



Mark Scheme (Results)

Summer 2024

Pearson Edexcel GCE In Politics

Paper 1: UK Politics and Core Political Ideas
(9PL0/01)

Edexcel and BTEC Qualifications

Edexcel and BTEC qualifications are awarded by Pearson, the UK's largest awarding body. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers. For further information visit our qualifications websites at www.edexcel.com or www.btec.co.uk. Alternatively, you can get in touch with us using the details on our contact us page at www.edexcel.com/contactus.

Pearson: helping people progress, everywhere

Pearson aspires to be the world's leading learning company. Our aim is to help everyone progress in their lives through education. We believe in every kind of learning, for all kinds of people, wherever they are in the world. We've been involved in education for over 150 years, and by working across 70 countries, in 100 languages, we have built an international reputation for our commitment to high standards and raising achievement through innovation in education. Find out more about how we can help you and your students at: www.pearson.com/uk

Summer 2024

Question Paper P77286A

Publications Code 9PL0_01_2024_MS

All the material in this publication is copyright

© Pearson Education Ltd 2024

General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark scheme to a candidate's response, the team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

How to award marks when level descriptions are used

1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.

2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Paper 1: UK Politics and Core Political Ideas mark scheme

Section A: Political Participation

Guidelines for Marking Questions 1a and 1b
<p>AO1 (10 marks) Marks here relate to knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>They can be awarded for using the source and developing separate own knowledge.</p> <p>When the rubric states that candidates should 'use knowledge and understanding to help you analyse and evaluate' it means that candidates should use only knowledge and understanding from the source. Newly introduced own knowledge cannot form the basis for AO2 and AO3 points/marks.</p>
<p>AO2 (10 marks) Candidates should focus their comparison on analysing the different opinions in the source in terms of similarities and differences. They should look at the different approaches and views that arise from political information and show how these can form the basis for differing opinions.</p>
<p>AO3 (10 marks) Candidates are expected to evaluate the information and arguments presented. They may rank the importance of the analysis. They should be able to make and form judgments based on the source and they should reach reasoned conclusion.</p>
<p>Marks for analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3) should <i>only</i> be awarded where they relate to information in the source.</p>
<p>Candidates must consider both views in their answers in a balanced way. The judgement a candidate reaches about these views should be reflected in their conclusion.</p> <p>Candidates who do not undertake any comparative analysis of the source and/or have not considered both views in a balanced way cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.</p>

In AO2 and AO3, political information means source.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Limited comparative analysis of political information with partial, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within political information, which make simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Makes superficial evaluation of political information, constructing simple arguments and judgements, many of which are descriptive and lead to limited unsubstantiated conclusions (AO3).
Level 2	7–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Some emerging comparative analysis of political information with some focused, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences within political information, which make some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs some relevant evaluation of political information, constructing occasionally effective arguments and judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions without much justification (AO3).
Level 3	13–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Mostly focused comparative analysis of political information with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences within political information, which make mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs generally relevant evaluation of political information, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).
Level 4	19–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Consistent comparative analysis of political information, with coherent, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences within political information, which make relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of political information, constructing mostly effective arguments and judgements, which are mostly substantiated and lead to mostly focused and justified conclusions (AO3).
Level 5	25–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are effectively selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perceptive comparative analysis of political information, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences within political information, which make cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).• Constructs fully relevant evaluation of political information, constructing fully effective arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).
--	--	---

