

MCEETYA PMRT Civics & Citizenship Assessment Domain:**Domain Descriptors****Yr 6 Civics & Citizenship Key Performance Measures****KPM 1: Civics: Knowledge & Understanding of Civic Institutions & Processes**

Knowledge of key concepts and understandings relating to civic institutions and processes in Australian democracy, government, law, national identity, diversity, cohesion and social justice.

Within primary schooling this KPM anticipates that students can:

- 6.1: Recognise key features of Australian democracy.
- 6.2: Describe the development of Australian self-government and democracy.
- 6.3: Outline the roles of political and civic institutions in Australia.
- 6.4: Understand the purposes and processes of creating and changing rules and laws.
- 6.5: Identify the rights and responsibilities of citizens in Australia's democracy.
- 6.6: Recognise that Australia is a pluralist society with citizens of diverse ethnic origins and cultural backgrounds.

KPM 2: Citizenship: Dispositions & Skills for Participation

Understandings related to the attitudes, values, dispositions, beliefs and actions that underpin active democratic citizenship.

Within primary schooling this KPM expects that students can:

- 6.7: Recognise that citizens require certain skills and dispositions to participate effectively in democratic decision-making.
- 6.8: Identify ways that Australian citizens can effectively participate in their society and its governance.
- 6.9: Recognise the ways that understanding of and respect for, commonalities and differences contribute to harmony within a democratic society.
- 6.10: Understand why citizens choose to engage in civic life and decision-making.

MCEETYA PMRT Civics & Citizenship Assessment Domain:**Domain Descriptors****Yr 10 Civics & Citizenship Key Performance Measures****KPM 1: Civics: Knowledge & Understanding of Civic Institutions & Processes**

Knowledge of key concepts and understandings relating to civic institutions and processes in Australian democracy, government, law, national identity, diversity, cohesion and social justice.

These Year 10 Civics KPMs assume the Year 6 KPMs have already been achieved by students.

Within secondary schooling this KPM expects that students can:

- 10.1: Recognise that perspectives on Australian democratic ideas and civic institutions vary and change over time.
- 10.2: Understand the ways in which the Australian Constitution impacts on the lives of Australian citizens.
- 10.3: Understand the role of law-making and governance in Australia's democratic tradition.
- 10.4: Understand the rights and responsibilities of citizens in a range of contexts.
- 10.5: Analyse how Australia's ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to Australian democracy, identity and social cohesion.
- 10.6: Analyse Australia's role as a nation in the global community.

KPM 2: Citizenship: Dispositions & Skills for Participation

Understandings related to the attitudes, values, dispositions, beliefs and actions that underpin active democratic citizenship.

These Year 10 Civics KPMs assume the Year 6 KPMs have already been achieved by students.

Within secondary schooling this KPM expects that students can:

