



GCE A LEVEL MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2023

**A LEVEL
GOVERNMENT & POLITICS – UNIT 3
1160U30-1**

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2023 examination. It was finalised after detailed discussion at examiners' conferences by all the examiners involved in the assessment. The conference was held shortly after the paper was taken so that reference could be made to the full range of candidates' responses, with photocopied scripts forming the basis of discussion. The aim of the conference was to ensure that the marking scheme was interpreted and applied in the same way by all examiners.

It is hoped that this information will be of assistance to centres but it is recognised at the same time that, without the benefit of participation in the examiners' conference, teachers may have different views on certain matters of detail or interpretation.

WJEC regrets that it cannot enter into any discussion or correspondence about this marking scheme.

GCE A LEVEL GOVERNMENT & POLITICS
UNIT 3 - POLITICAL CONCEPTS AND THEORIES
SUMMER 2023 MARK SCHEME

Marking guidance for examiners

Summary of assessment objectives for Unit 3

The questions in Section A assess both AO1 and AO2. The questions in Section B assess both AO1 and AO3. The question in Section C assesses all three assessment objectives. The assessment objectives focus on the ability to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of relevant institutions, processes, political concepts, theories and issues; the ability to interpret and apply political information to identify and explain relevant similarities, differences, and connections, and the ability to analyse and evaluate the areas of government and politics studied to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and draw conclusions.

The structure of the mark scheme

The mark scheme for Section A, Section B and Section C has two parts:

- Advice outlining indicative content which can be used to assess the quality of the specific response. The content is not prescriptive and candidates are not expected to mention all the material referred to. Examiners should seek to credit any further admissible evidence offered by the candidates.
- An assessment grid advising bands and associated marks that should be allocated to responses which demonstrate the characteristics needed in AO1, AO2 and AO3.

Deciding on the mark awarded within a band

- The first stage for an examiner is to use both the indicative content and the assessment grid to decide the overall band.
- The second stage is to decide how firmly the characteristics expected for that band are displayed.
- Thirdly a final mark for the question can then be awarded.

Organisation and communication

This issue should have bearing if the standard of organisation and communication is inconsistent with the descriptor for the band in which the answer falls. In this situation, examiners may decide not to award the highest mark in the band.

Level Descriptors

Using 'best-fit', decide first which set of level descriptors best describes the overall quality of the answer. The following grid should inform your decision as to which band the answer belongs:

	AO1	AO2	AO3
Thorough	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aware of a wide range of detailed and accurate knowledge. • Demonstrates fully developed understanding that shows relevance to the demands of the question. • Precision in the use of terminology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and understanding is consistently applied to the context of the question. • Is able to form a clear, developed and convincing interpretation that is fully accurate. • Is able to fully identify and explain similarities, differences and connections where relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and evaluation skills are used in a consistently appropriate and effective way. • Evidence is selected to construct an effective and balanced argument. • Detailed and substantiated evaluation that offers secure judgements leading to rational conclusions.
Reasonable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a range of detailed and accurate knowledge. • Demonstrates well developed understanding that is relevant to the demands of the question. • Generally precise in the use of terminology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and understanding is mainly applied to the context of the question. • Is able to form a clear and developed interpretation that is mostly accurate. • Is partially able to identify and explain similarities, differences and connections where relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and evaluation skills are mostly used in a suitable way and with a good level of competence and precision. • Evidence is selected to construct an accurate and balanced argument. • Detailed evaluation that offers generally secure judgements, with some link between rational conclusions and evidence.
Adequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows some accurate knowledge. • Demonstrates partial understanding that is relevant to the demands of the question. • Some use of appropriate terminology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and understanding is partially applied to the context of the question. • Is able to form a sound interpretation that shows some accuracy. • Makes some attempt to identify and explain similarities, differences and connections where relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and evaluation skills are used in a suitable way with a sound level of competence but may lack precision. • Adequate evidence is selected which may lead to an imbalanced argument. • Sound evaluation that offers generalised judgements and conclusions, with Adequate use of evidence.
Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge with some relevance to the topic or question. • Little or no development seen. • Very little or no use of terminology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and understanding is applied in a weak manner to the context of the question. • Can only form a simple interpretation, if at all, with very limited accuracy. • Makes weak attempt to identify and explain similarities, differences and connections where relevant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and evaluation skills are used with limited competence. • Unsupported evaluation that offers simple or no conclusions.

Section A

Question 1

Explain why tradition and order are fundamental to Conservatism.

