



GCE A LEVEL MARKING SCHEME

SUMMER 2022

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

INTRODUCTION

This marking scheme was used by WJEC for the 2022 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 2022 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 (complete with regard to detail and ability)	<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 (acceptable in quality or quantity)	<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 (aware of the essential facts or processes)	<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. Limited evidence is selected which may lead to an imbalanced argument. Sound evaluation that offers generalised judgements and conclusions, with limited use of evidence.
Limited (deploys only what is obvious or apparent)	<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

Why is the concept of individualism a fundamental value within Liberalism?

[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 concept of individualism to identify and explain its connection to Liberalism. In demonstrating this, candidates are required to give an answer which is focused on the Liberal fundamental value of individualism.

The response might consider issues such as:

- Liberals believe that individuals possess particular and unique qualities: each with their own singular value. This fundamental value enabled the development of natural rights theories in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.
- The development of natural rights theories included those of John Locke's 'life, liberty and property' and Immanuel Kant's dignity and equality of individuals.
- The atomistic perception within Classical Liberalism regarding individuals as 'isolated atoms' within society may lead to the conviction that 'society' does not exist but is a collection of self-reliant individuals. This assumes that the individual is egotistical, fundamentally self-regarding and self-sufficient.
- This egoism can be moderated by social responsibility, as expressed by Modern Liberals. In particular the obligation to care for those who are incapable of looking after themselves. This leads to an acceptance that society is more than a collection of individuals.
- The fundamental acceptance of individualism entails that Liberals are united in their aspiration to craft a society in which each individual is able to develop and fulfil their potential.
- Any other relevant material.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO2
4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of the concepts of individualism and Liberalism. • 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 individualism to Liberalism. • 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 individualism and Liberalism. • 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 individualism to Liberalism. • 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 individualism and Liberalism. • 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 of individualism to Liberalism. • 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 individualism and Liberalism. • 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 of individualism to Liberalism. • Limited interpretation of political information. • Limited explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.		

Question 2

Explain why Socialism views the concept of community positively.

[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 the concept of community to identify and explain its connection to Socialism. In demonstrating this, candidates are required to give an answer which is focused on community, alongside a discussion on the similarities and differences in its connection to Socialism.

The response might consider issues such as:

- The positive Socialist view of community as the solution to social and economic problems through collectivist rather than individual approaches.
- Positive Socialist views of human beings as social beings leads to an emphasis on the community as opposed to individual self-regard.
- This principle of fraternity positively describes the bonds of compassion and camaraderie between and among human beings.
- Socialist view that individualism leads to competition and inequality.
- Equality and happiness are more likely to be fairly achieved through community.
- The Socialist belief that human nature is pliable or 'plastic', formed by the experiences and conditions of social life means that all human characteristics are acquired from their community.
- The view that individuals can only be comprehended through social groups means that human behaviour tells us more about the community in which they live, than it does about any fixed human nature.
- Socialism's appeal for change comes from its concern with people's capacity to remould themselves. This led socialists to develop positive utopian dreams of a better society in which human beings can achieve genuine liberation and realisation as members of a community, for example, collectives, communes and kibbutzim.
- Any other relevant material.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO2
4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of community and Socialism. • 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 positive view of community to Socialism. • 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 community and Socialism. • 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 positive view of community to Socialism. • 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 community and Socialism. • 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 of positive view of community to Socialism. • 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 community and Socialism. • 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 of positive view of community to Socialism. • Limited interpretation of political information. • Limited explanation of relevant similarities, differences and connections.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.		

Section B

Question 3

'The impact of Conservatism on Welsh political parties and movements is minimal.' Discuss. [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 Welsh political parties and movements, candidates are expected to demonstrate the ability to analyse and evaluate the impact 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 Welsh political parties and movements.