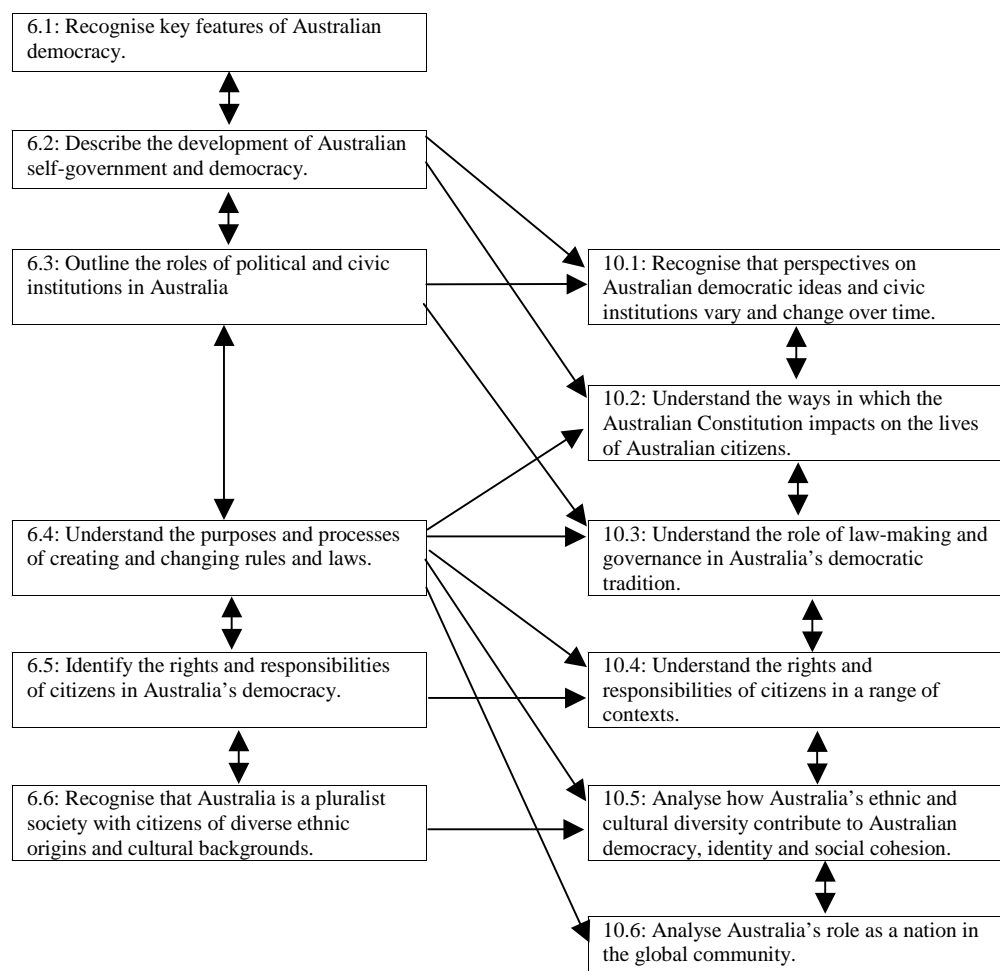
- 10.7: Understand that citizens require certain knowledge, skills and dispositions to participate effectively in democratic political and civic action.
- 10.8: Analyse the role of a critical citizenry in Australia's democracy.
- 10.9: Analyse the relationship between democratic values and social justice as an important aspect of Australia's democratic tradition.
- 10.10: Analyse the reasons Australians make choices about participating in political and civic processes.

MCEETYA PMRT Civics & Citizenship Assessment Domain:

Conceptual Hierarchy

KPM 1: Civics: Knowledge & Understanding of Civic Institutions & Processes

Knowledge of key concepts and understandings relating to civic institutions and processes in Australian democracy, government, law, national identity, diversity, cohesion and social justice.

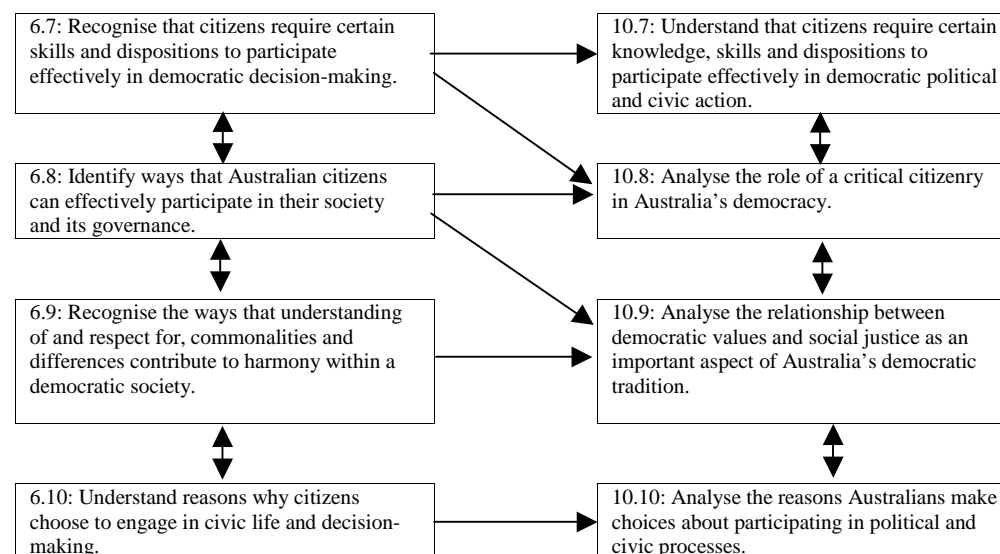


MCEETYA PMRT Civics & Citizenship Assessment Domain:

Conceptual Hierarchy

KPM 2: Citizenship: Dispositions & Skills for Participation

Understandings related to the attitudes, values, dispositions, beliefs, and actions that underpin active democratic citizenship.



