



Additional Assessment Materials
Summer 2021

Pearson Edexcel Advanced Level Politics,
9PL0 01

Resource Set 3
Core Political Ideas

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General guidance to Additional Assessment Materials for use in 2021

Context

- Additional Assessment Materials are being produced for GCSE, AS and A levels (with the exception of Art and Design).
- The Additional Assessment materials presented in this booklet are an **optional** part of the range of evidence you may use when deciding on a candidate's grade.
- 2021 Additional Assessment Materials have been drawn from previous examination materials, namely past papers.
- Additional Assessment Materials have come from past papers both published (those materials available publicly) and unpublished (those currently under padlock to our centres) presented in a different format to allow you to adapt them to use with your candidates.

Purpose

- The purpose of this resource to provide qualification-specific sets/groups of questions covering the knowledge, skills and understanding relevant to this Pearson qualification.
- This document should be used in conjunction with the mapping guidance which will map content and/or skills covered within each set of questions. The mapping guidance will also highlight where the question originally came from to allow you to access further support materials (mark schemes, examiner reports).
- Use of these assessment materials will assist you in assessing candidates' current performance in areas not assessed elsewhere. Their use will also provide an extra opportunity for candidates to demonstrate their performance at the end of their course of study.
- Specific guidance relating to this selection of material for this subject is detailed below.
- These materials are only intended to support the summer 2021 series.

Subject Specific Guidance

Indicative content in the mark schemes reproduced was reflective of current affairs at the time of the original examination and has not been updated; some limited updating by centres may be appropriate. Contemporary information which is relevant to the question must be rewarded

9PL0: Advanced Level Politics
Paper 1, Section B: Core Political Ideas
Sample Assessment Material

SECTION B: CORE POLITICAL IDEAS

Answer ONE question from EITHER Question 3(a) OR Question 3(b).

EITHER

- 3** (a) To what extent do modern and classical liberals agree over the role of the state?

You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer and consider both sides in a balanced way.

(24)

OR

- (b) To what extent are different socialists committed to 'equality of outcome'?

You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer and consider both sides in a balanced way.

(24)

(Total for Question 3 = 24 marks)

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 3(a)** ☐ **Question 3(b)** ☐

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 24 MARKS

Section B: Core Political Ideas

Question number	Indicative content
3(a)	<p>AO1 (8 marks), AO2 (8 marks), AO3 (8 marks)</p> <p>AO1 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis (AO2) and evaluation (AO3). AO2 and AO3 require candidates to develop their answers, showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question – such responses will be underpinned by using their knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1) in relation to the extent that modern and classical liberals agree over the role of the state:</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> liberals believe a state is necessary to guarantee freedom (Mill) liberals believe states must emerge via consent (Locke) liberals support a state to maintain order (Locke). <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> there are clear ideological differences between the two on the role of state classical liberals support a minimal 'nightwatchman' state, which is also shown in their commitment to free-market economics modern liberals support an enabling state to help individuals to become free (Rawls) and believe a Keynesian economy helps individuals achieve greater freedom. <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"> liberals agree that preventing harm to others (Mill) is a key role for the state, as it ensures that individuals have as much freedom as possible (AO2), therefore this can justifiably be seen as a unifying feature of liberalism, showing that preventing harm is an essential role for the state (AO3) liberals support social contract theory as a core principle of liberalism, which shows the state as a voluntary contract between the state and citizens (AO2), consequently this is crucial for all liberals as the commitment to social contract is at the heart of the liberal view of state (AO3) liberals agree that society needs a state in order to uphold order and ensure maximum freedom, this is a core principle for all liberals as, at the heart of liberalism, is a commitment to individual freedom (AO2), thus this leads to deep agreement amongst liberals over their commitment to the state, which they agree is the only way that individual freedom can be guaranteed (AO3). <p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) and evaluative (AO3) points when reviewing the extent of the disagreement::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> classical liberals disagree with modern liberals, believing the sole purpose of the state is to 'prevent harm to others' (Mill) and to create order, as they believe the state has great potential for evil, Whereas modern liberals believe the state has more potential for good, seeking to extend it beyond its basic function of ensuring order and preventing harm (Rawls) (AO2), this shows, therefore, fundamental differences in their view of the state's purpose based on differing interpretations of freedom and the benign nature of the state in its reach (AO3)

