



Curriculum Overview 2025 2026

Ethics Department

Department	Ethics
Head of Department	Mrs L Smillie
Department Members	Miss G Belfiore Mr C Milne Miss S Miah Mrs L Smillie Mrs H Woollcott
Accommodation and Resources	T4 T5 T6 S6 Stanhope Departmental resources include iPads and textbooks.

Curriculum Intent	<p>The curriculum in Ethics covers Religious Studies, Citizenship & Law. At the heart of the Ethics curriculum, is the Fulston Family Values. Our subjects allow for students to show ambition and fortitude whilst practicing mindfulness when looking at various beliefs and sensitive issues that exist in our world today. Together, these subjects teach students about the world they live in, their rights and the impact they can have whilst providing knowledge which enables students to be tolerant and understanding of other people, within a multicultural, secular society, with people of alternative faiths or none. Therefore, it is vital that our students as young citizens, are equipped with the knowledge to enable them to conduct themselves in a manner that demonstrates British Values of mutual respect and tolerance and how this is embedded into our legal systems, culture and our attitudes. Religious Studies makes a key and unique contribution to understanding British heritage, culture and values as students learn how to become respectful, knowledgeable and tolerant citizens. Our students have the opportunity to reflect upon ultimate questions which equip them with valuable skills such as debate and discussion in a safe and respectful environment that will help prepare them for life.</p> <p>We aim to broaden the mind of children by allowing them to challenge topics they would never usually be able to; politics, social agenda and legal changes. Students learn about their own rights and responsibilities, what it means to live in Modern Britain and how to participate in a political climate.</p> <p>As they mature into young adults students have the opportunity to study law, both common and by statute. The legal sector, with our ever increasing regulations and rules is expanding, and studying law at A-level gives pupils a firm first step on the path to employment in it.</p> <p>Through ethics, our students are well equipped for work across a wide array of professions, due to the analytical and methodical methods engaged throughout the curriculum. Ethics students are able to critically assess and investigate information, and bring arguments to a logical and persuasive conclusion,</p>
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	which is vital to any university degree, and is an invaluable skill to non-graduate and graduate employers alike.
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Curriculum Implementation

Key Stage 3:

What my child will learn in Year 7

Year 7	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Unit Title	British Values	British Values	What does it mean to be British	What does it mean to be British	Rights at home & abroad	Rights at home & abroad
Previous knowledge recalled			British Values	British Values	What does it mean to be British	What does it mean to be British
New Knowledge	This term students will learn about the 5 fundamental British Values and how they are applied in the UK.	This term students will learn about the 5 fundamental British Values and how they are applied in the UK.	This term students will learn about what it means to be British linking this back to British values.	This term students will learn about what it means to be British linking this back to British values.	This term students will learn about how their human rights are applied in the UK and also how this is different in other countries.	This term students will learn about how their human rights are applied in the UK and also how this is different in other countries.
Key Knowledge Assessment	“Individual liberty is beneficial to society, Evaluate”	“Individual liberty is beneficial to society, Evaluate”	“A Multicultural society is the best way for a community to thrive. Evaluate.”	“A Multicultural society is the best way for a community to thrive. Evaluate.”	“Everyone should be able to express their religion however they want. Evaluate.”	“Everyone should be able to express their religion however they want. Evaluate.”
Links to literacy and numeracy	Key Term: Democracy Rule of Law Mutual respect Tolerance	Key Term: Democracy Rule of Law Mutual respect Tolerance	Key Terms: Multicultural Migration Stereotypes Multi-Faith	Key Terms: Multicultural Migration Stereotypes Multi-Faith	Key Terms: Human Rights Freedom of belief Right to life	Key Terms: Human Rights Freedom of belief Right to life



	Individual liberty	Individual liberty	society	society	Discrimination	Discrimination
Extra-Curricular opportunities	<p>Fundamental British Values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The 5 British Values – Explained For Students (The 5 British Values - Explained for Students (2023) (helpfulprofessor.com) ● British Values (British Values - Young Citizens) ● Moral Maze (Moral Maze - British Values - BBC Sounds) ● Thinking Allowed(BBC Radio 4 - Thinking Allowed, Citizenship) ● Citizenship - Don't Hate the Debate (Citizenship - Don't Hate the Debate - BBC Teach) <p>What does it mean to be British?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>What does being British mean?</i>(What does being British mean? - BBC Newsround) ● <i>What does it mean to be British? And who defines it?</i> (What does it mean to be British? And who defines it? British Politics and Policy at LSE ● What does it mean to be British? (British identity, what it means to be British (podacademy.org) <p>Rights at home and abroad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Amnesty international (Website) ● Human rights- Why they're so important. (Age UK) ● On Human Rights (Stream On Human Rights music Listen to songs, albums, playlists for free on SoundCloud) ● Human Rights Podcasts (15 Best Human Rights Podcasts You Must Follow in 2023 (feedspot.com)) <p>Explore and visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● London ● Buckingham palace ● Rochester Cathedral ● Canterbury Cathedral 					
Links to careers/ aspirations	<p>Citizenship can provide a strong foundation for a variety of careers by fostering critical thinking, cultural sensitivity, and ethical reasoning. The skills developed through the study of Citizenship are transferable and can be applied to diverse professional fields.</p>					



