VCE Politics

Units 1 and 2: 2024-2028 Units 3 and 4: 2025-2028

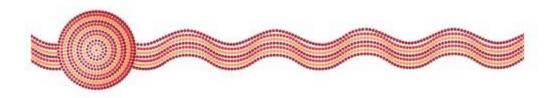
Implementation Essentials





Acknowledgement of Country

The VCAA respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Victoria and pays respect to the ongoing living cultures of First Peoples.







VCE Politics familiarisation

Implementation Essentials

- Characteristics
- Structure
- Interpreting Study Design
- Internal and external assessment
- Support materials

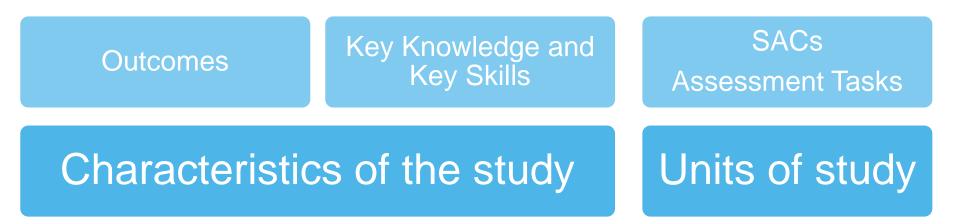
Other videos

- Characteristics
- Unit breakdowns
- Assessment





Structure

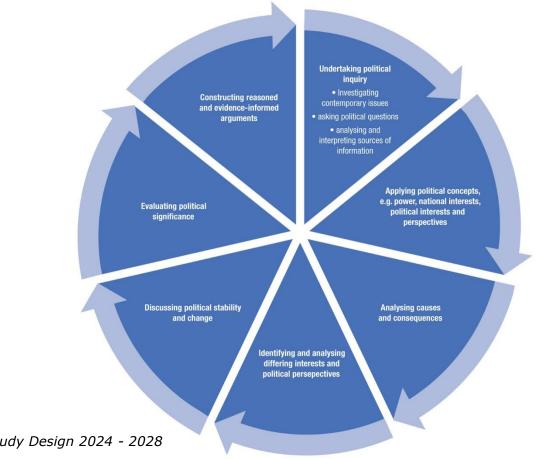


Scope of study, Rationale and Aims





Characteristics of the study







VCE Politics Study Design 2024 - 2028

Characteristics and Key Skills

Characteristics of the study	Unit 3 Outcome 1	Unit 3 Outcome 2	Unit 4 Outcome 1	Unit 4 Outcome 2
Undertaking political inquiry	Ask and analyse a range of political questions to	Ask and analyse a range of political questions to	Use and analyse a range of political questions to	Use and analyse a range of political
	investigate one global issue	investigate one contemporary crisis	investigate how an Indo-Pacific state uses power to	questions to investigate how
			achieve its national interests	Australia acts in the region to
				achieve its national interests
	Analyse and interpret a range of sources of	Analyse and interpret a range of sources of	Analyse and interpret a range of sources of	Analyse and interpret a range of
	information on one global issue	information on one contemporary crisis	information on one Indo-Pacific state and its pursuit	sources on Australia's national
			of its national interests	interests
Applying political concepts	Assess the impact of global interconnectedness on	Discuss the drivers of conflict and cooperation in	Analyse the power of one Indo-Pacific state	Evaluate the effectiveness of
	one global issue	the resolution of one contemporary crisis.		Australia's cooperation with three
				states in the region
Analysing causes and consequences	Analyse the causes and consequences of one	Analyse the causes and consequences of one	Analyse the causes and consequences of one	Analyse the causes and
	global issue	contemporary crisis	Indo-Pacific state's use of power and foreign policy	consequences of Australia's use of
			instruments	power and foreign policy instruments
				in the region
Identifying and analysing differing	Analyse how the interests of different global actors	Analyse the impact of political actors' interests on	Analyse the different national interests of one Indo-	Analyse the impact of Australia's
political interests	may contribute to the causes and consequences of	the causes, course and consequences of one	Pacific state	pursuit of its national interests on
	one global issue	contemporary crisis		other regional actors
Identifying and analysing differing	Analyse the different perspectives of global political	Distinguish between different perspectives of global	Analyse different perspectives on one Indo-Pacific	Analyse different perspectives on
political perspectives	actors on one global issue and the reasons for	political actors on one contemporary crisis	state's national interests	Australia's national interests and
	those different perspectives			actions in the region
Discussing political stability and	Discuss how responses by global actors and	Discuss how global actors' responses and their	Discuss the extent to which one Indo-Pacific state	Discuss the extent to which Australia
change	challenges to resolutions have contributed to	ability to resolve one contemporary crisis have	has contributed to political stability and/or change	has contributed to political stability
	political stability and/or change	contributed to creating political stability and/or	in the region	and/or change in the region
		change		
Evaluating political significance	Evaluate the political significance of one global	Evaluate the political significance of one	Evaluate the political significance of one Indo-	Evaluate the political significance of
	issue	contemporary crisis	Pacific state's use of power	Australia's actions in the region
Constructing reasoned and evidence-	Construct an argument to evaluate the ability of	Construct an argument to evaluate the significance	Construct an argument to evaluate the significance	Construct an argument to evaluate
informed arguments	global actors to respond effectively to one issue,	and effectiveness of global actors' ability to	and effectiveness of one Indo-Pacific state's pursuit	the significance and effectiveness of
	using evidence from sources	respond to and resolve one contemporary crisis,	of its national interests, using evidence from	Australia's pursuit of its national
	-	using evidence from sources	sources	interests, using evidence from
				sources