[16]

Indicative content

NOTE: The content is not prescriptive and candidates are not expected to mention all the material mentioned below. Each answer will be assessed on its merits according to the assessment grid and the indicative content. Examiners should seek to credit any further admissible evidence offered by candidates.

In applying their knowledge candidates are expected to demonstrate the ability to interpret and apply the concepts of tradition and order to identify and explain their connection to conservatism. In demonstrating this, candidates are required to give an answer which is focused on the conservative fundamental value of tradition and order alongside a discussion of the similarities and differences in approach to the concepts of tradition and order.

The response might consider issues such as:

- Religious faith – An early reason for supporting the fundamental value of tradition and order is an appeal to religion. Customs, institutions and practices were argued to be ordained by God. To argue for reform would be to challenge the will of God. Although this may be considered a dated line of argument, a modern version of this appeal to tradition and order has been made by fundamentalists of varying religions.
- Wisdom of the past – A non-religious basis of support for tradition and order outlined the benefits of customs, institutions and practices that had been ‘tested by time’. Since the latter half of the nineteenth century Darwin’s theory of evolution has been used as a metaphor for social progress, where only the strongest elements of society have survived. Thus, giving justification to institutions by their mere existence. This is the basis of conservative support for marriage, traditional family values, the monarchy and the House of Lords.
- Identity – A more current defence of tradition and order portrays its benefits for the psychological wellbeing of individuals. Traditional customs, institutions and practices are able to offer the individual a sense of belonging to a wider society, protecting them from ennui. This also provides a benefit to society as a whole in delivering social cohesion. This explains the significance of national anthems, emblems, flags, celebrations and pledges of allegiance.
- Any other relevant information.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO2
4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of the concepts of tradition, order and Conservatism. • Evidence/examples used are well-chosen. • Depth and range to material used. • Effective use of terminology. 	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough application of political knowledge of Conservatism to tradition and order. • Thorough interpretation of political information. • Thorough explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections.
3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable knowledge and understanding of the concepts of tradition, order and Conservatism. • Evidence/examples used are appropriate. • Depth and range to material used, but not in equal measure. • Good use of terminology. 	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable application of political knowledge of Conservatism to tradition and order. • Reasonable interpretation of political information. • Reasonable explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections.
2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate knowledge and understanding of the concepts of tradition, order and Conservatism. • Evidence/examples used are not always relevant. • Depth or range to material used. • Some appropriate use of terminology. 	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate application of political of Conservatism to tradition and order. • Adequate interpretation of political information. • Adequate explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections.
1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge and understanding of the concepts of tradition, order and Conservatism. • Evidence/examples used are not made relevant. • Very little use of terminology. 	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited application of political of Conservatism to tradition and order. • Limited interpretation of political information. • Limited explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.		

Question 2

Explain why Nationalism places a high importance on culture and national symbols in promoting collective identity.

[16]

Indicative content

NOTE: The content is not prescriptive and candidates are not expected to mention all the material mentioned below. Each answer will be assessed on its merits according to the assessment grid and the indicative content. Examiners should seek to credit any further admissible evidence offered by candidates.

In applying their knowledge candidates are expected to demonstrate the ability to interpret and apply their knowledge of Nationalism to identify and explain its connection to identity. In demonstrating this, candidates are required to give an answer which is focused on Nationalism, alongside a discussion on the similarities and differences in its reasons for giving such high importance to culture and national symbols. The response might consider issues such as:

- Identity – The use of culture and national symbols to promote collective identity is essential for all forms of Nationalism. All forms of Nationalism will promote their cause through a sense of shared identity. Nationalism doesn't just project a political agenda but it offers a distinctive identity to individuals. This identity is made up of a unique history and sense of belonging to a single community. These cultural and national symbols may reference objective characteristics as well as subjective features.
- Civic nationalism – The use of culture and national symbols to promote collective identity will have a different level of importance for different types of nationalism. Civic nationalism will use these symbols as a way of promoting a shared citizenship, political allegiances, common values and mutual expectations. These symbols are used as a way of forming a civic consciousness that creates a political community.
- Ethno-cultural nationalism – The use of culture and national symbols to promote collective identity will have a far greater degree of importance for Ethno-cultural nationalism. Ethno-cultural nationalism values this cultural identity over political demands. Cultural identity is based on emotional ties to specific rituals, traditions and customs. These are romanticised to create a view of the nation as a distinct and natural whole. Culture and national symbols may also be used to support claims of a shared racial heritage.
- Any other relevant information.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO2
4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of Nationalism. • Evidence/examples used are well-chosen. • Depth and range to material used. • Effective use of terminology. 	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough application of political knowledge to Nationalism's perspective on identity. • Thorough interpretation of political information. • Thorough explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections.
3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable knowledge and understanding of Nationalism. • Evidence/examples used are appropriate. • Depth and range to material used, but not in equal measure. • Good use of terminology. 	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable application of political knowledge to Nationalism's perspective on identity. • Reasonable interpretation of political information. • Reasonable explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections.
2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate knowledge and understanding of Nationalism. • Evidence/examples used are not always relevant. • Depth or range to material used. • Some appropriate use of terminology. 	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate application of political knowledge to Nationalism's perspective on identity. • Adequate interpretation of political information. • Adequate explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections.
1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge and understanding of Nationalism. • Evidence/examples used are not made relevant. • Very little use of terminology. 	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited application of political knowledge to Nationalism's perspective on identity. • Limited interpretation of political information. • Limited explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.		

Section B

Question 3

To what extent has Social Democracy moved away from socialist values and ideas? [24]

Indicative content

NOTE: The content is not prescriptive and candidates are not expected to mention all the material mentioned below. Each answer will be assessed on its merits according to the assessment grid and the indicative content. Examiners should seek to credit any further admissible evidence offered by candidates.

In discussing Social Democracy, candidates are expected to demonstrate the ability to analyse and evaluate the development of Social Democracy in order to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and to draw conclusions. In demonstrating this, candidates are required to give an answer which is focused on Social Democracy and its critics.

The response might consider issues such as:

Arguments for:

- Equality – Social democrats believe in relative social equality brought about by the redistribution of wealth. This is done through the welfare state and taxation system. Rather than destroy capitalism, social democrats want to reform it. This acknowledges that economic incentives have a positive role. Economic equality only goes so far as reducing poverty.
- Class – Social democrats have defined class in terms of income and status rather than access to economic power. This has been characterized by acknowledging differences between the middle class and the working class. The aim of socialism has been considered as the defence of working-class interests and narrowing the gap to the middle class. This is to be achieved by economic and social intervention, such as universal healthcare provision, minimum wage legislation and state education.
- Economics – Social democrats have traditionally viewed their economic objective as the creation of a mixed economy. This would entail the nationalization of key industries which would be able to regulate other aspects of the economy that would be left in private hands. However, from the 1980s to the financial crisis of 2008 there was an acceptance of the free market economy. Socialism was defined in terms of social justice rather than public ownership.

Arguments against:

- Equality – Marxist critics of Social Democracy, and particularly the Third Way, accuse it of exchanging the traditional socialist commitment to equality for a liberal concern for opportunity and meritocracy. Egalitarianism becomes equated with equality of opportunities or a right of individuals to realise their potential. Marxists believe in absolute social equality, brought about by the abolition of private property. Property, instead, is moved into collective ownership. Rewards will then be allocated on the basis of need.
- Class – Marxist critics of Social Democracy will condemn its definition of class. Marx defined class in terms of economic power and their relationship with the 'means of production'. The Marxist model of class analysis is regarded as one of irreconcilable conflict between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Class interests are reflected in political power.
- Economics – Marxist critics of Social Democracy highlight its efforts to make the market economy work, rather than change the nature of capitalism. Even with social democrats in power capitalism has continued to remain inherently unstable.
- Any other relevant information.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO3
4	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of Social Democracy. • Evidence/examples used are well-chosen. • Depth and range to material used. • Effective use of terminology. 	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough analysis and evaluation of Social Democracy. • Thorough discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. • Structure is logical. • An appropriate conclusion is reached based on evidence presented.
3	5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable knowledge and understanding of Social Democracy. • Evidence/examples used are appropriate. • Depth and range to material used, but not in equal measure. • Good use of terminology. 	9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable analysis and evaluation of Social Democracy. • Reasonable discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. • Structure is mostly logical. • A reasonable conclusion is reached based on evidence presented.
2	3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate knowledge and understanding of Social Democracy. • Evidence/examples used are not always relevant. • Depth or range to material used. • Some appropriate use of terminology. 	5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate analysis and evaluation of Social Democracy. • Adequate discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable discussion with only one side of the argument. • Structure is adequate. • An adequate conclusion is reached.
1	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge and understanding of Social Democracy. • Evidence/examples used are not made relevant. • Very little use of terminology. 	1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited analysis and evaluation of Social Democracy. • Limited discussion. • Answer lacks structure. • No conclusion.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.		