<p>Links to our Fulston FAMILY values</p>	<p>Fortitude:</p> <p>Citizenship often involves making ethical decisions that benefit the community. Fortitude plays a role in standing up for what is morally right, even when faced with opposition or difficult choices.</p> <p>Ambition:</p> <p>Ambitious citizens are often driven to contribute to the development and improvement of their community. They may actively participate in initiatives, projects, or organizations that aim to enhance the well-being of the community as a whole.</p> <p>Mindful:</p> <p>Mindfulness promotes empathy and compassion by encouraging individuals to be fully present with others' experiences. Mindful citizens are more likely to understand the challenges faced by different members of their community and may be motivated to take actions that promote social justice and equality.</p> <p>Integrity:</p> <p>Integrity involves treating others fairly and with respect. Citizens with integrity work towards fostering a community that values diversity, promotes equality, and opposes discrimination, contributing to a more inclusive and just society.</p> <p>Leadership:</p> <p>Leadership and citizenship are interconnected through the ways in which leaders serve, inspire, and represent the community. Effective leadership contributes to the development of responsible and engaged citizens, fostering a sense of collective responsibility for the well-being of the community and society.</p> <p>Young Citizen:</p> <p>Young citizens play a vital role in shaping the future of their communities and societies. Their engagement and participation contribute to the overall well-being and development of the civic landscape</p>
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What my child will learn in Year 8

Year 8	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Unit Title	Democracy & Parliament	Democracy & Parliament	Crime & justice	Crime & justice	The UK & it's partners	The UK & it's partners
Previous knowledge recalled	Democracy from their first British value	Democracy from their first British value	The Rule of Law from their 2 nd British value	The Rule of Law from their 2 nd British value	Linking to the topic of right and home and abroad	Linking to the topic of right and home and abroad
New Knowledge	Exploring the intricacies of democracy and parliamentary systems in the United Kingdom, as well as delving into their counterparts across the globe.	Exploring the intricacies of democracy and parliamentary systems in the United Kingdom, as well as delving into their counterparts across the globe.	Examining the concept of crime with a keen focus on contextual issues, and undertaking an evaluation of the effectiveness of the justice system within	Examining the concept of crime with a keen focus on contextual issues, and undertaking an evaluation of the effectiveness of the justice system within	Exploring the diverse array of partnerships that the United Kingdom engages in, and delving into the mechanisms and dynamics that define these collaborative	Exploring the diverse array of partnerships that the United Kingdom engages in, and delving into the mechanisms and dynamics that define these collaborative



			the United Kingdom.	the United Kingdom.	relationship.	relationship.
Key Knowledge Assessment	“Debates in parliament are an effective way for MPs to represent their constituency, Evaluate.”	“Debates in parliament are an effective way for MPs to represent their constituency, Evaluate.”	“Drug use should be decriminalised to tackle county lines”	“Drug use should be decriminalised to tackle county lines”	“Evaluate which partner has the biggest impact on helping improve communities around the worlds”	“Evaluate which partner has the biggest impact on helping improve communities around the worlds”
Links to literacy and numeracy	Key Term: Government Democracy Dictatorship Manifesto Parliament A Bill	Key Term: Government Democracy Dictatorship Manifesto Parliament A Bill	Key Term: Crime County Lines Policing powers Decriminalisation	Key Term: Crime County Lines Policing powers Decriminalisation	“Evaluate which partner has the biggest impact on helping improve communities around the worlds”	“Evaluate which partner has the biggest impact on helping improve communities around the worlds”
Extra-Curricular opportunities	<p>Democracy & Parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The iron lady (Netflix 12)</i> ● <i>Margret Thatcher: The Iron lady (Netflix PG)</i> ● <i>Darkest Hour (Netflix PG)</i> ● <i>Easy peasy politics: How it all works (BBC Bitesize)</i> ● <i>What is the UK Parliament?(learning.parliament.uk)</i> ● <i>How Parliament works (www.parliament.uk)</i> ● <i>Political parties manifestos</i> ● <i>Today in Parliament.((BBC Radio 4 - Today in Parliament)</i> ● <i>House of Lords Podcast (House of Lords Podcast - UK Parliament)</i> <p>Crime & Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Holes by Louis Sachar</i> ● <i>The Good Thieves by Katherine Rundell</i> ● <i>Millions by Frank Cottrell Boyce & Steven Lenton</i> 					



- *True Crime Podcasts* (BBC Sounds - True Crime Podcasts)
- *Justice* (JUSTICE Podcast — One Small Thing)
- Forensics: The Real CSI - BBC Documentary
- *The art of incarceration.* (Netflix 12)