Question number	Indicative content
1(a)	<p data-bbox="341 147 1406 259">Using the source, evaluate the view that the policies and ideas of the established political parties have now radically changed from their historical origins.</p> <p data-bbox="341 304 1177 338">AO1 (10 marks), AO2 (10 marks), AO3 (10 marks)</p> <p data-bbox="341 376 1477 517">Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding from the source and their own knowledge (AO1) in relation to the view that policies and ideas of the established parties have now radically changed from their historical origins.</p> <p data-bbox="341 555 549 589">Disagreement</p> <ul data-bbox="392 624 1477 1081" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="392 624 1477 725">• The Conservatives can still be identified with the One Nation and New Right ideas. Policy reflects both free market ideas alongside a call to care for the vulnerable in society. <li data-bbox="392 730 1477 871">• The Liberal Democrats can still be viewed through the lens of classical and modern liberalism. They remain pro-free market yet have a clear social conscience which distinguishes them and links them to the principles of modern liberalism. <li data-bbox="392 875 1477 976">• The Labour Party can still be identified with the ideas of Old and New Labour. Policies reflect Old Labour with welfare and New Labour with regard to the free market. <li data-bbox="392 981 1477 1081">• The overall picture is that the established parties continue to reflect their traditions and policies and are set on a clear left and right wing basis. <p data-bbox="341 1120 1422 1189">Students may refer to relevant policies on the economy, welfare, foreign policy and law and order to illustrate their views</p> <p data-bbox="341 1263 507 1296">Agreement</p> <ul data-bbox="392 1332 1477 1753" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="392 1332 1477 1433">• The Conservative Party is no longer accurately described as being New Right and One Nation. They now follow more populist ideas and policy. <li data-bbox="392 1438 1477 1579">• The Liberal Democrats are much more pragmatic than they used to be with the classical and modern liberal labels are no longer applicable. They position themselves to be an alternative to both Labour and the Conservatives in terms of policy. <li data-bbox="392 1583 1477 1675">• Old Labour is not relevant anymore. After electoral defeat in 2019 the principles and policy options of New Labour dominate. <li data-bbox="392 1680 1477 1753">• Overall policy is more fluid with movement within all established parties. The left wing and right wing basis of these policies is unclear. <p data-bbox="341 1789 1422 1859">Students may refer to relevant policies on the economy, welfare, foreign policy and law and order to illustrate their views</p> <p data-bbox="341 1897 1315 1966">Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when disagreeing with the view:</p> <ul data-bbox="392 2002 1430 2069" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="392 2002 1430 2069">• New Right and One Nation groups still dominate, with one of these two different wings in ascendency at any one time and policy will

reflect this. (AO2) Concluding that the Conservative Party has not radically changed from its historical origins. (AO3)

- The Liberal Democrats have policies covering both classical and modern liberalism and have a wide base which can encompass many policy options. (AO2) Concluding that the Liberal Democrats have not radically changed from their historical origins. (AO3)
- The Labour Party has not abandoned its roots and traditions which define the Party. They champion the working class and underprivileged which ties them to Old Labour, while the modernised New Labour is a more contemporary manifestation of these values (AO2). Therefore we conclude that the Labour Party has not radically changed from their historical origins (AO3)
- The established political parties are considered so, for the core reason that their ideas and policies are fairly constant, ebbing and flowing in a changing political climate. (AO2) We can conclude that policy still strongly aligns with their historical origins (AO3)

Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when agreeing with the view:

- The advent of Brexit and the issue of immigration has re-shaped the Conservative Party. Since the leadership of Boris Johnson, the party has had different policies no longer tied to either One Nation or the New Right but instead to populist ideas which cut across these. (AO2) We can thus conclude that the Conservative Party has radically changed from its historical origins. (AO3)
- The Liberal Democrats have also abandoned their historic origins. Instead, they have tried to identify as the only established parties that is clearly pro-EU, and also has a strong green agenda which makes it different to the other parties. (AO2) As such we could conclude that the Liberal Democrats have become more prepared to adapt policy and ideas for electoral advantage, away from its historical principles. (AO3)
- Since its 2019 election defeat, Labour has had to re-think its historical values. This arises because it has to appeal to a wider demographic and the 2019 party was not popular. (AO2). We can conclude that the Labour Party policies and ideas are radically changed from its historical values. (AO3)
- Policy and ideas have become much more fluid in recent years. Policy has drifted to variants of populism, and established parties have had to adapt (AO2) We arrive at a verdict that all the established parties can be seen as 'catch all parties' who are willing to drop policy and ideas for the opportunity and change to secure electoral victory (AO3).