Question 4

Evaluate the impact of liberal ideas on Welsh political parties and movements.

[24]

Indicative content

NOTE: The content is not prescriptive and candidates are not expected to mention all the material mentioned below. Each answer will be assessed on its merits according to the assessment grid and the indicative content. Examiners should seek to credit any further admissible evidence offered by candidates.

In discussing Liberalism, candidates are expected to demonstrate the ability to analyse and evaluate its application in Wales in order to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and to draw conclusions. In demonstrating this, candidates are required to give an answer which is focused on the application of Liberalism in Wales.

The response might consider issues such as:

Arguments for:

- Although Welsh Liberalism is in decline in party political terms, its influence on other Welsh parties is marked.
- The influence on the Welsh Labour Party is as much from Modern Liberalism as it is from Socialism. Welsh Labour sees its role as managing the Welsh economy and society, rather than changing it. The extent to which the Labour Party has been able to alter Welsh society is highly debatable. Moreover, it is more likely that Welsh Labour does not see its role in creating a socialist society but rather to manage a declining economy. Social and economic policies of the Welsh Labour Party may owe more to modern Liberalism than socialism. Its role may be seen to create a framework to allow individuals to fulfil their potentials, rather than restructuring society to create equality.
- The Welsh Conservative party has adopted the economic stance of neoliberalism. They have been highly critical of the Welsh Government's intervention in the Welsh economy. UKIP are the most economically libertarian of Welsh political parties and have flirted with ideas of scrapping the National Assembly as a whole.
- Plaid Cymru's form of nationalism can be categorised as a liberal form of nationalism. There have been strong elements of Plaid Cymru that have emphasised national self-determination over cultural nationalism. The push for further political devolution, creating a separate legal system and police force can be viewed in this tradition.

Arguments against:

- Liberalism isn't alone in influencing politics in Wales. Other ideologies have influenced politics greatly.
- Socialist policies have proved popular in Wales. The Welsh Labour Party has dominated the National Assembly for Wales since its inception in 1997. The Welsh Labour Party has been at the heart of government for over 20 years forming coalitions with the Lib-Dems and Plaid Cymru when it has been unable to govern alone. Wales has the highest level of trade union membership of any region or nation in the UK
- The conservative political and social attitude of the Welsh has been greatly underestimated. 1997 and 2001 saw the Conservative Party in Wales electorally wiped out in Wales, however, twenty years later and the Conservatives are the second party of Wales, with more AMs and MPs than Plaid Cymru and the Lib Dems put together. Wales voted to leave in the Brexit Referendum of 2016 with immigration being given as one of the major factors in that result. UKIP had its best UK representation in the National Assembly for Wales, gaining 7 seats in the Assembly election of 2016. The only time Labour lost the Blaenau Gwent seat was when there was disagreement over an all-woman short list.

- The socialist influence on Plaid Cymru has seen them make a concerted effort to gain support outside of Welsh speaking areas, the notable example being the electoral success in the Rhondda constituency in the 2016 National Assembly election. However, Plaid Cymru are re-evaluating this strategy and may be moving towards making appeals to the Conservative Party in Wales.
- Any other relevant information.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO3
4	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of Liberalism in Welsh politics. • Evidence/examples used are well-chosen. • Depth and range to material used. • Effective use of terminology. 	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough analysis and evaluation of Liberalism in Welsh politics. • Thorough discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. • Structure is logical. • An appropriate conclusion is reached based on evidence presented.
3	5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable knowledge and understanding of Liberalism in Welsh politics. • Evidence/examples used are appropriate. • Depth and range to material used, but not in equal measure. • Good use of terminology. 	9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable analysis and evaluation of Liberalism in Welsh politics. • Reasonable discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. • Structure is mostly logical. • A reasonable conclusion is reached based on evidence presented.
2	3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate knowledge and understanding of Liberalism in Welsh politics. • Evidence/examples used are not always relevant. • Depth or range to material used. • Some appropriate use of terminology. 	5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate analysis and evaluation of Liberalism in Welsh politics. • Adequate discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable discussion with only one side of the argument. • Structure is adequate. • A basic conclusion is reached.
1	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited knowledge and understanding of Liberalism in Welsh politics. • Evidence/examples used are not made relevant. • Very little use of terminology. 	1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited analysis and evaluation of Liberalism in Welsh politics. • Limited discussion. • Answer lacks structure. • No conclusion.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.		