Notes:

This is a mapping of the draft conceptualisation of the two KPMs, for both year levels. It conveys the conceptual and knowledge continuum between the outcomes and the progression across levels.

It demonstrates that the Yr10 KPMs assume the Yr 6 KPMs have already been achieved by students. All Yr10 level KPMs extend the concept from the Yr6 level, and thus take it into 'new territory'. Thus for some outcomes the 'fit' is more evident, the continuum is smoother, than with others. Link items will be placed at upper Yr6 and the lower Yr10 level.

MCEETYA PMRT Civics & Citizenship Assessment Domain:

Professional Elaboration

Yr 6 Civics & Citizenship Key Performance Measures

KPM 1: Civics: Knowledge & Understanding of Civic Institutions & Processes

Knowledge of key concepts and understandings relating to civic institutions and processes in Australian democracy, government, law, national identity, diversity, cohesion and social justice.

Within primary schooling this KPM anticipates that students can:

6.1: Recognise key features of Australian democracy

- Identify and be able to describe the following key features of Australian democracy:
- Australian citizens use a secret ballot to elect representatives to govern on their behalf.
- A majority of elected representatives can form a government to exercise decision making authority, which is then responsible to the elected representatives.
- Laws can be passed with the support of a majority of elected representatives.
- Basic values in a democratic society include the rule of law, freedom of speech, freedom of the media, freedom of religion, freedom of association.
- Everyone, including government, is subject to the law.

6.2: Describe the development of Australian self-government and democracy

- Indigenous Australians have always had formal, traditional processes of governance and these processes continue to exist today.
- Permanent British occupation of Australia began with the settlement of a penal colony in Sydney in 1788.
- After European occupation the indigenous inhabitants came under British law and their rights to the land were said not to exist, since the land was said to be 'Terra Nullius'.
- Until the mid nineteenth century appointees of the British Government made Australian political decisions: the Governors, the Legislative Councils, and a system of courts. Local municipal governments were established over time.
- During the nineteenth century the British Government, under continuous pressure from colonists, enlarged the franchise for voting and the responsibilities of the Legislative Councils in the colonies. Australian colonies slowly adapted most aspects of the Westminster system.
- By 1901, the colonies had agreed to federate and the Commonwealth of Australia was created, as a federation under a constitutional monarchy, with a bi-cameral legislature and with the British monarch as the head of state, represented nationally by the Governor-General.
- At Federation, not all Australians had voting rights. During the 20th Century the franchise was extended to all adult citizens, including: women, indigenous people and immigrants.

6.3: Outline the roles of political and civic institutions in Australia

- Identify the three levels of government in Australia: – local, state and federal.
- Describe electoral processes that operate in these three levels and how citizens can become elected representatives;
- Understand that each level of government is responsible for providing different services to citizens, and that they therefore impact on citizens' lives differently.
- Recognise the importance of having an independent public service to advise governments.

6.4: Understand the purposes and processes of creating and changing rules and laws.

- Understand that the purpose of all laws (and some rules) is to govern the behaviour of individuals, groups and nations.
- Understand that rules and laws can be made in many locations and times.
- Understand that laws are created by parliaments and by precedents established by courts.
- Understand that laws are designed to address issues in society.
- Recognise that laws and rules may be altered as circumstances change.
- Understand important principles of law such as independence of the judiciary, equality before the law, and innocence until proof of guilt.
- Appreciate the possible impact of international conventions and treaties on Australia's laws and policies.

6.5: Identify the rights and responsibilities of citizens in Australia's democracy

- Identify some of the political, legal, social and economic rights Australian citizens enjoy
- Recognise that these rights help protect citizens from exploitation and abuse.
- Identify some of the political, legal, social and economic responsibilities Australian citizens have.