Question number	Indicative content
3(a) (contd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> classical liberals disagree with modern liberals over the role of the state in the economy, believing free-market economics to be the best way to guarantee freedom, whereas modern liberals support Keynesian economics requiring state intervention (AO2), consequently showing a clear, irreconcilable conflict between them as their different views on how to run the economy are directly related to their different views on the role of state (AO3) modern liberals disagree with classical liberals about the state's ability to enhance individual freedom, arguing that a larger, enabling state can help people to be free (Rawls), whereas classical liberals believe that any increase in the state automatically limits an individual's freedom (AO2), therefore modern and classical liberals are diametrically opposed with regard to whether the state enhances freedom or diminishes it (AO3). <p>Candidates must consider both sides presented in the question. 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	Mark	Descriptor
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). • Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making 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).

Question number	Indicative content
3(b)	<p>A01 (8 marks), A02 (8 marks), A03 (8 marks)</p> <p>A01 will be used by candidates to underpin their analysis (A02) and evaluation (A03). A02 and A03 require candidates to develop their answers showing analytical and evaluative skills to address the question – such responses will be underpinned by their use of knowledge and understanding.</p> <p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (A01) in relation to the extent that different socialists are committed to 'equality of outcome':</p> <p>Showing commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most socialists support equality of outcome • most socialists believe that inequality creates social conflict and instability • most socialists believe equality of outcome promotes cooperation, sociability and rationality. <p>Limited commitment/different levels of commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxist absolute social equality can be delivered only via the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism (Marx and Engels) • social democrats support equality of outcome delivered by humanising capitalism via the state and believe equality of outcome can be delivered peacefully at the ballot box (Crosland) • The Third Way is committed to equality of opportunity to promote social mobility (A. Giddens). <p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (A02) and evaluative (A03) points when reviewing the extent of the commitment level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most socialists agree on equality of outcome rather than just formal equality or equality of opportunity as it is critical to creating social cohesion, justice and satisfying basic needs to increase freedom (A02), therefore this can justifiably be seen as the unifying feature of socialism in its opposition to inequality and class divides (A03) • most socialists believe that inequality is driven by unequal treatment by society not by unequal talents, which creates social conflict and instability (A02), consequently this leads to deep agreement among socialists about their opposition to the inequality driven by capitalism and the need for a more humane approach to organising society, the state and the economy (A03) • most socialists agree that equality of outcome promotes cooperation, sociability and rationality as they believe that human behaviour is socially determined (A02), this is crucial for all socialists as it allows the inherent good in humanity that they see to be expressed and will unleash their huge potential for personal development and growth (A03). <p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (A02) and evaluative (A03) points when reviewing the extent of the limited/different commitment level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxists disagree with social democrats as they support absolute social equality (Marx and Engels) whereas social democrats (Crosland) support relative social equality (A02), this, therefore, represents fundamental and irreconcilable differences in their view of how far equality should extend (A03)

Question number	Indicative content
3(b) (contd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social democrats would disagree with Marxists as they would deliver absolute social equality by replacing private property with common ownership and ending the class system in a revolution (Marx and Engels), while social democrats (Crosland) would deliver relative social equality via welfare and the redistribution of wealth by humanising capitalism via the ballot box, revealing differences over method (AO2), consequently this reveals clear and unresolvable differences, as to whether equality can be delivered from within capitalism, and these differences continue to divide socialists (AO3) • The Third Way (Giddens) disagrees with Marxists and social democrats on equality of outcome as it dismisses equality of outcome in favour of equality of opportunity to allow individuals to fulfil their potential and achieve social mobility (AO2), therefore this has led to criticisms by other socialist traditions that it legitimises wide social inequality and has raised questions as to whether The Third Way is even a strand of socialism at all (AO3). <p>Candidates must consider differing 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 <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	Mark	Descriptor
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). • Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making 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).