Question 5

To what extent is Conservatism a single ideology?

[24]

Indicative content

NOTE: The content is not prescriptive and candidates are not expected to mention all the material mentioned below. Each answer will be assessed on its merits according to the assessment grid and the indicative content. Examiners should seek to credit any further admissible evidence offered by candidates.

In discussing Conservatism, candidates are expected to demonstrate the ability to analyse and evaluate the different traditions of conservatism in order to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and to draw conclusions. In demonstrating this, candidates are required to give an answer which is focused on the different traditions of conservatism. The response might consider issues such as:

Arguments for:

- Conservatism contains different schools of thought like any other ideology. Like any other ideology Conservatism's views have a universal appeal.
- Human Nature – Conservatism contains a deeply negative perspective on human beings. They are weak, selfish and ignorant creatures. Their morally subject nature means that it is only the fear of punishment that is able to keep order. In order to maintain security conservatives are willing to sacrifice liberty. Human beings may delude themselves that they have the answers to society's problems, but they are more likely to bring about disaster with their ill-founded ideological solutions.
- Society – Conservatism places society above all other considerations, in its level of importance. Individuals need society to give them a sense of meaning and security. Without it the individual faces a rootless, lonely, isolated and alienated existence. However, society is fragile and susceptible to collapse; any reform is filled with the capacity for unintended consequences. The organic metaphor is used to defend social institutions such as the family and the nation.
- Economics – Conservatism is deeply pragmatic. If a policy works then it should be followed regardless of ideology. Conservatives have been open to a variety of economic policies. One Nation Conservatism and Christian Democracy allow for a balance between the market and the state. Whilst the New Right advocates economic liberalism. The issue is one of pragmatism not ideology.

Arguments against:

- The emergence of the New Right saw a distinct break with Traditional Conservatism that owed more to Classical Liberalism than conservative traditions.
- Human Nature – The New Right has sought to advance economic reforms based on a positive view of human nature. These reforms are highly dependent on economic theory such as monetarism and the theory of money. In order for these theories to work it is assumed that humans are capable of rational decision making in their own interests.
- Society – The New Right places the economy above all other considerations, in its level of importance. The individual gains their sense of meaning through freedom of economic choice rather than society. Margaret Thatcher's contested quote 'There is no such thing as society' highlights the fracturing within conservative thought.
- Economics – New Right economic theory sought a radical principled change in policy from the 1980s. Their liberal economic policies placed economic freedom above all other considerations. The tensions between a laissez-faire economic policy and neoconservative social policy have made the ideology, as a whole, incoherent.
- Any other relevant information.

An alternative argument may question Conservatism's categorisation as an ideology:

Arguments for:

- Conservatism proposes a set of connected ideas on human nature, the state, society and economics.
- Conservatism offers a set of ideas that are in the interests of all members of society. Paternalism, duty and obligation are concerned with the needs of the less fortunate.
- The New Right's economic policy is founded on individualism and meritocracy; these concepts benefit all members of society. Everyone profits from the increased energy, vitality and effectiveness of the free market.
- All of society benefits from law and order, and a strict attitude to punishment.

Arguments against:

- Conservatism's concerns are to defend the interests of the elite. Conservatism places the needs of the powerful above all other sections of society. It uses concepts around the state and society to argue against social change.
- Conservatism has been criticised for prioritising the prevention of revolution. Reform is only acted upon to maintain power in the hands of the elite.
- The economic policies of the New Right have been criticised as a cynical ploy to provide opportunities for the rich to get richer, while the poor get poorer.
- Arguments around tradition, order and authority are used to maintain a natural hierarchy.
- Any other relevant information.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO3
4	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of Conservatism as a single ideology. • Evidence/examples used are well-chosen. • Depth and range to material used. • Effective use of terminology. 	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough analysis and evaluation of Conservatism as a single ideology. • Thorough discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. • Structure is logical. • An appropriate conclusion is reached based on evidence presented.
3	5-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable knowledge and understanding of Conservatism as a single ideology. • Evidence/examples used are appropriate. • Depth and range to material used, but not in equal measure. • Good use of terminology. 	9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable analysis and evaluation of Conservatism as a single ideology. • Reasonable discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. • Structure is mostly logical. • A reasonable conclusion is reached based on evidence presented.
2	3-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate knowledge and understanding of Conservatism as a single ideology. • Evidence/examples used are not always relevant. • Depth or range to material used. • Some appropriate use of terminology. 	5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate analysis and evaluation of Conservatism as a single ideology. • Adequate discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable discussion with only one side of the argument. • Structure is adequate. • A basic conclusion is reached.
1	1-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic knowledge and understanding of Conservatism as a single ideology. • Evidence/examples used are not made relevant. • Very little use of terminology. 	1-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic analysis and evaluation of Conservatism as a single ideology. • Basic discussion. • Answer lacks structure. • No conclusion.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.		

