat it.
moral incentives	The phrase moral incentives means where a particular choice is widely regarded as the right thing to do, or as particularly admirable, or where the failure to act in a certain way is condemned as indecent.
social class	The phrase social class means a group of people in society who have the same socioeconomic status.
cohesion	The word cohesion means the working together and sticking together within the political system.

redistribution	The word redistribution means giving things out in a different way, typically to achieve greater social equality.
inequality	The word inequality means a lack of equality, of some one not having the same opportunities or outcomes due to some reason or barrier.
deindustrialisation	The word deindustrialisation means the reduction of industrial activity or capacity in a region or economy.
solidarity	The word solidarity means unity or agreement of feeling or action, and mutual support within a group.
workers' control	The phrase workers' control means the citizens or workers gaining control over the economy and the state.
alienation	The word alienation means not feeling welcome or comfortable in certain situations.
exploitation	The word exploitation means the action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.
utopian	The word utopian means modelled on or aiming for a state in which everything is perfect.
embourgeoisement	The word embourgeoisement means the increase in a society of values perceived as middle class characteristics, especially of materialism.
bourgeoisie	The word bourgeoisie means the middle class, typically with reference to its perceived materialistic values or conventional attitudes.
proletariat	The word proletariat means working-class people regarded collectively.
oppression	The word oppression means prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority.
transformation	The word transformation in politics means a marked change in form, nature, or appearance, whereas in maths it means changing an expression, figure or function into another one of similar value.
revisionism	The word revisionism means a policy of revision or modification, normally done by evolutionary socialists on the views of Marx.
neo-revisionism	The phrase neo-revisionism means more modern revisionism using the Third Way as a basis.
egalitarianism	The word egalitarianism means the belief that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities.
fraternity	The word fraternity means friendship and mutual support within a group.
common ownership	The phrase common ownership means the idea of the state or the people owning businesses and not looking to run them for profit, but for the common good.
communism	The word communism is a theory and system of social organisation in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.
revolutionary socialism	The phrase revolutionary socialism means the belief that the overthrow of the existing orders can only take place if done by a revolution.
evolutionary socialism	The phrase evolutionary socialism means moving peacefully towards a socialist state which does not require a revolution, normally achieved through a parliamentary process.
Marxism	The word Marxism means a system of economic, social and political philosophy based on ideas that view social change in terms of economic factors.
Neo-Marxism	The phrase Neo-Marxism means a form of political philosophy which arises from the adaptation of Marxist thought to deal with modern issues such as the global economy, the capitalist welfare state and the stability of liberal democracies.

class consciousness	The phrase class consciousness means awareness of one's place in a system of social class, especially in relation to the class struggle.
historical materialism	The phrase historical materialism means that political and historical events result from the conflict of social forces and are interpretable as a series of contradictions and their solutions. This is a Marxist belief.
Third Way	The phrase Third Way means a political perspective that seeks to modify left-wing ideas towards the more modern society and globalisation.
social democracy	The phrase social democracy means a socialist system of government achieved by democratic means.
collectivism	The word collectivism means drawing on the power of the community, rather than individual effort, to overcome social and environmental problems.
syndicalism	The word syndicalism means a direct action movement where the workers seize control of the government by direct means and, through this, control of the economy.
internationalism	The word internationalism means the advocacy of cooperation and understanding between nations.
co-operative movement	The phrase co-operative movement means a group built upon shared ownership and making decisions in a democratic manner amongst all members.
absolute equality	The phrase absolute equality means a situation where private property would be abolished and private wealth would be collected together to be shared out in a more equal way.
equality of outcome	The phrase equality of outcome means a state in which people have approximately the same material wealth and income, or in which the general economic conditions of their lives are alike.
equality of opportunity	The phrase equality of opportunity means an absence of discrimination towards people based on their race, age, gender or class regarding opportunities for education, employment, advancement and benefits.
equality of welfare	The phrase equality of welfare means that the resources that are available within the economy are evenly distributed.