Accept any other valid responses.

Question number	Indicative content
1(b)	<p data-bbox="344 226 1418 338">Using the source, evaluate the view that referendums since 1997 have not supported democracy but have been used for other political purposes.</p> <p data-bbox="344 376 1177 409">AO1 (10 marks), AO2 (10 marks), AO3 (10 marks)</p> <p data-bbox="344 450 1394 551">Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding from the source and their own knowledge (AO1) in relation to the view that minor parties are not important:</p> <p data-bbox="344 591 549 624">Disagreement</p> <ul data-bbox="392 665 1414 904" style="list-style-type: none"> • Referendums widen democracy by involving citizens in democracy. • They provide clear answers to certain difficult political questions. • They provide legitimacy which is seen as public approval of political changes. • They create public interest in political topics and serve to educate voters. <p data-bbox="344 945 507 978">Agreement</p> <ul data-bbox="392 1019 1414 1227" style="list-style-type: none"> • Referendums manipulated and created to benefit the party in office. • The 2011 AV referendum was never fit for purpose or meaningful. • The damage caused by the EU referendum is still being felt in the UK's political system. It was held to thwart UKIP. • Parties use referendums to gain/maintain popularity. <p data-bbox="344 1267 1318 1335">Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when disagreeing with the view:</p> <ul data-bbox="344 1375 1414 1973" style="list-style-type: none"> • Referendums ignite political interest and political activity. The inclusion of 16–18-year-olds in Scotland broadened democracy (AO2). We can conclude they are a method which increases active participation, and this is good for democracy. (AO3) • At times there are major choices which face a country, and a referendum is the easiest way to resolve this. (AO2) We can reach a verdict that decisions such as EU membership and Scottish independence fit this mode. (AO3) • Referendums provide legitimacy for major political decisions which have a long-term impact on the direction of the country (AO2) It is a fair conclusion that such decisions are made by the people rather than politicians. (AO3) • Referendums serve to get the public involved in political life and are an opportunity to engage between elections. They also enhance the political understanding and education of the electorate. (AO2) We arrive at a verdict that referendums act to renew democratic legitimacy and address the participation crisis. (AO3) <p data-bbox="344 2013 1318 2080">Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when agreeing with the view:</p>

- In reality referendums have been abused by political parties when in government to advance their own political interests. (AO2) we can conclude that referendums are not used to support democracy but a way to advance parties' political interests. (AO3)
- The Conservatives have used referendums for their own benefit. The 2011 AV referendum was the price to pay to the Liberal Democrats in coalition. This was a safe choice for the Conservatives. (AO2) we can conclude that referendums are not used to support democracy but a way to advance parties' political interests. (AO3)
- The EU referendum was born out of a fear of the popularity of anti-EU sentiment to which UKIP was riding high on and had to be stopped for fear of costing the Conservatives seats in the next general election. (AO2) We can conclude that far from being a tool of democracy referendums for the Conservatives have been devices to ensure their survival and prosperity. (AO3)
- Referendums are used by governments to maintain or gain popularity with certain groups, like devolution in Scotland, rather than to enhance democracy. They wanted to ensure their dominance in Scotland, (AO2) Therefore it is clear that referendums are used for other political purposes.

Accept any other valid responses.

	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Limited analysis of aspects of politics with partial, logical chains of reasoning, which makes simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Makes superficial evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing simple arguments and judgements, many which are descriptive and lead to limited unsubstantiated conclusions (AO3).
Level 2	7–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Some emerging analysis of aspects of politics with some focused, logical chains of reasoning, which make some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs some relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing occasionally effective arguments and judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions without much justification (AO3).
Level 3	13–18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Mostly focused analysis of aspects of politics with focused, logical chains of reasoning, which make mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs generally relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).