Section C

Question 6

'The notion that human beings are equal is illogical.' Evaluate this statement using your knowledge of political theories.

[40]

Indicative content

NOTE: The content is not prescriptive and candidates are not expected to mention all the material mentioned below. Each answer will be assessed on its merits according to the assessment grid and the indicative content. Examiners should seek to credit any further admissible evidence offered by candidates.

In evaluating this viewpoint, candidates are expected to demonstrate the ability to analyse and evaluate the concept of equality in order to construct arguments, make substantiated judgements and to draw conclusions. In demonstrating this, candidates are required to give an answer which is focused on the various responses to the concept of equality.

The response might consider issues such as:

- Conservatism – Conservatives tend to support the criticism that equality is illogical. For: Traditional conservatives portray society as hierarchical with different duties and obligations pertaining to different sections of society. Against: The New Right will both support equality and reject it. The New Right values the concept of equality of opportunity as a way of allowing economic freedom, whilst acknowledging the motivational benefits of material inequality.
- Nationalism – Some nationalists are more likely to regard equality as illogical than others. All nationalists divide human beings into distinctive nations. For: Cultural nationalists endorse a particular culture as authentic whilst others are regarded as inauthentic. Expansionist nationalists recognise a hierarchy of nations. Against: Liberal nationalists recognise differences between nations but regard their status as equal.
- Liberalism – Liberals will mostly reject the illogical branding of equality. Against: Different categories of liberals will define equality differently. All liberals view all individuals as having equal moral worth. This is expressed through the legal and political equality of formal equality. Classical liberals will emphasise equality of opportunity as a way of defending individual freedom and ensuring meritocracy. Economic incentives are viewed as a prime way of enriching all of society. Modern liberals acknowledge a form of social equality is needed to allow individuals to fulfil their potential.
- Socialism – Socialists will strongly refute the claim that equality is illogical. Against: Socialists view equality as being of prime significance for the theoretical structure of socialism. Different socialists will argue over the extent of social equality. Marxists will desire absolute equality while Social Democrats will be content with the eradication of poverty. Nevertheless, socialist views on society, fairness and freedom are all dependent upon equality.
- Any other relevant information.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO2	Marks	AO3
4	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of equality. • Evidence/examples used are well-chosen. • Depth and range to material used. • Effective use of terminology. 	11-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough application of political knowledge to the source. • Thorough interpretation of political information. • Thorough explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections. 	11-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough analysis and evaluation of equality. • Thorough discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. • Structure is logical. • Writing demonstrates accurate grammar, punctuation and spelling. • An appropriate conclusion is reached based on evidence presented.
3	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable knowledge and understanding of equality. • Evidence/examples used are appropriate. • Depth and range to material used, but not in equal measure. • Good use of terminology. 	7-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable application of political knowledge to the source. • Reasonable interpretation of political information. • Reasonable explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections. 	7-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable analysis and evaluation of equality. • Reasonable discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. • Structure is mostly logical. • Writing demonstrates reasonably accurate grammar, punctuation and spelling. • A reasonable conclusion is reached based on evidence presented.
2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate knowledge and understanding of equality. • Evidence/examples used are not always relevant. • Depth or range to material used. • Some appropriate use of terminology. 	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate application of political knowledge to the source. • Adequate interpretation of political information. • Adequate explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections. 	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate analysis and evaluation of equality. • Adequate discussion with well-developed and balanced arguments. <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable discussion with only one side of the argument. • Structure is adequate. • Writing demonstrates some errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling. • A basic conclusion is reached.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO2	Marks	AO3
1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited knowledge and understanding of equality. Evidence/examples used are not made relevant. Very little use of terminology. 	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited application of political knowledge to the source. Limited interpretation of political information. Limited explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections. 	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited analysis and evaluation of equality. Limited discussion. Answer lacks structure. Writing demonstrates many errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling. No conclusion.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.				