The UK and it's Partners

- What is the United Nations? (What is the United Nations? – BBC Newsround)
- Commonwealth for kids (Home - Commonwealth for kids (youngcommonwealth.org))
- Brexit: How did we get here? (BBC Radio 4 - Brexit: A Love Story?, Brexit: How did we get here?)
- WTO podcast: Let's Talk Trade (WTO | Resources - WTO podcast: Let's Talk Trade)
- Hotel Rwanda (PG)
- The peacekeepers (Amazon Prime 13)
- Brexitannia (Amazon Prime 13)

Explore and visit:

- Parliament
- 10 Downing Street
- People's History Museum: The national museum of democracy.
- Local Magistrates Court
- Maidstone Crown Court
- Old Bailey
- Clink Museum London
- United Nations Headquarters, New York.
- NATO Headquarters, Brussels, Belgium.
- The WTO Building: Centre William Rappard

Links to careers/ aspirations

Citizenship can provide a strong foundation for a variety of careers by fostering critical thinking, cultural sensitivity, and ethical reasoning. The skills developed through the study of Citizenship are transferable and can be applied to diverse professional fields.

Links to our Fulston FAMILY values

Fortitude:
Citizenship often involves making ethical decisions that benefit the community. Fortitude plays a role in standing up for what is morally right, even when faced with opposition or difficult choices.



Ambition:

Ambitious citizens are often driven to contribute to the development and improvement of their community. They may actively participate in initiatives, projects, or organizations that aim to enhance the well-being of the community as a whole.

Mindful:

Mindfulness promotes empathy and compassion by encouraging individuals to be fully present with others' experiences. Mindful citizens are more likely to understand the challenges faced by different members of their community and may be motivated to take actions that promote social justice and equality.

Integrity:

Integrity involves treating others fairly and with respect. Citizens with integrity work towards fostering a community that values diversity, promotes equality, and opposes discrimination, contributing to a more inclusive and just society.

Leadership:

Leadership and citizenship are interconnected through the ways in which leaders serve, inspire, and represent the community. Effective leadership contributes to the development of responsible and engaged citizens, fostering a sense of collective responsibility for the well-being of the community and society.

Young Citizen:

Young citizens play a vital role in shaping the future of their communities and societies. Their engagement and participation contribute to the overall well-being and development of the civic landscape

What my child will learn in Year 9

Year 9	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Unit Title	Identity and conflict	Conflict	Hotel Rwanda and the UN	The UN and Human Rights	Advocacy	Advocacy
Previous knowledge recalled		Conflict	Conflict	The UN		Advocacy
New Knowledge	Identity Conflicts around the world	Different terrorist events	The role of the UN The Rwandan genocide	Different human rights case studies	What it means to advocate a cause	Advocacy in action
Key Knowledge Assessment	Application of conflict to causes	Comparing 9/11 to another terrorist event	Did the UN fail in Rwanda	How Human rights are upheld around the world	Advocacy project	Advocacy project
Links to literacy and numeracy	Conflict Ethnicity Identity	Al-Qaeda Osama Bin laden IRA Hammas	Hutus Tutsis United Nations Genocide	Magna carta UNDHR ECHR	Advocate	



Extra-Curricular opportunities	<p>Documentaries on genocide and terrorism</p> <p>Ladder 49</p> <p>United 93</p>					
Links to careers/aspirations	<p>Careers in law, journalism, sociology</p>					
Links to our Fulston FAMILY values	<p>Fortitude: demonstrates resilience in addressing societal issues, exploring how an individual can advocate for positive change through engagement and promote social justice.</p> <p>Ambition: students demonstrate how individuals can contribute positively to their own community and society. Ambition in the pursuit of political, social and criminal changes.</p> <p>Mindfulness: students will develop this by showing an awareness and a consideration of how their own actions can impact the wider community. Thoughtful decision making, empathy and teamwork skills developed.</p> <p>Integrity: Integrity is developed by emphasising ethical behaviour; a genuine concern for the well-being of their own community is also encouraged when discussing contextual and contemporary issues.</p> <p>Leadership: encouraged and developed by taking initiative in addressing societal issues, and studying those who have done through time. Exploration of successful leaders, and adapting our own skills.</p> <p>Young Citizen: A focus on understanding the role of all citizens, but particularly the role of themselves in shaping their own communities, and advocating for what they believe in.</p>					

Extended Learning Opportunities for Key Stage 3	<p>Debate groups</p> <p>Youth parliament</p>
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Key Stage 4:

