You are not permitted to take this notice into the examination. This document is valid if downloaded from the Pearson Qualifications website.

Instructions

- Please ensure that you have read this notice before the examination.

Information

- This notice covers all examined components.
- The format/structure of the assessments remains unchanged.
- This advance information notice details the focus of the content of the exams in the May–June 2022 assessments.
- There are no restrictions on who can use this notice.
- This notice is meant to help students to focus their revision time.
- Students and teachers can discuss the advance information.
- This document has 7 pages.
General advice

• In addition to covering the content outline in the advance information, students and teachers should consider how to:
  • manage their revision of parts of the specification which may be assessed in areas not covered by the advance information
  • manage their revision of other parts of the specification which may provide knowledge that helps with understanding the areas being tested in 2022.

• For specifications with synoptic assessments, topics not explicitly given in the advance notice may appear, e.g. where students are asked to bring together knowledge, skills and understanding from across the specification.

• For specifications with optional papers/topics/content, students should only refer to the advance information for their intended option.

• For specifications with NEA, advance information does not cover any NEA components.

A link to the Joint Council for Qualifications guidance document on advance information can be found on the Joint Council for Qualifications website or here.
Advance Information

Subject specific section

- Students should only refer to the advance information for components for which they intend to sit examinations:
  - Paper 3 options 3A Government and Politics of the USA or 3B Global Politics.
- Questions will be drawn from one or more of the indicated areas of specification content.
- Due to the nature of questions in Paper 2 Section B Non-core Political Ideas, advance information is not being provided for this section.
- The information is presented in specification order and not in question order.
- Students will not be disadvantaged if solely using the areas indicated in this document.
- Students will be credited for using any relevant knowledge from any topic areas when answering questions, including ones not listed below.
### UK Politics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject content</th>
<th>Specification bullet points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Democracy and participation</td>
<td>• 1.3 Pressure groups and other influences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1.4 Rights in context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Political parties</td>
<td>• 2.2 Established political parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2.3 Emerging and minor UK political parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2.4 UK political parties in context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Electoral systems</td>
<td>• 3.1 Different electoral systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3.3 Electoral system analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Voting behaviour and the media</td>
<td>• 4.2 The influence of the media</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Core Political Ideas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ideology</th>
<th>Subject content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conservatism</td>
<td>• 1 Conservatism: core ideas and principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 Differing views and tensions within conservatism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3 Conservative thinkers and their ideas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialism</td>
<td>• 1 Socialism: core ideas and principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2 Differing views and tensions within socialism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3 Socialist thinkers and their ideas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Paper 2: UK Government and Non-core Political Ideas

### UK Government

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject content</th>
<th>Specification bullet points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 The constitution</td>
<td>• 1.3 The role and powers of devolved bodies in the UK, and the impact of this devolution on the UK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 1.4 Debates on further reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Parliament</td>
<td>• 2.2 The comparative powers of the House of Commons and House of Lords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2.3 The legislative process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 2.4 The ways in which Parliament interacts with the Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Prime Minister and Executive</td>
<td>• 3.1 The structure, role and powers of the Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 3.2 The concept of ministerial responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Relations between the branches</td>
<td>• 4.1 The Supreme Court and its interactions with, and influence over, the legislative and policy-making processes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Non-core Political Ideas

Anarchism
Ecologism
Feminism
Multiculturalism
Nationalism

*Students are required to study one of the five non-core political ideas and will be given a choice of two questions to answer. Therefore, no advance notice is supplied for this section.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject content</th>
<th>Specification bullet points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 US Constitution and federalism | • 1.1 The nature of the US Constitution  
• 1.2 The key features of the US Constitution and an evaluation of their effectiveness today          |
| 2 US Congress                | • 2.1 The structure of Congress  
• 2.2 The functions of Congress  
• 2.3 Interpretations and debates around Congress                                               |
| 3 US presidency              | • 3.1 Formal sources of presidential power as outlined in the US Constitution and their use  
• 3.2 Informal sources of presidential power and their use  
• 3.3 The presidency                                                               |
| 4 US Supreme Court and civil rights | • 4.1 The nature and role of the Supreme Court  
• 4.3 The Supreme Court and public policy  
• 4.4 The protection of civil liberties and rights in the US today  
• 4.5 Race and rights in contemporary US politics  
• 4.6 Interpretations and debates of the US Supreme Court and civil rights |
| 5 US democracy and participation | • 5.1 Electoral systems in the USA  
• 5.2 The key ideas and principles of the Democratic and Republican parties  
• 5.3 Interest groups in the USA – their significance, resources, tactics and debates about their impact on democracy  
• 5.4 Interpretations and debates of US democracy and participation |
| 6 Comparative approaches     | • 6.1 Theoretical approaches – understanding of the rational, cultural and structural approaches and the different ways they explain similarities and differences between the government and politics of different countries  
• 6.2 Similarities and differences in the UK and USA. Compare and debate the following aspects and the resulting impact on politics and government:  
  • 6.2.3 UK and US legislative branches  
  • 6.2.5 UK and US executive branches  
  • 6.2.6 Rational, cultural and structural approaches  
  • 6.2.9 UK and US democracy and participation |
### Paper 3B: Global Politics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject content</th>
<th>Specification bullet points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 The state and globalisation | • 1.1 The state: nation-state and national sovereignty  
• 1.2 Globalisation  
• 1.3 Debates about the impact of globalisation including its advantages and disadvantages |
| 2 Global governance: political and economic | • 2.2 Economic  
• 2.3 The ways and extent to which these institutions address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment |
| 3 Global governance: human rights and environmental | • 3.1 Human rights  
• 3.2 Environmental  
• 3.3 The ways and extent to which these institutions address and resolve contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment |
| 4 Power and developments | • 4.4 Different systems of government |
| 5 Regionalism and the EU | • 5.1 Regionalism  
• 5.2 Development of regional organisations, excluding the EU  
• 5.3 Factors that have fostered European integration and the major developments through which this has occurred  
• 5.4 Significance of the EU as an international body/global actor, including constraints and obstacles  
• 5.5 The ways and extent to which regionalism addresses and resolves contemporary global issues, such as those involving conflict, poverty, human rights and the environment |
| 6 Comparative theories | • 6.1 Main ideas of realism  
• 6.2 Main ideas of liberalism  
• 6.3 Divisions between realism and liberalism |

**END OF ADVANCE INFORMATION**