Level 4	19–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Consistent analysis of aspects of politics, with coherent logical chains of reasoning, which make relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing mostly effective arguments and judgements, which are mostly substantiated and lead to mostly focused, justified conclusions (AO3).
Level 5	25–30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political institutions, processes, concepts, theories and issues, which are effectively selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning, which make cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs fully relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing fully effective substantiated arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).

Guidelines for Marking Questions 2a and 2b**AO1 (10 marks)**

Marks here relate to knowledge and understanding. It should be used to underpin analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3)

AO2 (10 marks)

Candidates should form analytical views which support and reject the view presented by the question.

AO3 (10 marks)

Candidates are expected to evaluate the information and arguments presented. They may rank the importance of the prior analysis. They should be able to make and form judgments and they should reach reasoned conclusion.

Candidates must consider both views in their answers in a balanced way.

The judgement a candidate reaches about these views should be reflected in their conclusion.

Candidates who have not considered both views in a balanced way cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.

Other valid responses are acceptable

Question number	Indicative content
2(a)	<p data-bbox="344 226 1398 297">Evaluate the view that think tanks, lobbyists and corporations have greater influence than pressure groups.</p> <p data-bbox="344 338 1177 371">AO1 (10 marks), AO2 (10 marks), AO3 (10 marks)</p> <p data-bbox="344 412 1313 483">Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in agreeing with the view:</p> <p data-bbox="344 517 507 551">Agreement</p> <ul data-bbox="344 591 1417 1151" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="344 591 1417 757">• The Conservative Party has always had significant input into its policies from right leaning think tanks. The Institute for Economic Affairs was very influential under Truss, The Centre for Policy Studies and the Adam Smith Institute were central to Thatcherism and in office David Cameron’s policies were influenced by Policy Exchange. <li data-bbox="344 768 1417 934">• The Labour Party enjoys a similar close relationships with left or centrist think tanks. New Labour was influenced by Demos and The Institute of Public Policy Research (IPPR) and it remains influential, prior to the general election Keir Starmer was influenced by the Centrist think tank Labour Together. <li data-bbox="344 945 1417 1039">• Lobbyists have considerable power in parliament as they are well funded and have good contacts with MPs, Peers, Ministers and the Civil Service. <li data-bbox="344 1050 1417 1151">• Corporations have immense funds available to them and also great leverage and they can make demands on governments to suit the demands of their corporation. <p data-bbox="344 1191 549 1225">Disagreement</p> <ul data-bbox="344 1265 1417 1541" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="344 1265 1417 1326">• Pressure groups if they are well organised and have insider status can have more impact than the other collective organisations. <li data-bbox="344 1337 1417 1397">• Pressure groups are able to mobilise public opinion and directly reach out to voters in a way that the other collective organisations cannot. <li data-bbox="344 1408 1417 1469">• Governments are more likely to take heed of pressure groups if they have a large or concentrated following. <li data-bbox="344 1480 1417 1541">• Pressure groups not only have influence over government and ministers but change public views and actions. <p data-bbox="344 1603 1318 1675">Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when agreeing with the view:</p> <ul data-bbox="344 1715 1417 2058" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="344 1715 1417 1955">• The radical changes introduced by all governments can trace their origins to think tanks. Many ideas and policies of the Conservative Party originated in think tanks and were endorsed by PMs and Ministers. In essence this saved time and effort of the Conservative Party as they had tailor made policies for them. (AO2) We can conclude that think tanks advising governments are very influential. (AO3) <li data-bbox="344 1966 1417 2058">• In a similar mode the Labour Party in office and in opposition shows that it has been significantly influenced by think tanks in the policies which it has adopted, Senior officials in Demos and the IPPR were

given roles in the New Labour government (AO2). We can conclude that think tanks have considerable influence. (AO3)