The response might consider issues such as:

Arguments suggesting Conservatism is influencing Welsh political parties and movements:

- **Conservative Party:** 1997 and 2001 saw the Conservative Party in Wales electorally wiped out in Wales. They failed to gain a single seat in the parliamentary elections. Twenty years later and the Conservatives are the second party of Wales, with more MSs and MPs than Plaid Cymru and the Lib Dems put together. This come-back has been helped by the proportional nature of the Senedd's electoral system, which has allowed the Conservatives to recover from their electoral disaster.
- **Welsh Labour:** Welsh Labour has accepted the market reforms initiated by the British Conservatives of the 1980s. The efficiencies of the free market have been recognized as superior to any attempts at planned management of the economy. Wales has had a Labour led government in Wales for over 20 years but the only state controlled sector of the economy is the government run airport in Cardiff.
- **Plaid Cymru:** Plaid have shifted emphasis away from a left leaning political nationalism towards a cultural nationalism. Plaid Cymru's electoral success has been maintained in its traditional cultural and lingual areas but has failed to make headway in areas of Wales that do not correspond to its traditional and cultural position. This has entailed a conservative approach to maintaining a traditional cultural and lingual position and preventing cultural change.
- **Liberal Democrats:** The Orange Book faction within the Lib Dems anticipated their UK coalition with the UK Conservative Party. There is an element within the Welsh Lib Dems who share the Conservative Party's preference for a small state.
- **Movements:** Conservatism had a large impact on the Eurosceptic movement within Wales. 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.

Arguments suggesting Conservatism is not influencing Welsh political parties:

- **Conservative Party:** The economic policies of the Welsh Conservative Party may owe more to the Liberal tradition rather than the history of Conservatism. The minimal state, laissez-faire policies and libertarian views of the market may owe more to Classical Liberalism rather than Conservatism.

- Welsh Labour: Most of Welsh Labour's policies are easily identifiable as stemming from the Social Democratic tradition rather than Conservatism. Emphasis on social housing, not for profit transport companies, economic investment strategies, rejection of market strategies in the NHS and government-controlled education system all owe very little to the Conservative tradition.
- Plaid Cymru: There has been a concerted effort of those on the left within Plaid Cymru to gain support outside of traditionally Welsh speaking areas, the notable example being the electoral success in the Rhondda constituency in the 2016 National Assembly election. The Cooperation Agreement with Welsh Labour shows a move away from Conservative influences
- Liberal Democrats: The Lib Dem UK coalition with the Conservatives was not enthusiastically received by Lib Dems in Wales, who have seen themselves as being more closely aligned to Welsh Labour. The Lib Dems have formed two governments with Welsh Labour in the National Assembly.
- Movements: Brexit can be seen as a populist event rather than being connected to Conservatism. Whatever the outcome of Brexit, it is going to bring about a radical change challenging the traditional pragmatism of Conservatism.
- Any other relevant material.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO3
4	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of the impact of Conservatism on Welsh political parties and movements. • 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 the impact of Conservatism on Welsh political parties and movements. • 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 the impact of Conservatism on Welsh political parties and movements. • 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 the impact of Conservatism on Welsh political parties and movements. • 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 the impact of Conservatism on Welsh political parties and movements. • 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 the impact of Conservatism on Welsh political parties and movements. • 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 the impact of Conservatism on Welsh political parties and movements. • 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 the impact of Conservatism on Welsh political parties and movements. • Basic discussion. • Answer lacks structure. • No conclusion.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.		

Question 4

To what extent are Marx's ideas still relevant to Communism?

[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 Communism, candidates are expected to demonstrate the ability to analyse and evaluate the development of Communism 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 Communism.