What my child will learn in Year 10

Year 10	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Unit Title	<p>Principles and values in British society</p> <p>Identity</p> <p>The Media and Free Press</p>	<p>The UK's role in key organisations</p> <p>Making a difference in society</p>	<p>Politics and power in the UK</p> <p>Local and devolved government</p>	<p>Where political power resides</p> <p>How others govern themselves</p>	<p>Bringing about political change</p>	<p>Recap of unit 1 and 2</p> <p>Human Rights introduction projects</p>
Previous knowledge	Idea of democracy	NATO and the UN	Democracy and Parliament	None	None	Terms 1-5



recalled	from KS3 Identity	Active citizens	functions			
New Knowledge	Rights, freedoms and duties of citizens The composition of the UK The impact of nations and regions upon identity debates The changing population of the UK Values in a democratic and diverse society	The media and free press Rights, roles and responsibilities of the media Press regulation and censorship The UK's role in key international organisations Council of Europe Commonwealth WTO EU International conflicts and disputes How NGOs respond to humanitarian crises Making a difference in society Opportunities and barriers Barriers to participation in the democratic process The role of organisations How citizens work together to change communities Using the media to bring about change	Political power in the UK The values underpinning democracy The institutions of the British Constitution The relationship between the institutions Local and devolved government The role and structure of elected government The nature and organisation of regional and devolved government How powers are organised Who can stand for election and how candidates are selected Who can and cannot vote in elections and why Issues related to voting How public taxes are raised and spent by government The way the government makes decisions about its spending: the factors it takes into account Debates about provision for welfare, health, the elderly and	Where does political power reside? The 'first-past-the-post' Other voting systems used in UK elections The executive, the legislature and the judiciary The nature of bicameral Westminster Parliament The major political parties in the UK Government accountability The role of MPs Ceremonial roles and key parliamentary roles The legislative process Government formation The role of the Prime Minister, Cabinet and ministers The organisation of government administration How do others govern themselves? Electoral systems and processes used in European parliamentary elections Democratic and non-democratic political systems	Bringing about political change How citizens can contribute to parliamentary change Methods of improving voter engagement Action to bring about political change Roles played by groups in providing a voice for society	Research on human rights



			education			
Key Knowledge Assessment	Mid term assessment Weekly exam questions	End of topic assessment Weekly exam questions	Mid term assessment Weekly exam questions	End of topic assessment Weekly exam questions	End of topic assessment Weekly exam questions	One big HR project to be assessed Past papers
Links to literacy and numeracy	Democracy Rule of Law Individual Liberty Tolerance Mutual respect Identity Migration statistic tracking trends over time	Censorship Free Press Right to Privacy Commonwealth NGO Percentages of budget spent on humanitarian aid	Constitution Devolution Election Candidate percentages related to voting	First past the post Representative Executive Bicameral Legislature Judiciary Percentages related to MP representation and voting systems/counts	Voter engagement Voting percentages	Exam skills Extended writing for project
Extra-Curricular opportunities	<p>Newsround</p> <p>Current affairs podcasts</p> <p>Newspapers</p> <p>Stacey Dooley's 'The Migrant crisis' on BBC iPlayer</p>					
Links to careers/aspirations	<p>An understanding of the UK and it's place in international community will assist in many jobs and careers. An understanding of how the political system will also help ensure the students can make informed choices about their political affiliations. Will help in careers in journalism, law, politics, ethics and many more.</p>					
Links to our Fulston FAMILY values	<p>Fortitude: demonstrates resilience in addressing societal issues, exploring how an individual can advocate for positive change through engagement and promote social justice.</p> <p>Ambition: students demonstrate how individuals can contribute positively to their own community and society. Ambition in the pursuit of political, social and criminal changes.</p> <p>Mindfulness: students will develop this by showing an awareness and a consideration of how their own actions can impact the wider community. Thoughtful decision making, empathy and teamwork skills developed.</p> <p>Integrity: Integrity is developed by emphasising ethical behaviour; a genuine concern for the well-being of their own community is also encouraged when discussing contextual and contemporary issues.</p> <p>Leadership: encouraged and developed by taking initiative in addressing societal issues, and studying those who have done through time. Exploration of successful leaders, and adapting our own skills.</p> <p>Young Citizen: A focus on understanding the role of all citizens, but particularly the role of themselves in shaping their own communities, and advocating for what they believe in.</p>					



What my child will learn in Year 11

Year 11	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Unit Title	Laws in contemporary society Rights and responsibilities within the legal system	How laws protect citizens and deal with criminals Universal human rights Bringing about change in the legal system	Active citizenship project	Revision	Revision	
Previous knowledge recalled	The criminal justice system (overview) Some knowledge of laws	Human rights and linked to UN	Links back to all 3 topics	All previous learning	All previous learning	
New Knowledge	Laws in contemporary society The fundamental principles of law Rules and laws Rights in local to global situations Rights and responsibilities within the legal system The operation of the justice system How the different criminal and civil courts work Rights and entitlements of different ages How civil and criminal law differ How the legal systems differ within the UK	How laws protect the citizen and deal with criminals How citizens rights have changed over time Common law and legislation The right to representation The nature of criminality in the UK today Profile of criminality in the UK Factors affecting crime rates in society and strategies to reduce crime How we deal with those who commit crime The importance of key international agreements and treaties	Investigation Deciding the question or issue Carrying out the research Take action Plan the action Carry out the action Reflect The impact of the action Evaluate the whole process Knowledge will be specific to each individual group as to what they have chosen to focus on, this is more a skills based section of the course.	None	None	