VCE Politics Units

Unit 1: Politics, power and political actors	Unit 2: Democracy: stability and change	Unit 3: Global cooperation and conflict	Unit 4: Power in the Indo- Pacific
Area of Study 1: Power and national political actors	Area of Study 1: Issues for Australia's democracy	Area of Study 1: Global issues, global responses	Area of Study 1: Power and the national interest
Area of Study 2: Power and global political actors	Area of Study 2: Global challenges to democracy	Area of Study 2: Contemporary crises: conflict, stability and change	Area of Study 2: Australia in the Indo-Pacific





Inquiry Questions

Area of Study 1

Power and national political actors

What is the source of political power and legitimacy within a state? How do political actors use power to achieve political stability and/or change within states? Who are the key political actors within states and within Australia? How is power legitimised, distributed and used in Australia?

In this area of study, students are introduced to the central concepts of power and legitimacy. Power comes in different forms and arises from different sources, such as legal authority, or military, economic, diplomatic, cultural and technological capacities. This capacity can be thought of as 'power to...' do something. Political actors can also use power in more coercive, even illegitimate, ways that can be thought of as 'power over...' other political actors or ordinary people.





A contemporary study

- Contemporary case studies
- Contemporary political issues
- 'Contemporary' is considered within the last 10 years
- <u>Causes</u> may be need for brief historical context



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Area of Study 2: Power and global political actors	Area of Study 2: Global challenges to democracy	Area of Study 2: Contemporary crises: conflict, stability and change	Area of Study 2: Australia in the Indo-Pacific





- Political actors
 - AOS 1: domestic
 - AOS 2: global

Unit 1: Politics, power and political actors

Area of Study 1: Power and national political actors

Area of Study 2: Power and global political actors

• Power



ORIA

Specific Case Studies

AOS 1

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- Australia's First Nations
 peoples: voice, treaty,
 truth
- Challenges to democratic policymaking
- Australia's constitution
- Human rights for all: the protection of rights and freedoms in Australia
- Integrity, trust and accountability in government and politics
- Media ownership, media bias and disinformation

- The people's voice: representation of all Australians?
- Women and power
- Big money and democracy
- Australia's federal system: fractured or fit for purpose?
- Party politics, participation and partisanship
- Australia and global citizenship

Unit 2: Democracy: stability and change

Area of Study 1: Issues for Australia's democracy

Area of Study 2: Global challenges to democracy

AOS 2

•

- Sovereignty and the national interest
- Problems with the current rules-based international order
- Authoritarianism
- 'Big tech' and the media

- Sustainability and resource security
- State use of violence
- Populism
- Global

interconnectedness





Specific Focus

AOS 1: Global Issues

Climate change

Global economic instability

Development

Weapons of mass destruction

Unit 3: Global cooperation and conflict

Area of Study 1: Global issues, global responses

Area of Study 2: Contemporary crises: conflict, stability and change

AOS 2: Humanitarian Crisis

Human rights crises

Armed conflict

Mass movement of people





AOS 1: Indo-Pacific State (choose one)