- Although any individual can lobby Parliament, it is professional lobbyists with a budget of over £4 billion that can have an impact. There have been scandals over the role of lobbyists in the Betting and vaping industry (AO2) We can conclude that such vast sums of money must deliver change otherwise the funds would not continue to flow. (AO3)
- Global corporations wealth far exceeds those of Lobbyists. Many governments seek to please big corporations, many of whom have more wealth than some countries. Corporations such as Google, Apple, Ford, Starbucks, Microsoft and McDonalds carry vast influence as they decide where to spend their money. Governments have been criticised for allowing many to pay less tax and be given grants to open factories. The recent example of David Cameron working as an advisor for Greensill Capital shows their reach. (AO2) Therefore we can conclude that they are very influential. (AO3)

Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when disagreeing with the view:

- Insider groups have great leverage with governments. They include groups such as the NFU and the British Bankers Association and Stonewall. At some point they have carried influence with governments and gained access to decision makers resulting in policy adoption. If a pressure group is trusted and valued by the government this makes their influence all the stronger. (AO2) Therefore we can conclude that pressure groups are more influential (AO3)
- Pressure groups are able to challenge governments and institutions in court, mounting legal challenges to change decisions e.g. government policy on Rwanda, the Met Police and the Sarah Everard vigil, River Action and the Environment Agency. (AO2) We can conclude pressure groups can exert huge influence. (AO3)
- Some pressure groups also have a global presence, like Greenpeace, and are able to exert influence on governments, international organisations as well as mobilising public support. As they educate and mobilise public support, they exert great influence. (AO2) As such pressure groups can be highly influential. (AO3)
- Pressure groups normally have a more transparent campaigning model, their aims are clear and often lucid. This can engage the public and gain their support. This leads to open dialogue with the government who have to explain and justify their decisions. In contrast, the work of other collective bodies is less open and transparent – and may backfire if their action is seen as dishonest – e.g. Owen Patterson. (AO2) Therefore pressure groups are more influential (AO3)

Candidates must consider both views in their answers in a balanced way. The judgement a candidate reaches about these views should be reflected in their conclusion.

Candidates who *have not* considered both views in a balanced way cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.
Accept any other valid responses.

Question number	Indicative content
2(b)	<p data-bbox="359 246 1388 358">Evaluate the view that the outcomes of general elections are mostly decided by election campaigns and manifestos.</p> <p data-bbox="343 425 1181 459">AO1 (10 marks), AO2 (10 marks), AO3 (10 marks)</p> <p data-bbox="343 492 1316 638">Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the view that general elections are mostly decided by election campaigns and manifestos:</p> <p data-bbox="343 672 510 705">Agreement</p> <ul data-bbox="343 739 1412 1164" style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to win a general election, the campaign is of paramount importance, failure on this would be a disaster for any party trying to win. • A campaign for a general election has to be planned to cover all potential details, it cannot be left to run without guidance and steering from the party. • The manifesto of a party sets out the direction and steer the party will take if it secures office – voters make up their mind based on manifestos. • The manifesto can be seen a future promises and voters may be swayed to forget past mistakes if new offers are on the table. In recent years it has been more modest than radical. <p data-bbox="343 1198 550 1232">Disagreement</p> <ul data-bbox="343 1265 1420 1523" style="list-style-type: none"> • Many commentators imply that the campaign has no major significance and it fails to change voters’ minds as a result of it. • Leaders of a party can be considered to be a more significant influence on voters . • Voting behaviour may be much more important than the campaign or the manifestos. • The media has a far larger impact than campaigns and manifestos. <p data-bbox="343 1624 1316 1702">Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when agreeing with the view:</p> <ul data-bbox="343 1736 1412 2049" style="list-style-type: none"> • A political party sets out a campaign strategy and how it plans to win a general election, and this is of the highest priority. As such the campaign has to take in all aspects in the run up to the general election and it is planned in great detail and run by experts. (AO2). Therefore it is clear that campaigns are vital (AO3) • Campaigns can make or break the election result, as was evident in the 2017 election (AO2) We can easily reach a verdict that elections cannot run without a highly thought through campaigns and it is of the highest importance for all parties in the election contest. (AO3)