		<p>The role of international law in conflict situations</p> <p>Bringing about change within the legal system</p> <p>The role of the citizen within the legal system</p> <p>Roles played by different groups</p> <p>Different forms of democratic and citizenship actions</p>				
Key Knowledge Assessment	<p>Mid term assessment</p> <p>Weekly exam questions</p>	<p>End of topic assessment</p> <p>Weekly exam questions</p>	<p>Assessment questions at the end of each stage</p>			
Links to literacy and numeracy	<p>Rights</p> <p>Responsibilities</p> <p>Criminal and civil law</p> <p>Criminal justice system</p> <p>Magna carta</p>	<p>Criminal and civil law</p> <p>Criminal justice system</p> <p>Magna carta</p> <p>Tracking crime rates over time</p>	<p>Analysis of raw data collected for project</p>			
Extra-Curricular opportunities	<p>Newsround</p> <p>Current affairs podcasts</p> <p>Newspapers</p> <p>Stacey Dooley's 'The Migrant crisis' on BBC iPlayer</p>					
Links to careers/ aspirations	<p>An understanding of the UK and it's place in international community will assist in many jobs and careers. An understanding of how the political system will also help ensure the students can make informed choices about their political affiliations. Will help in careers in journalism, law, politics, ethics and many more.</p>					
Links to our Fulston FAMILY values	<p>Fortitude: demonstrates resilience in addressing societal issues, exploring how an individual can advocate for positive change through engagement and promote social justice.</p> <p>Ambition: students demonstrate how individuals can contribute positively to their own community and</p>					



	<p>society. Ambition in the pursuit of political, social and criminal changes.</p> <p>Mindfulness: students will develop this by showing an awareness and a consideration of how their own actions can impact the wider community. Thoughtful decision making, empathy and teamwork skills developed.</p> <p>Integrity: Integrity is developed by emphasising ethical behaviour; a genuine concern for the well-being of their own community is also encouraged when discussing contextual and contemporary issues.</p> <p>Leadership: encouraged and developed by taking initiative in addressing societal issues, and studying those who have done through time. Exploration of successful leaders, and adapting our own skills.</p> <p>Young Citizen: A focus on understanding the role of all citizens, but particularly the role of themselves in shaping their own communities, and advocating for what they believe in.</p>
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Extended Learning Opportunities for Key Stage 4	Sociology, politics and law
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Key Stage 5:

What my child will learn in Year 12

Year 12	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Unit Title	Basic Legal Theory – Personnel Courts and Criminal elements	Fatal Offences Respective Defences- Loss of Control, Diminished Responsibility, Self Defence	Non Fatal Offences General Defences (Intoxication)	Inchoate Offences Property Offences Defences (Insanity, Automatism, Duress)	Tort Legal Theory, Negligence, Psychiatric Harm, Damages	Vicarious Liability Negligent Misstatement Defences
Previous knowledge recalled	Cz- Parliament, Democracy, Passing of Bills and legislation	Actus Reus and Mens Rea T1	AR and MR T1, Sentencing T2	Non Fatal Offences T3 Self Defence T2	General criminal legal theory T1	Theory behind negligence
New Knowledge	Basic legal theory covers fundamental concepts in law, including the nature and purpose of law, sources of law, legal systems, principles of justice, and the structure of legal	Fatal offences generally refer to crimes that result in the death of the victim. This may include offences such as murder, manslaughter, and culpable homicide. In studying fatal offences,	Non-fatal offences in UK law refer to criminal offences that result in harm to the victim without causing death. These offences	Property law encompasses the rules and regulations governing the ownership, transfer, and use of property. Inchoate	Negligence is a key concept in tort law, which deals with civil wrongs and liabilities. It involves the failure to exercise reasonable care, resulting	Vicarious liability is a legal doctrine in UK tort law that holds an employer or principal liable for the wrongful