9PL0: Advanced Level Politics
Paper 1, Section B: Core Political Ideas
Specimen Paper

SECTION B: CORE POLITICAL IDEAS

Answer ONE question from EITHER Question 3(a) OR Question 3(b).

EITHER

- 3** (a) To what extent are the views of One Nation conservatives on the economy consistent with those of the New Right?

You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer and consider both sides in a balanced way.

(24)

OR

- (b) To what extent do conservatives have a common view of human nature?

You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer and consider differing views in a balanced way.

(24)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 24 MARKS

Question number	A01 8 Marks	A02 8 Marks	A03 8 Marks
3(a)	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Nation conservatives are pragmatic and flexible in their approach to the economy whereas the New Right is more ideological and inflexible (Burke) One Nation conservatives are positive about the state (Oakeshott) even in the economic arena whereas the new right distrust the state believing it has no role in the economy One nation conservatives venerate the past and wish for gradual change (Burke) whereas the New Right are willing to abandon the past and embrace change <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservatives agree that an 	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Nation conservatives will not risk change into the unknown and will stick with the tried and tested economic approach (Burke) whereas the New Right is far more daring and willing to embrace radical change if it advances self-interest and economic prosperity (Rand). One Nation conservatives will use the state to steer the economy whereas the New Right is inherently sceptical of any benefits brought about state interference in the economy One nation conservatives venerate the past as a guide to the future and wish to preserve and build on history (Burke) whereas the New Right reject the economic Keynesian consensus, preferring instead to allow free enterprise and market dynamics 	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Radical, ideologically-driven change is an inherent aspect of new right thinking but not one-nation conservatives (Burke) <p>The state and its role in the economy differs fundamentally between the two branches (Rand)</p> <p>Tradition and customs, even in the economy, are judged to be vital for one-nation conservative but irrelevant to / the new right</p> <p>Agreement</p>

	<p>ordered society (Hobbes) is required to promote a flourishing economy</p> <p>Conservatives agree on the importance of free enterprise (Burke)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservatives recognise that people are motivated by self-interest and advancement (Rand). 	<p>to shape the future (Rand)</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservatives see the need for a state as a guardian of law and order even if it is minimal in order for the economy to function effectively (Nozick), this arises out of the natural capacity of humans to err and be imperfect (Oakeshott) Conservatives recognise the capacity of individuals to create wealth (Burke, Oakeshott, Nozick). Conservatives accept that self-interest and material acquisition are a driving force in society and this is at the core human nature (Oakeshott, Rand and Nozick) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservatives agree that some form of state involvement is inevitable and necessary Conservatives agree that the economy benefits from a society which is made up of different people with different skills, talents and functions All conservatives agree that these innate drivers exist in human nature
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, 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making 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).

Question number	A01 8 Marks	A02 8 Marks	A03 8 Marks
3(b)	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All conservatives agree that human nature carries common threads and impulses. There is an innate need to form society and collective groupings for advancement and this is built on tradition and past 	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many conservatives feel that the traditions and customs of yesterday is the guide for behaviour and human nature today and tomorrow, experience is the pathfinder and director of human nature (Burke) 	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservatives conclude that these patterns can be seen in all societies as human nature is constant and unchanging All conservatives share the view that the family is a natural part of all human development.