People's Republic of China

Japan

Republic of India

Republic of Indonesia

The United States of America

Unit 4: Power in the Indo-Pacific

Area of Study 1: Power and the national interest

Area of Study 2: Australia in the Indo-Pacific

 Potential for relationships between Australia and AOS 1 chosen state





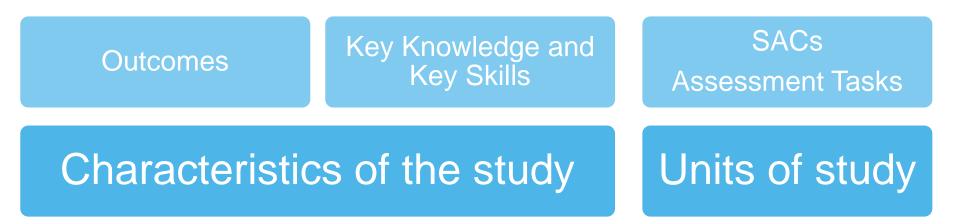
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Structure



Scope of study, Rationale and Aims





Unpacking an Outcome Statement

- Outcome Statements
 - On completion of this unit the student should be able to explain the sources of power and legitimacy of national political actors and analyse the political significance of Australian political actors' use of power in a contested domestic political issue. (Unit 1, Outcome 1)
 - On completion of this unit the student should be able to analyse different perspectives on Australia's national interests in the Indo-Pacific region and evaluate the degree to which Australia's pursuit of its national interests has resulted in cooperation or conflict with three states in the region. (Unit 4, Outcome 2)





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Key Knowledge

Key Knowledge

- the sources and forms of power used by the selected state in pursuit of its national interests, including political, economic, military, diplomatic and cultural power
- the national interests of the selected state, including security, economic prosperity, regional relationships and regional standing
- the state's use of foreign policy instruments in the region to achieve its national interests, including diplomacy, trade and foreign aid
- the effectiveness of the state in achieving its national interests
- challenges to the state in achieving its national interests
- the consequences of at least two of the state's national interests for other regional actors
- the extent to which the actions and national interest outcomes of the selected state bring about stability and change in the Indo-Pacific region.

Introduction

National interests are used by states to inform and justify domestic and foreign policy actions. They are often multifaceted and changeable, and subject to competing perspectives and interests. Students learn that although states in the Indo-Pacific vary markedly, they share common interests in the pursuit of security, economic prosperity, regional relationships and regional standing. To achieve these outcomes, states draw on their sources and forms of power and channel them through foreign policy instruments. The application of these forms of power can, at times, produce favourable outcomes for the state. However, it can also provoke reactions from other global actors, resulting in unintended consequences that challenge the pursuit of national and strategic interests.





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Key Knowledge and Key Skills Key Skills

Key Knowledge

- the sources and forms of power used by the selected state in pursuit of its national interests, including political, economic, military, diplomatic and cultural power
- the national interests of the selected state, including security, economic prosperity, regional relationships and regional standing
- the state's use of foreign policy instruments in the region to achieve its national interests, including diplomacy, trade and foreign aid
- the effectiveness of the state in achieving its national interests
- challenges to the state in achieving its national interests
- the consequences of at least two of the state's national interests for other regional actors
- the extent to which the actions and national interest outcomes of the selected state bring about stability and change in the Indo-Pacific region.

- use and analyse a range of political questions to investigate how an Indo-Pacific state uses power to achieve its national interests
- analyse and interpret a range of sources of information on one Indo-Pacific state and its pursuit of its national interests
- analyse the power of one Indo-Pacific state
- analyse the causes and consequences of one Indo-Pacific state's use of power and foreign policy instruments
- analyse the different national interests of one Indo-Pacific state
- analyse different perspectives on one Indo-Pacific state's national interests
- discuss the extent to which one Indo-Pacific state has contributed to political stability and/or change in the region
- evaluate the political significance of one Indo-Pacific state's use of power
- construct an argument to evaluate the significance and effectiveness of one Indo-Pacific state's pursuit of its national interests, using evidence from sources





Key Skills and Characteristics

Key Skills

- use and analyse a range of political questions to investigate how an Indo-Undertaking political inquiry Pacific state uses power to achieve its national interests
- analyse and interpret a range of sources of information on one Indo-Pacific state and its pursuit of its national interests
- analyse the power of one Indo-Pacific state -
- analyse the causes and consequences of one Indo-Pacific state's use of power and foreign policy instruments
- interests
- discuss the extent to which one Indo-Pacific state has contributed to political stability and/or change in the region
- evaluate the political significance of one Indo-Pacific state's use of power _
- construct an argument to evaluate the significance and effectiveness of one Indo-Pacific state's pursuit of its national interests, using evidence from sources