	<p>reasoning. It often involves understanding the theoretical underpinnings of law, such as natural law, positivism, legal realism, and legal formalism. Students explore how laws are created, interpreted, and applied within different legal frameworks.</p>	<p>students examine the elements of each offense, the mental states required for conviction, defences available to defendants, and the penalties associated with these crimes. They also explore case law and statutory provisions relevant to fatal offenses.</p>	<p>include assault, battery, grievous bodily harm (GBH), actual bodily harm (ABH), and other related crimes. In studying non-fatal offences, students explore the elements of each offence, the mental states required for conviction, possible defences, and the penalties associated with these crimes. They also examine case law and statutory provisions relevant to non-fatal offences, as well as principles of causation and criminal liability</p>	<p>offences, on the other hand, are incomplete crimes that involve actions taken toward the commission of a criminal act but fall short of the completed offense. In studying property and inchoate offences, students learn about the various forms of property. They also examine inchoate offenses such as attempt, along with the legal principles and consequences involved.</p>	<p>in harm or injury to another party. Students studying negligence, psychiatric harm, and tortious damages explore the elements of negligence, including duty of care, breach of duty, causation, and damages. They also examine special considerations related to psychiatric harm, such as foreseeability and proximity. Additionally, students learn about the types of damages available in tort cases, including compensatory and punitive damages, and the principles governing their assessment and award</p>	<p>acts or omissions committed by an employee or agent during the course of their employment or agency. Under this doctrine, the employer or principal may be held responsible for the actions of the employee or agent, even if the employer or principal did not directly participate in or authorize the wrongful conduct. In studying vicarious liability, students explore the underlying principles of agency and the scope of employment, as well as the circumstances under which vicarious liability may arise.</p>
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Key Knowledge Assessment	5 and 5 on theory	10- Defences to Murder 30- Fatal offences	10- intoxication 30- GBH and ABH	10- A defence 30- Theft	10- Psychiatric harm 30- Negligence	10- Vicarious liability 10- Negligent misstatement
Links to literacy and numeracy	<p>Literacy: Understanding legal concepts requires strong reading comprehension skills to interpret complex texts, statutes, and case law.</p> <p>Numeracy: Basic numeracy skills may be necessary for understanding quantitative aspects of legal theory, such as statistical data used in legal research or economic analyses related to legal principles.</p>	<p>Literacy: Literacy skills are essential for comprehending legal statutes, case law, and legal precedents related to fatal offences.</p> <p>Numeracy: Numeracy skills may be involved in understanding forensic evidence, such as interpreting medical reports or statistical data related to crime rates in morality.</p>	<p>Literacy: Reading and interpreting legal texts, including statutes and case law, are fundamental to understanding the elements and defences of non-fatal offences.</p> <p>Numeracy: Numeracy skills might be relevant in assessing damages in cases involving non-fatal offences or understanding statistical trends related to these offences, and their sentence lengths</p>	<p>Literacy: Literacy skills are crucial for understanding property laws, contracts, and legal documents related to property offences.</p> <p>Numeracy: Numeracy skills may be involved in calculating the value of stolen property or assessing financial damages in property-related disputes.</p>	<p>Literacy: Literacy skills are essential for comprehending legal principles of negligence, duty of care, and causation in tort law.</p> <p>Numeracy: Numeracy skills may be required in quantifying damages and assessing financial losses in cases involving tortious negligence.</p>	<p>Literacy: Understanding the principles of vicarious liability involves interpreting legal doctrines, case law, and statutory provisions.</p> <p>Numeracy: Numeracy skills might be relevant in calculating financial liabilities and damages arising from vicarious liability cases.</p>
Extra-Curricular opportunities	<p>Mock Trial or Mooting: Participating in mock trial competitions or mooting exercises allows students to simulate courtroom proceedings, develop advocacy skills, and gain practical experience in arguing legal cases. We do one each year with Kent University</p> <p>Debating Society: Joining a debating society provides opportunities to improve public speaking skills, hone critical thinking abilities, and engage in discussions about legal and ethical issues.</p> <p>Legal Internships or Work Experience: Seeking internships or work placements at law firms, legal clinics, or advocacy organisations can provide first-hand exposure to the legal profession, insight into different practice areas, and networking opportunities.</p> <p>Volunteer Work: Volunteering for community legal centres, pro bono organisations, or charities focused on legal issues allows students to contribute to important causes, gain exposure to real-world legal issues, and develop empathy and interpersonal skills.</p> <p>Legal Research Projects: Undertaking independent research projects on legal topics of interest can deepen understanding of specific areas of law, improve research and analytical skills, and demonstrate initiative and</p>					



intellectual curiosity.

Accessing legal podcasts, and 'true crime' shows.

Legal Competitions and Essay Contests: Participating in legal writing competitions, essay contests, or research projects organised by universities, professional associations, or legal organisations can showcase students' knowledge and critical thinking abilities, and provide opportunities for recognition and awards.

Networking Events and Career Fairs: Attending networking events, law firm open days, and career fairs allows students to connect with legal professionals, gain insight into different career paths, and explore internship and employment opportunities. We also have legal guest speakers each year.

Links to careers/ aspirations

Legal Practice:

Solicitor: Solicitors provide legal advice, draft legal documents, and represent clients in legal proceedings. They work in law firms, corporate legal departments, government agencies, or as self-employed practitioners.

Barrister: Barristers specialise in advocacy, representing clients in court, drafting legal pleadings, and providing expert legal opinions. They often work as independent practitioners, although some are employed by law firms or government agencies.

Corporate Law:

In-House Counsel: In-house lawyers work within corporations, providing legal advice on corporate governance, compliance, contracts, mergers and acquisitions, intellectual property, and other business matters.

Compliance Officer: Compliance officers ensure that organisations comply with legal and regulatory requirements in their industry, develop and implement compliance programs, and conduct internal investigations.

Government and Public Service:

Government Lawyer: Government lawyers work for government agencies and QUANGOs, advising policymakers, drafting legislation and regulations, representing government entities in legal proceedings, and providing legal counsel on administrative and regulatory matters.