	<p>experience (Burke)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All conservatives agree that the family and its support mechanisms are vital in an individual's life and this is where human nature gains its roots • All conservatives agree that human nature pursues private as opposed to public ends and as such the state should not regulate in this area (Joseph) <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some conservatives fear human nature and that it can if left unchecked cause problems (Hobbes) others however feel it should not be constrained (Nozick) • Some conservatives feel that human nature relies on traditions and customs (Burke) whereas others are more inclined to let human nature take whatever course works for each individual • Some conservatives are pessimistic about human nature and think that it is unreliable and faulty whereas others take a more progressive view of the potential of self-seeking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human nature for many conservatives is formed in the family as the socialiser of human beings • Conservatives think often in terms of variety and individualism in relation to human nature, hence the link to organic principles <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This shows a diverging attitude to human nature between those who will grant maximum freedom (Nozick/Rand) to those who fear unbridled freedom allowing variety in human nature to bring chaos (Hobbes). • Traditional conservatives put great faith in customs and traditions to guide human nature and plot its course (Burke) whereas the New Right feel that human nature should shift for itself and pursue New avenues if this can deliver success • Traditional conservatives fear the automatic 'negative' consequences of unrestricted human nature which will lead to disorder and chaos and as such 	<p>Expressly put in Mrs Thatcher's quote 'there is no such thing as society, there are families and individuals'. Establishing a view which evaluates the family and innate human nature to be crucial in shaping society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All attempts to regulate human nature will fail, this is why all conservatives form a critical judgment about of socialism's attempt at conformity <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These differing position between Nozick and Hobbes have an inbuilt inconsistency • Again we can infer that there is a great deal of inconsistency within conservatism over how human nature is viewed by the different sections. • These views are polar opposites and have no consistency. We can judge this to be a divergence as it takes either a pessimist or an
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	individualism	would feel the need for strong law and order systems (Hobbes) this contrasts with the libertarian element in conservatism having little fear in imposing value structures on people (Nozick/Rand)	optimistic view of human nature held by different strands of conservatism.
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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).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making 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).

9PL0: Advanced Level Politics
Paper 1, Section B: Core Political Ideas
2019 Exam

SECTION B: CORE POLITICAL IDEAS

Answer ONE question from EITHER Question 3(a) OR Question 3(b).

EITHER

- 3** (a) To what extent do socialists have conflicting views over how the economy should operate?

You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer and consider both sides in a balanced way.

(24)

OR

- (b) To what extent are conservatives united in their view of society?

You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer and consider differing views in a balanced way.

(24)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 24 MARKS

Question number	AO1 8 Marks	AO2 8 Marks	AO3 8 Marks
3(a)	Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All socialists attach importance to how the economy operates as the economy determines the basic structure of society and life chances (Marx & Engels) Socialists argue that the economy will be exploited if in private hands (Crosland) Socialists believe that an unchecked free market cannot deliver social justice (Webb) All socialists aim for some form of equality in the economy 	Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fairer economy means a fairer society and wider ownership will result in a fairer society If the economy is left in private hands, then the working class will continue to be exploited (Marx & Engels) An economy driven by an unchecked free market will deliver hardship and poor sharing of wealth Equality is a core value which is at the heart of socialism. 	Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showing agreement within socialism over the importance of the economy. There is agreement within socialism that to achieve social harmony the economy cannot run as it does under unfettered capitalism (Webb) Showing agreement within socialism over widening ownership of industry Concluding that there is general agreement over equality in socialism
	Disagreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disagreement emerges between Revolutionary Socialists and revisionists – social democrats and the third way - over the economy (Marx & Engels) 	Disagreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Revolutionary Socialists the economy is core and central to the structure of society but for revisionists it is a means to an end Evolutionary socialists (Webb) reject the Revolutionary Socialist (Luxemburg) 	Disagreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This shows fundamental disagreement and makes the position of each at odds with one another. Revisionists and Revolutionary Socialists clash over the need for

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolutionary Socialists feel the need for a revolution in order to change how the economy operates • Revolutionary Socialists aim for the abolition of capitalism, (Luxemburg) but Revisionists are willing to accept a thriving private sector (Crosland) • Socialists disagree about the nature and form of equality in the economy 	<p>emphasis on a revolution to overthrow the economic structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revisionists are content for private property ownership to continue believing social progress can be made under a capitalist system (Crosland) whereas Revolutionary Socialists reject this • Revolutionary Socialists emphasise absolute equality, whereas social democrats measure equality by outcome and the Third Way support equality of opportunity (Giddens) 	<p>revolution or evolution to resolve issues over the economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showing fundamental disagreement between socialists over the role of capitalism in socialism • Showing clear and irreconcilable differences within socialism over equality in the economy
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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). • Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making 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).