- The manifesto is the declaration of the party's policies and values when in government and these are studied in detail by voters. It is the brand image of the political party. A manifesto has become increasingly important in an age of class and partisan dealignment where there are a vast number of floating voters who make up their minds out of self-interest and select issues which are listed in the manifesto. (AO2) Therefore it is clear that manifestoes are vital (AO3)
- If unpopular content is in the manifesto it can damage the outcome for a party in the election. In 2017 the Conservatives had to withdraw its plans for elderly people who were suffering from dementia – as it was dubbed a 'dementia tax'. Some see manifestos as documents which calm and confirm voters choices in a continuum of party ideas. (AO2) therefore it is clear that manifestoes are vital (AO3)
- is put out there will; shape the way people vote. Gaffes in the media spotlight can be very damaging e.g., Bigotgate with Brown and eating a bacon sandwich with Ed Miliband (AO2) We can conclude the media is intrusive and unforgiving of mistakes. In addition. some media is downright hostile and makes personal attacks on politicians values and integrity. (AO3)
- Some political leaders are afraid of the media and failure under its spotlight. Theresa May declined to take part in a party leaders debate and sent Amber Rudd as a substitute and Boris Johnson refused to be interviewed by Andrew Neil for fear of criticism (AO2) We can conclude that rather than fail in the media spotlight some politicians prefer to avoid it at all costs. (AO3)

Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when disagreeing with the view:

- It is argued that voters have made up their mind long before the campaign kicks off, often due to events that have occurred in the prior years, e.g. Liz Truss mini-budget, 2008 financial crash, Black Wednesday (AO2) We can conclude that no matter how well a party runs a campaign the election has been lost or won before it begins. (AO3)
- Leaders of parties are now arguably the most significant influence on election outcomes. This could be seen in all recent elections. (AO2) Therefore it is clear that leadership is more significant than campaigns or manifestoes.
- Before the campaign is launched or the manifesto published, an election is decided by established patters of voting behaviour such things such as a person's class or other factors (AO2). Once again, we can conclude that the campaign and manifestos are not powerful. (AO3)
- Many argue that the lens through which we view the campaign and manifesto is the media. The media has the potential to destroy or promote them. (AO2) We can conclude that how many people vote in elections are in determined by the media and the campaign and manifesto are secondary issues with only marginal impact on outcomes. (AO3)

Candidates must consider both views in their answers in a balanced way. The judgement a candidate reaches about these views should be reflected in their conclusion.

Candidates who *have not* considered both views in a balanced way cannot achieve marks beyond Level 2.

Accept any other valid responses.

Section B: Core Political Ideas

Guidelines for Marking Questions 3a and 3b
<p>AO1 (8 marks) Marks here relate to knowledge and understanding. It should be used to underpin analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3)</p>
<p>AO2 (8 marks) Candidates should form analytical views which support and reject the view presented by the question.</p>
<p>AO3 (8 marks) Candidates are expected to evaluate the information and arguments presented. They may rank the importance of the prior analysis. They should be able to make and form judgments and they should reach reasoned conclusion.</p>
<p>Candidates must consider both sides presented in the question.</p> <p>The judgement a candidate reaches about these sides should be reflected in their conclusion.</p> <p>Candidates who <i>do not</i> refer to specific thinkers from the specification and/or only consider one side cannot achieve beyond Level 2.</p> <p>Accept any other valid responses and use of other appropriate thinkers identified in the specification.</p>