The response might consider issues such as:

Arguments suggesting Marx's relevancy to Communism:

- **Revolution** – Revolutionary tactics are still supported by those on the extreme left. For example, parties like the SWP and the CPGB still regard themselves as revolutionary. Marx believed that capitalism is unable to be reformed. Capitalism is destined to be toppled by a proletarian revolution. This social revolution will establish a new mode of production and create a communist society. The revolution will take place in the mature capitalist countries of Germany, Britain or France. The revolution will occur when both objective and subjective conditions are 'ripe'. The revolution will be a spontaneous act carried out by the proletariat leading itself.
- **Class** – Class is still seen as the defining feature of capitalist society by the left. There is a rich tradition of academia that bases the notion of class to explain the development of society. Marx's view of the class struggle is the key to understanding historical change. The irreconcilable conflict between the proletariat and bourgeoisie will lead to a social revolution and the destruction of capitalism.
- **Society** – The capitalist nature of society in general is still influential on the left. Opposition to capitalism is often expressed through cultural and artistic methods. Historical materialism explains how the superstructure of society is dependent on the economic base. The legal, political, religious, cultural and artistic aspects of society are accounted for by the capitalist mode of production.
- **Equality** – Absolute equality is still a fundamental idea of the left. Organised squatting of unused housing is justified by referring to absolute equality. Absolute social equality is achieved through the abolition of private property. This may not occur immediately after the revolution but any transitional stage would be temporary.

Arguments suggesting Marx's irrelevancy to Communism:

- **Revolution** – Marx's ideas on revolution had little practical impact on the ideas of communism. Lenin's theory on revolution was starkly different to Marx's notions. The idea of the 'revolutionary party' as the 'vanguard of the proletariat' dominated Marxist theory of the twentieth century. However, from the 1970s onwards Communism in Western Europe, led by the Spanish, French and Italian Communist Parties abandoned the strategy of violent revolution in place of a democratic approach. The Communist Party of Britain followed suit and then disbanded

- Class – Marx’s focus on the proletariat as the agent of revolution did not prove to be historically long lasting. The development of capitalism in the Twenty-First Century has assured the demise of the traditional working class. Laclau and Mouffe recognised the demise of the working class as a central factor in achieving social change. Other areas of struggle were seen as the student movement, women’s movement, green movement, peace movement and LGBTQ+ movement.
- Society – Marx’s ideas on the relationship between the base and the superstructure were seen to be underdeveloped. Gramsci and the Frankfurt School focused on explaining the complex interrelationship between the base and superstructure rather than a simplistic economic determination.
- Equality – Marx’s ideas on equality were viewed as naïve. Economic Stalinism virtually abolished private property but expanded the role of the state. Equality was more common but at the cost of a totalitarian state.
- Any other relevant material.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO3
4	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of Marx's ideas and Communism. • 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 the relevance of Marx's ideas to Communism. • 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 Marx's ideas and Communism. • 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 the relevance of Marx's ideas to Communism. • 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 Marx's ideas and Communism. • 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 the relevance of Marx's ideas to Communism. • 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 Marx's ideas and Communism. • 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 the relevance of Marx's ideas to Communism. • Limited discussion. • Answer lacks structure. • No conclusion.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.		

Question 5

'Political Nationalism has a positive impact on nations.' Discuss.

[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 Political Nationalism, candidates are expected to demonstrate the ability to analyse and evaluate its different forms 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 Political Nationalism.

The response might consider issues such as:

Positive:

- Government promotion of nationalist values and citizenship: Political Nationalism is based on the positive belief that nations are organic entities that develop from the need of human beings to live with others who hold the same outlooks, customs and appearance as themselves. For example, British people should live in Britain.
- Ethnicity: Political Nationalism has promoted nations based on ethnic groups that claim a common ancestry. The idea of people of a common culture sharing a common territory is seen as a positive feature. The politically exclusive nature of ethnic nationalism defines the nation as a unique community. Nationalism in Wales is closely connected to language as a cultural demarcation.
- Institutions: A theme within Political Nationalism is the belief that nations are free sovereign bodies possessing rights. Thus defending the positive principle of self-government. The establishment of devolved government in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland was justified along political nationalist lines.
- Separatism and self-determination: Within Political Nationalism there is a rejection of all types of foreign domination and subjugation. This is allied to the belief that all nations are entitled to the right of self-determination. National self-determination is a positive way of guaranteeing a peaceful and stable international order. Sinn Fein, SNP and Plaid Cymru seek independence by outlining political nationalist arguments.