Question number	AO1 8 Marks	AO2 8 Marks	AO3 8 Marks
3(b)	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservatives view the need for society to provide frameworks for individuals (Hobbes) All conservatives see society as essential for human development (Burke) All conservatives prefer a society where the state plays as small a role as necessary (Oakeshott) Traditional and one nation conservatives both have an organic view of society (Burke) 	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most conservatives see natural order emerging in society (Burke) In their own ways, all conservatives recognise the importance of society where humans are able to flourish Conservatives are distrustful of the state fearing it will impose restraints on society They believe that society develops naturally with everyone understanding their role and duties within society 	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showing agreement between all Conservatives over society Showing general agreement within Conservatism on the importance of society Showing agreement between Conservatives over the role of the state within society Showing broad agreement in approaches to society between Traditional Conservatives and One nation Conservatives
	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional and one nation conservatives disagree with the new right over society Traditional and one nation conservatives disagree with the new right over the importance of the past in society Traditional and one nation conservatives disagree with the new right over whether hierarchy is natural (Hobbes) There is disagreement within the New Right over the role of society 	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional/one nation conservatives have an organic view of society (Burke) whereas the new right feel society is composed of individuals who are free to develop as they desire. (Nozick) Traditional/one nation conservatives believe society has emerged gradually and that traditions must be respected (Burke) whereas the New Right had a radical agenda seeking to make large changes to society and not bound by the past. Traditional/one nation conservatives believe society that society will be based on some form of natural inequality with this serving to give a sense of duty to some 	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This makes the position of traditional/one nation conservatives at odds with the new right Showing fundamental disagreement within Conservatism over the role of tradition and gradual change While both views accept an unequal society, one is based on a fixed hierarchy and the other based on the merits of the individual showing clear disagreement

		<p>(Oakeshott) whereas the New Right believe in a meritocracy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Neo-liberal aspect suggests that society is composed of individuals who are free to act as they choose and are independent (Rand) whereas the neo-conservative aspect appears to require obedience to a moral code in society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Right clearly have an inconsistent view of society within their two strands.
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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).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making 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).

9PL0: Advanced Level Politics
Paper 1, Section B: Core Political Ideas
2020 Exam

SECTION B: CORE POLITICAL IDEAS

Answer ONE question from EITHER Question 3(a) OR Question 3(b).

EITHER

- 3** (a) To what extent do modern liberals accept the ideas of classical liberals?

You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer and consider differing views in a balanced way.

(24)

OR

- (b) To what extent does socialism depend on a view of society based only on class?

You must use appropriate thinkers you have studied to support your answer and consider differing views in a balanced way.

(24)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 24 MARKS

To what extent do modern liberals accept the ideas of classical liberals?