6.6: Recognise that Australia is a pluralist society with citizens of diverse ethnic origins and cultural backgrounds.

- Recognise that individuals belong to different groups according to their age, gender, ethnic background and location. Some individuals will belong to a number of groups.
- Appreciate the contribution different life experiences make to the development of personal and group identities.
- Understand that 'being an Australian' can mean different things to different people and groups.
- Recognise there are iconic Australian individuals and groups, symbols and events, and understand the national meanings they have and what they represent.

KPM 2: Citizenship: Dispositions & Skills for Participation

Understandings related to the attitudes, values, dispositions, beliefs and actions that underpin active democratic citizenship.

Within primary schooling this KPM expects that students can:

6.7: Recognise that citizens require certain skills and dispositions to participate effectively in democratic decision-making.

- Understand that in a democratic society people are entitled to hold and express their views on civic and political matters, within the law, and in turn must respect the rights of others to do the same.
- Understand the importance in democratic decision-making of providing evidence to support views and opinions.
- Value and respect the process of negotiation and problem solving in groups.
- Appreciate that when individuals and groups work together they can 'make a difference' to civic life.

6.8: Identify ways that Australian citizens can effectively participate in their society and its governance.

- Understand that Australians can become active citizens at all levels of civil society, through formal and informal democratic processes.
- Describe a range of ways that Australian students can participate in their school and its governance.
- Describe how all Australians can actively engage in the community by applying the dispositions, values and skills outlined in 6.7.
- Demonstrate good citizenship by adopting the dispositions and learning the skills outlined in 6.7, and undertaking the actions outlined in 6.8.

6.9: Recognise the ways that understanding of and respect for, commonalities and differences contribute to harmony within a democratic society.

- Appreciate that knowledge of, and respect for, people from diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds positively contributes to social harmony in a pluralist society.
- Describe how democratic values can contribute to peace and equity in a group or community.
- Understand that social harmony is more likely when individuals and groups work collaboratively.

6.10: Understand why citizens choose to engage in civic life and decision-making.

- Understand that citizens may wish to influence civic outcomes that benefit them.
- Understand that citizens may wish to influence civic outcomes that benefit the common good.

(CCAP Year 10 Assessment Domain begins next page)

MCEETYA PMRT Civics & Citizenship Assessment Domain:

Professional Elaboration

Yr 10 Civics & Citizenship Key Performance Measures

KPM 1: Civics: Knowledge & Understanding of Civic Institutions & Processes

Knowledge of key concepts and understandings relating to civic institutions and processes in Australian democracy, government, law, national identity, diversity, cohesion and social justice.

These Year 10 Civics KPMs assume the Year 6 KPMs have already been achieved by students.

Within secondary schooling this KPM expects that students can:

10.1: Recognise that perspectives on Australian democratic ideas and civic institutions vary and change over time.

- Identify key characteristics of a democracy and of democratic institutions.
- Recognise that the formal processes of democracy have political, legal and civic components.
- Recognise that perspectives on the 'health' of democracy vary across time, individuals and groups.
- Understand how and why Australian democratic and civic institutions have changed over time.
- Understand the role of political parties and lobby groups in a democracy.
- Understand the role that international declarations and agreements can play in changing perspectives on Australian democratic ideas and institutions.
- Describe how civic institutions both contribute and adapt to social change in democracies.

10.2: Understand the ways in which the Australian Constitution impacts on the lives of Australian citizens.

- Understand that a constitution is a framework by which a group can manage some of its social, political and economic goals.
- Understand that the Australian constitution outlines the powers of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, and the formal relationships between them.
- Outline the relationship between Commonwealth and State governments, within the federal system, as defined in the Australian Constitution, and how it has changed since Federation.
- Understand the part referenda play in changing the Constitution.
- Understand how the Constitution is interpreted by the High Court and appreciate the impact these rulings, when applied, have on Australian society and people's daily lives.

10.3: Understand the role of law-making and governance in Australia's democratic tradition.