Judge or Magistrate: Judges preside over court proceedings, interpret and apply the law, make rulings on legal matters, and administer justice. Magistrates handle less serious criminal cases and civil disputes.

Legal Aid Lawyer: Legal aid lawyers provide free or low-cost legal assistance to individuals who cannot afford private legal representation, often focusing on areas such as family law, housing law, and immigration law.

Alternative Legal Careers:

Legal Consultant: Legal consultants provide specialised expertise and advice to law firms, businesses, non-profit organisations, and government agencies on legal and regulatory matters.

Mediator or Arbitrator: Mediators and arbitrators facilitate the resolution of disputes outside of court, helping parties reach mutually acceptable agreements through negotiation, mediation, or arbitration.

Legal Academia: Legal academics teach law at universities, conduct legal research, publish scholarly articles and books,



	<p>and contribute to the development of legal theory and practice.</p> <p>Non-Legal Careers:</p> <p>A law degree also equips individuals with transferable skills such as critical thinking, analytical reasoning, research proficiency, written and oral communication, and problem-solving, which are valued in various fields such as business, finance, consulting, policy analysis, journalism, and advocacy.</p>
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What my child will learn in Year 13

Year 13	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Unit Title	Nuisance and Rylands v Fletcher, Occupier's Liability	Contractual Formation Morality European Union Law	Contractual Terms Justice	Contractual Breach and Termination Fault	Revision	Absent
Previous knowledge recalled	The basic theory of Tort law Negligence and her defences	None applicable to contract other than damages Morality borrows heavily from the Criminal course	Formation of contract, justice in damages	Damages in tort law Terms	All	Not present
New Knowledge	Nuisance: Nuisance law deals with unreasonable interference with a person's use or enjoyment of their property. This can include noise, pollution, or other disturbances. Rylands v Fletcher: This case established the principle of strict liability for harm caused by dangerous activities on one's land. It involves situations where a person is liable for damages caused by	Contractual Formation: This topic covers the essential elements required for the formation of a valid contract, including offer, acceptance, consideration, intention to create legal relations, and certainty of terms. EU Law: European Union law encompasses the legal principles, regulations, and directives established by the European Union. It governs	Express Terms: Express terms are explicitly agreed upon by the parties to a contract and are usually written or spoken terms that form part of the contract. Implied Terms: Implied terms are terms that are not expressly stated by the parties but are implied into the contract by law, custom, or the circumstances of the agreement. They may be implied by statute, common law, or the intentions of the	Contractual Breach: Contractual breach occurs when one party fails to perform their obligations under the terms of the contract. This may involve failure to deliver goods or services, failure to pay for goods or services, or failure to meet other contractual obligations. Vitiating Factors: Vitiating factors are circumstances or events that undermine the validity of a contract,	ALL	Not Present



	<p>substances or things they brought onto their land, which then escaped and caused harm to others.</p>	<p>various aspects of member states' legal systems, including the free movement of goods, services, people, and capital, as well as competition law and human rights.</p> <p>Morality in the context of law refers to ethical principles, values, and standards that inform legal decision-making and societal norms. It involves considerations of what is right or wrong, just or unjust, and fair or unfair in the eyes of the law and society.</p>	<p>parties.</p>	<p>rendering it voidable or unenforceable. Examples include misrepresentation, mistake, duress, undue influence, and illegality.</p>		
Key Knowledge Assessment	<p>10- Rylands 3)- Nuisance</p>	<p>10- Formation 15- Morality</p>	<p>30- Terms 5- EU Law</p>	<p>30- Economic Duress and Terms 10- Misrepresentation and Fraud.</p>	<p>ALL</p>	<p>Absent</p>
Links to literacy and numeracy	<p>Literacy: Understanding nuisance law and the principles established in Rylands v Fletcher requires strong reading comprehension skills to interpret case law, legal precedents, and scholarly commentary on the subject.</p> <p>Numeracy: Numeracy skills</p>	<p>Literacy: Literacy skills are essential for interpreting and understanding legal texts, including statutes, regulations, and case law, related to contractual formation and EU law.</p> <p>Numeracy: Numeracy skills may be relevant in calculating</p>	<p>Literacy: Literacy skills are necessary for interpreting written contracts, including express terms, and understanding legal principles related to implied terms, as well as reading and analysing case law and statutory provisions on the subject.</p>	<p>Literacy: Literacy skills are essential for interpreting contractual terms, legal judgments, and legal commentary related to contractual breach and vitiating factors, including understanding legal reasoning and the application of legal principles.</p>	<p>ALL</p>	<p>Absent</p>