II. The PiXL Unlock Template



III. Summer Reading list

- The Origins of Political Order (Fukuyama)
- The Spectre At the Feast (Gamble)
- The Establishment and how they get away with it (Owen Jones)
- British Politics (Madgwick)
- Mind The Gap (Mount)
- The Politics Book (Kelly)
- After Europe (Krastev)
- Gorgias (Plato)
- What is Good? (A.C. Grayling)
- How to outwit Aristotle (Peter Cave)
- Do you think what you think you think? (Julian Baggini)
- The Philosophical Life (Miller)
- What do we really know? (Blackburn)

IV. Links to TED Talks/Articles/Documentaries/Books/Journals

An alternative idea on how we select representatives:

https://www.ted.com/talks/brett_hennig_what_if_we_replaced_politicians_with_randomly_selected_people#t-1420

Facebook's role in Brexit - and the threat to democracy:

https://www.ted.com/talks/carole_cadwalladr_facebook_s_role_in_brexit_and_the_threat_to_democracy#t-170757

Layla Moran: The case for votes at 16: <https://www.newstatesman.com/politics/staggers/2019/04/layla-moran-case-votes-16?fbclid=IwAR0zWarBTZiv2FVLJ-6sHyITJulsHexez98L-zlu-Ml4f-pbJOwm5Jei9So>

Gender Inequality, Feminism and setting up the Women's Equality Party:

https://www.ted.com/talks/sandi_toksvig_a_political_party_for_women_s_equality

Extinction Rebellion protests; who are they, what do they want? <https://www.theweek.co.uk/100811/what-is-extinction-rebellion>

Why is politics so divided in the US and can it change?

https://www.ted.com/talks/jonathan_haidt_can_a_divided_america_heal

US changes in voting behaviour since Trump was elected: <https://theconversation.com/orange-county-how-trump-killed-off-reaganism-and-changed-the-face-of-the-us-right-109845>

US Electoral College reform: <https://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2019/01/12/electoral-college-reform-conservatives-223965>

US Supreme Court; how does it work? <https://ed.ted.com/featured/BOC7SbYP#watch>

Liberalism: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KO8OxfiVv8>

British Conservatism & British Liberalism, a series of podcasts:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b039tp4k> <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b06t44pc>

Socialism v Communism: <https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/100214/what-difference-between-communism-and-socialism.asp>

How nationalism and globalism can co-exist:

https://www.ted.com/talks/wanis_kabbaj_how_nationalism_and_globalism_can_coexist

Greta Thunberg on acting on climate change:

https://www.ted.com/talks/greta_thunberg_the_disarming_case_to_act_right_now_on_climate?language=en

United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

Articles used for Cornell notes and Thinking Hard models:

<https://www.vox.com/2019/4/10/18295513/abortion-2020-roe-joe-biden-democrats-republicans>

<https://www.politico.com/story/2019/04/17/kamala-harris-leads-campaign-money-race-1280546>

V. Knowledge Organiser Template



VI. Thinking Hard Revisit Template

Name of Topic: _____

Name: _____

Class: _____

When you read any text, you should be asking it questions NOT just letting it wash over you. Read your text and pause and ask it questions - e.g. 'what do you mean when you say '....'?"'

Questions I'm asking the text	Answers to those questions	Things I need to ask my teacher

VII. A Model of the Thinking Hard Revisit document

Name of Topic: US Elections – Candidate fund raising for 2020 Democrat nomination

Article: <https://www.politico.com/story/2019/04/17/kamala-harris-leads-campaign-money-race-1280546>

Name: _____

Class: _____

When you read any text, you should be asking it questions NOT just letting it wash over you. Read your text and pause and ask it questions - e.g. 'what do you mean when you say '....'?'