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
Level 1	1–4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates superficial knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, with limited underpinning of analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Limited comparative analysis of aspects of politics with partial, logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences, making simplistic connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Makes superficial evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing simple arguments and judgements, many which are descriptive and lead to limited unsubstantiated conclusions (AO3).
Level 2	5–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, some of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Some emerging comparative analysis of aspects of politics with some focused logical chains of reasoning, referring to similarities and/or differences, making some relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs some relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing occasionally effective arguments and judgements, some are partially substantiated and lead to generic conclusions (AO3).
Level 3	10–14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates mostly accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, many of which are selected appropriately in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Mostly focused comparative analysis of aspects of politics with focused, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and/or differences, making mostly relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs generally relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing generally effective arguments and judgements, many of which are substantiated and lead to some focused conclusions that are sometimes justified (AO3).
Level 4	15–19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates accurate knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, which are carefully selected in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1). • Consistent comparative analysis of aspects of politics, with coherent, logical chains of reasoning, drawing on similarities and differences, making relevant connections between ideas and concepts (AO2). • Constructs mostly relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing mostly effective arguments and judgements, which are mostly substantiated and lead to mostly focused, justified conclusions (AO3).
Level 5	20–24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates thorough and in-depth knowledge and understanding of political concepts, theories and issues, which are selected effectively in order to underpin analysis and evaluation (AO1).

Level	Mark	Descriptor
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="448 197 1453 297">• Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).<li data-bbox="448 297 1453 432">• Constructs fully relevant evaluation of aspects of politics, constructing fully effective substantiated arguments and judgements, which are consistently substantiated and lead to fully focused and justified conclusions (AO3).

Question number	Indicative content
3(a)	<p data-bbox="344 232 1257 320">To what extent is liberalism divided over its approach to the economy?</p> <p data-bbox="344 331 1114 369">AO1 (8 marks), AO2 (8 marks), AO3 (8 marks)</p> <p data-bbox="344 405 1374 510">Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the extent that liberalism’s approach to the economy is consistent:</p> <p data-bbox="344 546 507 584">Agreement</p> <ul data-bbox="392 620 1414 864" style="list-style-type: none"> • Both classical and modern liberals are united in their support of a free-market economy endorsing competition in business and commerce. • Both classical and modern liberals support private property and argue that large scale state ownership is unproductive. • Both classical and modern liberals agree that the economy should be designed to enhance individual freedom <p data-bbox="344 900 549 938">Disagreement</p> <ul data-bbox="392 974 1426 1182" style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern and classical liberals disagree over how much freedom a free market should enjoy. • Modern and classical liberals disagree over the size and role of the state in the economy. • Modern liberalism departs from classical liberals by having a positive view of the role of welfare in the economy <p data-bbox="344 1218 1318 1323">Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when reviewing the extent of the agreement:</p> <ul data-bbox="392 1359 1426 1928" style="list-style-type: none"> • All liberals believe in the productive energy of a free market as the main driver of the economy and the best economic model to ensure prosperity and growth. Nothing drives the economy as much as a free market. (AO2) Thus Liberals agree about the free market economy (AO3) • All liberals would agree that private property should form the basis of the economy and agree that the state should not have widescale involvement in ownership of industry (Locke). State ownership undermines the free market. (AO2) Thus Liberals agree about the limited role of the state in the economy. (AO3) • All liberals support providing the maximum freedom to the individual via the economy – believing that the individual is the motor which powers the economy. Individual entrepreneurs create wealth which powers economic growth. (AO2) Liberals are therefore in agreement over the economic power of the individual (AO3) <p data-bbox="344 1964 1318 2069">Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when reviewing the extent of the disagreement:</p>

- Classical Liberals believe that the free market should be unfettered by the state arguing that this undermined the “invisible hand” of demand and supply. Whereas Modern liberals recognise the need for restrictions and regulations on the free market to support vulnerable workers. (AO2) Thus it is clear that there are key differences within liberals about the extent of the free market. (AO3)
- Classical Liberals seek a minimal state in the economy based on their views of egoistical individualism whereas modern liberals reject this and support an enabling state based on their view of developmental individualism. (Rawls) (AO2) Thus it is clear that there are differences within Liberalism over the size and role of the state.
- Modern liberals again depart from classical liberals over the provision of welfare. Classical liberals believe that individuals should be self-sufficient and self-reliant based. They recognise freedom in its negative sense – that individual should be left alone. Moreover they reject the notion that individuals should have to pay high taxes to provide welfare. Whereas modern liberals believe that welfare can support individuals to become free – positive freedom – to create a genuine meritocracy. (Rawls). Free individuals are able to develop their skills and talents and fulfil their potential, maximising freedom for all. (AO2) Thus it is clear that modern and classical liberals have significantly different views on welfare. (AO3)

Accept any other valid responses.