Question number	AO1 8 Marks	AO2 8 Marks	AO3 8 Marks
3(a)	<p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1)</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modern Liberals (ML) and Classical Liberals (CL) agree on the need for individualism to be the basis of society to ensure maximum freedom for all Both Modern and classical liberals agree that freedom can only exist 'under the law' (Locke) ML accept the ideas of CL over the importance of foundational and formal equality ML and CL both endorse tolerance as a virtue in society 	<p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) points when reviewing the extent of the agreement</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both ML and CL believe that because individuals are rational, they are capable of making choices in their own best interest (Wollstonecraft) Both agree that the state is an essential part of society, enabling individuals to achieve maximum freedom Both strands of liberalism support the notion of universalism, that humans are of equal moral worth and society should be based on the principle of meritocracy This was endorsed by Mill who felt that tolerance allows for mutual understanding 	<p>Candidates may refer to the following evaluative (AO3) points when reviewing the extent of the agreement:</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can conclude that there is agreement within liberalism over individualism, freedom and rationalism When it comes to the requirement for a state, modern liberals accept the ideas of classical liberals We can conclude that there is a consensus here; ML and CL champion foundational and formal equality within a meritocratic society (Friedan) Mill concluded that out of a free debate where all ideas are tolerated the best ideas rise to the top. This is a consistent view through liberalism.
	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite agreement that the state is a necessary evil, MLs differ from CLs over the role of the state 	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLs believe that the state should have a minimal role and feared its growth but for ML the state was an enabling one, to 	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can conclude that the extent of the role of the state is a clear dividing line in these branches of liberalism

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MLs differ with CLs over the type of freedom and individualism desirable in society • MLs differ with CLs over the need for intervention in the economy (Rawls) • MLs differ with CLs over their view of democracy 	<p>support those sections of society who needed help (Friedan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical liberals support only a negative form of freedom, whereas modern liberals support positive and negative freedom in society. • CLs felt that for freedom in the economy to prosper there has to be limited government intervention whereas ML feel that government intervention in the economy enhances freedom, not undermines it. • CLs were distrustful of democracy and put limits to its operation. By contrast MLs endorse the spread of democracy and greater public participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can conclude that there is a clear division between CL and ML over the role of the state • We can conclude that there is a clear division between CL and ML over the role of the state in the economy • We can conclude that over time the MLs view of greater participative democracy has won the debate between these two sections
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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).
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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). • Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making 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).

Question number	AO1 8 Marks	AO2 8 Marks	AO3 8 Marks
3(b)	<p>Candidates may demonstrate the following knowledge and understanding (AO1)</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class for socialists is a prime method which they use to understand society. Webb saw the plight of the working classes Socialists seek to improve the fortunes of the lower classes in society Socialists seek to create a more equal society to improve the conditions of the lower classes 	<p>Candidates may refer to the following analytical (AO2) points when reviewing the extent of the agreement</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revolutionary Socialists viewed conflict as natural in society and talked of it being based on 'class struggles' (Luxembourg) (Marx & Engels) The Labour Party in the post-war era sought to act on behalf of the working classes and sought political representation on their behalf (Crosland) It is the lower classes who form the majority and who are exploited by capitalism. By focusing on class equality in society, socialists wish 	<p>Candidates may refer to the following evaluative (AO3) points when reviewing the extent of the agreement:</p> <p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can conclude that socialism is mainly focussed on a class-based analysis of society We can reach a verdict that improving the conditions of the lower classes in society is a unifying factor of socialism We can conclude that this drive for equality in society is based on class ties in with socialist values
	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revolutionary socialists reject a class-based society. Evolutionary socialists like Social democrats, over time, have placed less emphasis on the working class as a 	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of revolutionary socialists like Marx & Engels was a classless society. This is a distinguishing factor with the other strands of socialism With growing affluence, evolutionary socialists like Social Democrats and even the Third Way to an extent, moved away from eradicating class divides 	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can conclude that for revolutionary socialists, the removal of all classes is a prerequisite to an equal society We can conclude that these two strands no longer view society primarily in terms of class with

	<p>core to understanding society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of the Third Way relegated the socialist view of class still. 	<p>to minimising them. (Crosland) This is a key area of difference with Revolutionary Socialists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlike the other two strands of Socialism, the Third Way were primarily interested in social inclusion, communitarianism and responsibility towards society, not class. (Giddens) 	<p>other factors being more important in society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can conclude that the Third Way abandoned viewing socialism and society as being driven by and for class. This is a key area of disagreement with the two other strands.
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