Questions I'm asking the text	Answers to those questions	Things I need to ask my teacher
What agenda does Politico website have?	It claims to be non-partisan journalism	Can I trust this website?
Who is Kamala Harris?	Senator for California since 2016.	Is she a serious contender as the Democratic nominee for 2020?
Why does Kamala Harris have an 'early edge'?	She has support from 176 big donors that previously supported Obama & Clinton	Is an early lead significant in the 'big-money' race?
Who is Peter Buttigieg, why is he considered 2 nd tier?	A Mayor in Indiana. 2nd tier as he is a minor politician mainly unknown until 2019	Has someone with his limited experience won the nomination before?
How much money has been raised for Kamala Harris so far?	The article doesn't say, but its suggested in the 20 millions so far	Where can I find the figures of donations for candidates?
What is a 'bundler'?	An individual or couple that collect donations up for a candidate and give them as a lump sum	Are there Republican bundlers too?
How much can people donate?	It depends on the election year and if they are donating to the candidate or a committee	Is there a limit to how many people they can donate to?
Why is 'out of the gate' interest important?	Early fundraising for a candidate's war chest means they can campaign and gain more votes / momentum	Is it always the case that the biggest fund raisers win the nomination?
Why are candidates seeking grass-roots approval?	This could be to do with Trump's anti-elite campaign appeal in 2016	Will this play an important part as the election campaign develops?

How much did Obama 2008 and Clinton 2016 actually raise?	Obama raised \$745 million Clinton raised \$794 million	Did they raise more than their Republican competitors?
Why do candidates need all this money?	They have to fund their own campaign to become the party's presidential nominee and it's a long expense process	What would happen to campaigns if they limited the amount all candidates could raise?
How do they know people are donating over \$200?	The Federal Election Committee (FEC) ruled any donation over \$200 has to be declared	Does that mean someone can make lots of anonymous small donations to candidates or committees?
How many potential Democrat candidates are there?	18 so far (April 19), but there is still time for more to drop in or out	Is this unusually high or are there always this many potential candidates for the nomination?
Is there a limit on how much a single person can donate to a candidate?	Yes, \$2700 per candidate per election	Are there other ways these wealthy donors can help candidates campaigns?
Is Buttigieg unique; has there been an openly gay married candidate before?	He is the first openly gay candidate	Will this disadvantage him should he win the democrat nomination?
Is he also the youngest candidate?	He isn't, Tulsi Gabbard from Hawaii is also 37	What's his platform for gaining voters, is it just the young vote?
Is Joe Biden likely to run for 2020?	He hasn't declared and there has been some negative press about his interaction with staff	Would Biden have more of a chance of winning against the Republicans as he was VP?
What's a CNN Town Hall?	It's a televised opportunity for candidates to answer questions from the public and gain supporters	Are these significant in the nomination race?
Why have so many donors not yet given money yet?	It's still early in the nomination competition, the debates start in June and the primaries start in February 2020	Are these donors likely to
Why does Bernie Sanders run as a Democrat if he is an Independent Senator?	No independent or 3 rd party candidate has a hope of winning because of the electoral system	Is Sanders really a Democrat, doesn't he alienate democrat voters rather than encourage others?
What kind of relationships is Obama's advisor talking about?	They need to engage donors, delegates, Super Delegates and lots of organisations to help with funding and promoting their campaign.	Are these relationships as important as engaging the actual American voters?

VIII. Cornell Notes Template

Name	Date
Topic	Subject

Main Ideas	Notes
------------	-------

Summary

IX. A Model of the Cornell Notes document

Article: <https://www.vox.com/2019/4/10/18295513/abortion-2020-roe-joe-biden-democrats-republicans>

Cornell Notes

Name A. Student

Date 18/4/2019

Topic: U.S. Politics

Subject The issue of abortion - a partisan issue in America

Main Ideas

- Roe v Wade 1973 landmark decision has always been controversial and continues to polarise American people + politics
- Parties have developed into pro-choice/life parties since 1970s
- Dem = Pro-choice
- Rep = Pro-life
- A platform issue up to 2020
- Reproductive Justice is platform so all women have access
- Trump election has changed things - Roe v Wade up for change
- Supreme Court Judges could overturn Roe v Wade its uncertain
- Rep legislation such as 'heart-beat' bills increasing
- Will be a voter winner/loser in upcoming 2020 race