Question number	Indicative content To what extent is there more agreement than disagreement within conservatism?
3(b)	<p>AO1 (8 marks), AO2 (8 marks), AO3 (8 marks)</p> <p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in the debate surrounding the extent to which there is more agreement than disagreement in conservatism:</p> <p>Agreement*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional and One Nation Conservatism both support an organic society • Traditional and One Nation Conservatives both support a pragmatic approach to change • Traditional and One Nation Conservatism both believe that humans are intellectually, morally and psychologically imperfect. <p>Disagreement*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional and One Nation Conservatism have an organic view of society whereas the New Right takes an atomistic view • While Traditional and One Nation Conservatives advocate a pragmatic approach, the New Right are highly ideological • Whilst Traditional and One Nation Conservatism believes in human imperfection, the New Right, particularly neo-liberalism, embraces rationalism <p>*Due to the wide nature of this type of question, there are many points that could be raised.</p> <p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when reviewing the extent of the agreement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional and One Nation Conservatism believe in an organic society and see a strong society as providing stability and security. They argue that the delicate elements of an organic society should not be disturbed: (Oakeshott) and acknowledge the importance of hierarchy and authority which reinforces organic society. (Burke) (AO2) Thus it is clear that there is clear agreement within Conservatism over organic society (AO3) • Traditional and One Nation Conservatives support a pragmatic approach to change based on the idea of "change in order to conserve."(Burke) They are suspicious of abstract ideologies that claim to understand what is incomprehensible. (Oakeshott) Instead, they prefer to base their ideas in tradition, experience and history, embracing a cautious and moderate approach (AO2) Thus when it comes to a pragmatic approach, there is clear agreement within Conservatism (AO3) • Traditional and One Nation Conservatism agree that humans are intellectually, imperfect, seeing the world as too complicated for

humans to grasp. (Oakeshott). They also agree that humans are psychologically imperfect, they are dependent creatures, craving order, familiarity and the security of knowing their place. Lastly humans are morally imperfect, unable to resist the temptation to act immorally. This is why they believe a strong state is needed to create order and stop crime (Hobbes) (AO2) Thus it is clear that there is clear agreement within Conservatism over human imperfection (AO3)

Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when reviewing the extent of the disagreement:

- Traditional and One Nation Conservatism have an organic view of society where the individual cannot be separated from society, whereas the New Right takes an atomistic view where humans are self-reliant individuals and society is merely a collection of individuals. (Rand). Consequently, while Traditional and One Nation Conservatism support a hierarchic society with authority coming from above (Burke), the New Right support meritocracy in society believing that individuals should rise and fall in society based on merit. (AO2) Thus it is clear that when it comes to views of society, there are fundamental disagreements within Conservatism. (AO3)
- The New Right promote a highly ideological belief in economic liberty and an authoritarian state while Traditional and One Nation Conservatives seek to be pragmatic, flexible and responsive to change. The New Right's ideological approach tends towards radical change whereas Traditional and One Nation Conservatives seek to make only necessary changes gradually, recognising the importance of tradition. (AO2). Thus it is clear that when it comes to pragmatism, the differences within Conservatism are very clear. (AO3)
- Whilst Traditional and One Nation Conservatism believes in human imperfection, the New Right, particularly neo-liberalism, embraces a rational understanding of human nature based on atomistic individualism (Rand). Their differing beliefs on human nature results in differing approaches to society. For the New Right, society is merely a collection of self-interested individuals (Nozick) which completely contrasts with Traditional and One Nation Conservatism view of imperfect humans who support an organic society. (AO2) Thus it is clear that when it comes to human nature, there are fundamental disagreements within Conservatism. (AO3)

Accept any other valid responses