	<p>may be involved in assessing damages in nuisance cases or calculating the extent of harm caused by activities falling under the principles of Rylands v Fletcher, especially in quantifying financial losses or environmental damages.</p>	<p>monetary amounts involved in contractual agreements, such as consideration or damages, as well as understanding statistical data or economic analyses relevant to EU law and its impact on member states.</p> <p>Morality:</p> <p>Literacy: Literacy skills enable individuals to engage with moral philosophy, ethical theories, and legal discourse on morality, including reading and critically analysing philosophical texts, ethical dilemmas, and legal judgments.</p> <p>Numeracy: While numeracy skills may not be directly applicable to morality in the same way as literacy, they may still play a role in understanding statistical data or economic analyses related to moral decision-making, such as the economic impacts of ethical choices.</p>	<p>Numeracy: Numeracy skills may be involved in calculating financial implications of contract terms, such as pricing, interest rates, or payment schedules, and understanding quantitative aspects of contractual agreements.</p>	<p>Numeracy: Numeracy skills may be relevant in quantifying damages resulting from contractual breaches, assessing financial losses or gains arising from vitiating factors, and understanding economic analyses or statistical data related to contract law.</p>		
<p>Extra-</p>	<p>Mock Trial or Mooting: Participating in mock trial competitions or mooting exercises allows students to simulate courtroom proceedings, develop advocacy skills, and gain practical experience in arguing legal cases. We do one each</p>					



<p>Curricular opportunities</p>	<p>year with Kent University</p> <p>Debating Society: Joining a debating society provides opportunities to improve public speaking skills, hone critical thinking abilities, and engage in discussions about legal and ethical issues.</p> <p>Legal Internships or Work Experience: Seeking internships or work placements at law firms, legal clinics, or advocacy organisations can provide first-hand exposure to the legal profession, insight into different practice areas, and networking opportunities.</p> <p>Volunteer Work: Volunteering for community legal centres, pro bono organisations, or charities focused on legal issues allows students to contribute to important causes, gain exposure to real-world legal issues, and develop empathy and interpersonal skills.</p> <p>Legal Research Projects: Undertaking independent research projects on legal topics of interest can deepen understanding of specific areas of law, improve research and analytical skills, and demonstrate initiative and intellectual curiosity.</p> <p>Accessing legal podcasts, and ‘true crime’ shows.</p> <p>Legal Competitions and Essay Contests: Participating in legal writing competitions, essay contests, or research projects organised by universities, professional associations, or legal organisations can showcase students' knowledge and critical thinking abilities, and provide opportunities for recognition and awards.</p> <p>Networking Events and Career Fairs: Attending networking events, law firm open days, and career fairs allows students to connect with legal professionals, gain insight into different career paths, and explore internship and employment opportunities. We also have legal guest speakers each year.</p>
<p>Links to careers/ aspirations</p>	<p>Legal Practice:</p> <p>Solicitor: Solicitors provide legal advice, draft legal documents, and represent clients in legal proceedings. They work in law firms, corporate legal departments, government agencies, or as self-employed practitioners.</p> <p>Barrister: Barristers specialise in advocacy, representing clients in court, drafting legal pleadings, and providing expert legal opinions. They often work as independent practitioners, although some are employed by law firms or government agencies.</p> <p>Corporate Law:</p> <p>In-House Counsel: In-house lawyers work within corporations, providing legal advice on corporate governance, compliance, contracts, mergers and acquisitions, intellectual property, and other business matters.</p> <p>Compliance Officer: Compliance officers ensure that organisations comply with legal and regulatory requirements in their industry, develop and implement compliance programs, and conduct internal investigations.</p> <p>Government and Public Service:</p> <p>Government Lawyer: Government lawyers work for government agencies and QUANGOs, advising policymakers,</p>



	<p>drafting legislation and regulations, representing government entities in legal proceedings, and providing legal counsel on administrative and regulatory matters.</p> <p>Judge or Magistrate: Judges preside over court proceedings, interpret and apply the law, make rulings on legal matters, and administer justice. Magistrates handle less serious criminal cases and civil disputes.</p> <p>Legal Aid Lawyer: Legal aid lawyers provide free or low-cost legal assistance to individuals who cannot afford private legal representation, often focusing on areas such as family law, housing law, and immigration law.</p> <p>Alternative Legal Careers:</p> <p>Legal Consultant: Legal consultants provide specialised expertise and advice to law firms, businesses, non-profit organisations, and government agencies on legal and regulatory matters.</p> <p>Mediator or Arbitrator: Mediators and arbitrators facilitate the resolution of disputes outside of court, helping parties reach mutually acceptable agreements through negotiation, mediation, or arbitration.</p> <p>Legal Academia: Legal academics teach law at universities, conduct legal research, publish scholarly articles and books, and contribute to the development of legal theory and practice.</p> <p>Non-Legal Careers:</p> <p>A law degree also equips individuals with transferable skills such as critical thinking, analytical reasoning, research proficiency, written and oral communication, and problem-solving, which are valued in various fields such as business, finance, consulting, policy analysis, journalism, and advocacy.</p>
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Extended Learning Opportunities for Key Stage 5

This can be broken down as you wish, perhaps into year groups/ topics/ resources...

Curriculum Impact

Discussion here of overall careers, how they will be life long learners in the subject, the passion that will be ignited through the curriculum ect...



Fortitude



Ambition



Mindful



Integrity



Leadership



Young Citizens

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