Notes- Joe Biden (JB) unusual as Dem - in '82 voted 4 amendment to Roe vs. Wade (R/W)
 In 20 cond b prob 4 JB as potential Dem Pres. candidate as Dem Platform = pro-choice
 - Dem/Rep 44 (21st) were less polarised on Abortion (A) but moved apart since 1970s
 - "Heartbeat bills"? What are these? Why a threat to R/W? State v Supreme Court?
 - 70s - Rep Pres G. Ford anti R/W but Ford wife pro R/W. + VP Rockefeller in NY gave NY + A rights
 - 84 R/W roughly equal Rep/Dem on anti A views
 - '72 Nixon = anti-A campaign → to get Coth/Soc con votes = winner
 led 2 anti-A Congress coalitions + REPS = PRO-FAMILY PARTY angle
 + Court stopping anti-A restrictions = fuel for Pro-lifers like NATIONAL RIGHT TO LIFE COMMITTEE (NRLC)
 - 80s - Pres Reagan (REP) appointed anti-A Judges - Post '88 DEMS = MORE PRO-CHOICE THAN REPS
 - 90s/00s Anti-A - focus on bans on 'partial-birth abortion' = FED. LAW 2003
 Pushing for 'heart-beat' bills - 6 week max for A.
 - 92 + 08 Both Clintons platform of pro-choice/legal A → "Safe, legal + rare"
 - 14 → focus = "Reproductive Justice" for all on \$ health/family choice (link 2 obamacare)
 - Have for Syrs campaign 'Hyde Amend' - repeal '76 ban on fed \$ for A.
 - 2017 + 2019 = DEM → EACH WOMAN ACT in Congress + 2016 H Clint platform
 - 20 BUT 1419 Dem hopeful has pro-choice platform ACLU #ShoutYourAbortion
 - FOR REPS - TRUMP = Repeal R/W platform → Sup Court Judges → Gorsuch + Kavanaugh
 + Rep states have legislation 4 ban on 1st + A = Mississippi, Kentucky, Georgia
 + "heartbeat" bills → unconstitutional? → SC freed to look at issue = fear for R/W.
 - 2018 post mid-term NY relaxed restrictions → US is polarised
 20 → overall Reps push restrictive laws Dems backing expansion of access
 20 JB not specific, waiting?
 Public: 58% Americans v legal A in 2018 poll → 36% Reps v 76% Dems v A
 2017 vox poll male Trump voters = frustrated over A restriction
 → Dem voters 71% care about candidate A views v 36% Reps.
 Uncertain over future of R/W especially now with Kavanaugh.

Summary Abortion has been a polarising issue before Roe v Wade in 1973 and continues to divide America. It has become an increasing; Republicans are Pro-life and against late abortions and more recently 'heart-beat' bills for abortions at a max of 6 weeks only. Democrats have developed from pro-choice to support 'Reproductive Justice' including trying to include the ability to have a federal funded (Medicaid) abortion if needed. Clinton + Trump had it in their platform, Trump has actioned his promises to move against Roe v Wade and 2020 Dem candidates are also vocal on it.



© The PiXL Club Ltd. May 2019

This resource is strictly for the use of member schools for as long as they remain members of The PiXL Club. It may not be copied, sold, or transferred to a third party or used by the school after membership ceases. Until such time it may be freely used within the member school.

All opinions and contributions are those of the authors. The contents of this resource are not connected with, or endorsed by, any other company, organisation or institution.

PiXL Club Ltd endeavour to trace and contact copyright owners. If there are any inadvertent omissions or errors in the acknowledgements or usage, this is unintended and PiXL will remedy these on written notification.