Constructing reasoned and evidence-informed arguments

Applying political concepts

- Analysing causes and consequences
- analyse the different national interests of one Indo-Pacific state Identifying and analysing differing political interests
 - Identifying and analysing differing political perspectives

Discussing political stability and change

- Evaluating political significance
- Constructing reasoned and evidence-informed arguments





Assessment Tasks – Units 1 and 2

Suitable tasks for assessment in this unit may be selected from the following:

- a political inquiry
- analysis and evaluation of sources
- a multimedia presentation
- a political debate
- a political simulation
- a political brief
- extended responses
- short-answer questions
- an essay.

Where teachers allow students to choose between tasks, they must ensure that the tasks they set are of comparable scope and demand.





Assessment Tasks – Units 3 and 4

Contribution to final assessment

School-assessed Coursework for Unit 4 will contribute 25 per cent to the study score.

				0/10/00/0
Outcomes	Marks allocated	Assessment tasks		
Outcome 1 Analyse the various sources and forms of power used by a state in the Indo-Pacific region and	50	Each of the following assessment tasks must be completed over Units 3 and 4: • a political inquiry	•	Exam 50%
evaluate the extent to which it is able to achieve its national interests.		 analysis and evaluation of sources extended responses 	•	Compulsory
Outcome 2 Analyse different perspectives on Australia's	50	short-answer questionsan essay.		SAC tasks
national interests in the Indo-Pacific region and evaluate the degree to which Australia's pursuit of its national interests has resulted in cooperation or conflict with three states in the region.		Teachers may choose to select one or more assessment tasks for each outcome. The assessment tasks may be undertaken in any order.		

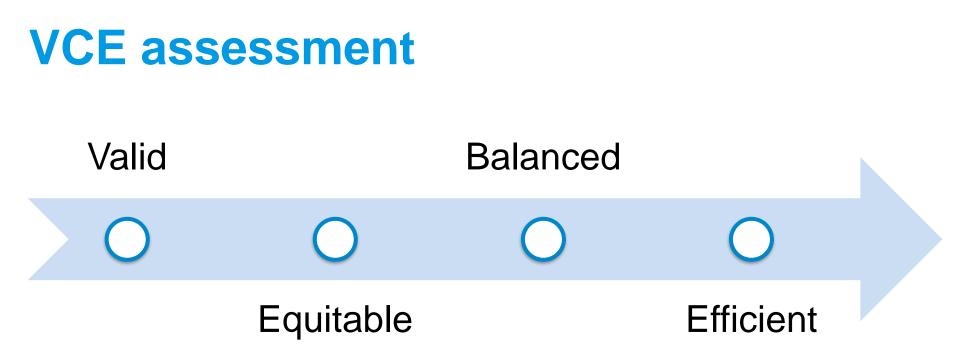
- SAC 50%
- Exam 50%

Total marks

100











For more information

VCE Assessment Principles

This video will explore the VCE Assessment Principles that underpin all VCE assessment practice.

VCE Assessment Principles This video will explore the VCE Assessment Principles that underpin all VCE assessment practice. VCE Assessment Principles anti 🚾 🗰 💥 VCE Assessment Principles transcript (docx - 27.29kb)





For more information

 Five teachers discuss their work addressing the requirement that VCE assessments should be valid and reasonable; equitable; balanced; efficient and be able to be authenticated

TEACHERS DISCUSS SCHOOL-BASED ASSESSMENT

The VCAA invited five teachers who have developed excellent school-based assessment tasks, identified by the VCAA through the school-based assessment audit process, to discuss their work addressing the requirement that VCE assessments should be valid and reasonable; equitable; balanced; efficient and be able to be authenticated.

School-based Assessment – Valid and reasonable



<u>School-based Assessment – Valid and reasonable video</u>
 <u>transcript</u>

School-based Assessment - Equitable



School-based Assessment – Efficient



School-based Assessment – Efficient video transcript

School-based Assessment – Authentic and moderated



School-based Assessment – Authentic and moderated video transcript





Support Materials

- There are also support materials on the VCAA website that provide further guidance and advice regarding:
 - Planning
 - Teaching and Learning
 - Assessment



VCE resources









Take the time to read the whole study

Take time to look at the other videos that will focus on particular units, the characteristics and assessment

Contact me with any questions or clarifications







Contact

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Thank you!





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