- Recognise that law-making processes in Australia have changed over time.
- Understand that in a democracy, policy formulation involves debate in and outside parliaments, and may result in legislation being formulated.
- Describe the ways in which laws are created, amended, and interpreted through parliaments, courts and constitutions.
- Understand the difference between statute and common law, and how both serve to protect citizens' rights.
- Analyse how policies and laws are implemented by the courts, public service and other bodies.
- Understand the interactions and tensions that exist between democratic law-making, other processes of governance and civic life.
- Understand that protest and open debate have contributed to the process of legislative and civic change in Australia's democracy.

10.4: Understand the rights and responsibilities of citizens in a range of contexts

- Demonstrate that citizens have the right to address civic issues and present their views, through a range of ways and institutions and at all levels.
- Understand tensions between competing rights and responsibilities of citizens in a democracy.
- Be able to apply these understandings to a range of contexts and situations.
- Understand how the exercise of these rights and responsibilities contributes to Australian society and its freedoms.
- Understand the ways democratic governments and other civic institutions impact on the lives of individuals and communities.
- Understand the ways democratic governments and other civic institutions can be threatened by individuals and communities.

10.5: Analyse how Australia's ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to Australian democracy, identity and social cohesion

- Recognise and appreciate that Australia is a pluralist society of people from a range of ethnic origins.
- Appreciate how personal, family, cultural and national histories contribute to the development of individual, civic and national identity.
- Understand how social cohesion can be maintained, even in times of social discord, by active acceptance of and respect for cultural and ethnic diversity.
- Demonstrate how the rule of law and parliamentary democracy can promote social diversity and cohesion.
- Understand that national Australian identity can have different meanings for different individuals and communities.
- Recognise how national identity can be expressed and shaped by individuals and groups, events and icons.
- Recognise that regionalism, ethnic diversity and individualism can impact on national cohesion.

10.6: Analyse Australia's role as a nation in the global community

- Understand how relationships between nations are affected by particular national policies.
- Understand the role of international agreements in managing relations between nations.
- Understand how Australia interacts on governance issues with other nations.
- Understand the importance of international conventions and treaties (eg. UN Rights of the Child) and agreements to Australia's international relationships.
- Show an awareness of the actions and motivations of some of Australia's global interactions since Federation.
- Analyse reactions to Australian international policies and practises.
- Understand the potential for tension between national security and civil rights.

KPM2: Citizenship: Dispositions & Skills for Participation

Understandings related to the attitudes, values, dispositions, beliefs and actions that underpin active democratic citizenship.

These Year 10 Civics KPMs assume the Year 6 KPMs have already been achieved by students.

Within secondary schooling this KPM expects that students can:

10.7: Understand that citizens require certain knowledge, skills and dispositions to participate effectively in democratic political and civic action.

- Understand the historical and policy context of a public issue.
- Understand and be able to apply rules to a range of decision making processes and situations
- Analyse a range of arguments and evidence in decision-making.
- Understanding the role of information and communication technologies (ICT) and the media in civic life, and develop critical analysis and communication skills.
- Working collaboratively with others, across a range of styles/modes of problem solving.
- Recognise that participation in political and civic institutions is an important way for citizens to exercise their responsibilities in a democratic society.

10.8: Analyse the role of a critical citizenry in Australia's democracy

- Understand the importance to effective democracy of informed and active citizens.
- Understand that citizen engagement can be through a range of political and civic processes.
- Understand the contribution that citizen engagement makes to Australian society and its freedoms.
- Understand the impact on a democracy of a free, informed and critical media.
- Appreciate the impact on a democracy of an active and informed citizenry.
- Appreciate that the accountability of governments and parliaments can be enhanced through critical evaluation by citizens and the media.

10.9: Analyse the relationship between democratic values and social justice as an important aspect of Australia's democratic tradition

- Identify and appreciate the democratic values that underpin Australian democracy.
- Explain how beliefs about social justice and democratic values developed in Australia and why they are still important today.
- Recognise the ways in which these beliefs about social justice and democratic values can be affected by local, national and international events.

10.10: Analyse the reasons Australians make choices about participating in political and civic processes

- Identify ways in which Australian citizens can participate actively and effectively in political and civic processes.
- Identify and analyse the reasons why some Australian citizens engage in political and civic processes while others do not.