Negative:

- Government promotion of nationalist values and citizenship: Political Nationalism has been used as a cynical tool to deliver social cohesion and public stability. It has been argued that Brexit was used by politicians to maintain their power.
- Ethnicity: Political Nationalism has a tendency to arise when the sense of national identity is deemed to be under threat. For example, Plaid Cymru's electoral success has come in Welsh language speaking areas that fear a decline in the number of speakers. There is a traditional chauvinistic view of nations, viewing them as unequal. Some nations possessing features that make them greater than others.
- Institutions: Political Nationalism has been a form of elite manipulation. National institutions are invented and defined to support the interests of political leaders. For example, the use of the monarchy by the British state in order to maintain support
- Separatism and self-determination: Political Nationalism can be viewed as a naïve belief that nations exist in suitable and explicit geographical areas that are politically unified and culturally homogenous. For example, the political problems of Northern Ireland stem from two rival cultures claiming the same territory.
- Any other relevant material.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO3
4	7-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of Political Nationalism. • 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 the impact of Political Nationalism on nations. • 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 Political Nationalism. • 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 the impact of Political Nationalism on nations. • 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 Political Nationalism. • 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 the impact of Political Nationalism on nations. • 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 Political Nationalism. • 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 the impact of Political Nationalism on nations. • Limited discussion. • Answer lacks structure. • No conclusion.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.		

Section C

Question 6

'In the twenty-first century, all ideologies now agree that the role of the market is the fundamental problem of politics.' 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 the market 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 the market.

The response might consider issues such as:

For

- Welfare state: Modern Liberals, Nationalists and Social Democrats recognise that the market cannot deliver public goods such as education, housing, social security, infrastructure and sanitation.
- Social costs: Modern Liberals, Social Democrats, Nationalists and Traditional Conservatives accept that the market cannot account for social costs such as the environmental crisis.
- Monopolies: Even Classical Liberals are critical of some market characteristics such as the tendency towards monopoly.
- Regulation: There is diversion amongst ideologies to the level of regulation needed, from the total regulation of Marxists, to the management of Keynesianism, to the light touch of Classical Liberals.
- Social inequality: Neo-conservatives and Nationalists as well as Socialists criticise the markets harming of social values.
- Economic inequality: Socialists argue that economic inequality is a threat to democracy.
- Any other relevant material.

Against

- Market forces: The market is able to create general prosperity and create wealth to the extent where Traditional Conservatives, Nationalists, Modern Liberals and Social Democrats have joined the New Right in recognising the market's ascendancy.
- State: The New Right and some Nationalists now see the role of politics and the state as being one of preventing foreign hostility, maintaining law and order and administering contracts.
- Democracy of the market: The market has attracted support from Liberals, Conservatives, Social Democrats and Nationalists as it is able to pass power to the consumer.
- Freedom of choice: Moral support from Modern Liberals for the market comes from its capacity to allow individuals to express their liberty.
- Equality: Moral support for the market from Social Democrats, as well as Modern Liberals, can be based upon the exclusion of race, gender, social background and religion as factors in evaluating people.
- Any other relevant material.

Other fundamental problems of politics: The response might consider –

- The role of the state: whether it's viewed as a neutral arbiter, enabling state, source of authority, agent of the bourgeoisie or a manifestation of the nation.
- Society: whether it's viewed as a collection of individuals, an organism, an area of class struggle or an embodiment of national identity.
- The nation: whether it's viewed as civic, organic, artificial, cultural or ethnic.
- Equality – whether it's viewed as foundational, formal, meritocratic, abstract, relative or absolute.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO2	Marks	AO3
4	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thorough knowledge and understanding of the role of the market. • 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 the role of the market. • 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 the role of the market. • 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 the role of the market. • 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.

Band	Marks	AO1	Marks	AO2	Marks	AO3
2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate knowledge and understanding of the role of the market. 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 the role of the market. 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.
1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited knowledge and understanding of the role of the market. 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 the role of the market. Limited discussion. Answer lacks structure. Writing demonstrates many errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling. No conclusion.
	0	Response not creditworthy or not attempted.				