



Additional Assessment Materials
Summer 2021

Pearson Edexcel A Level in Politics
9LP0 02

Resource Set 5

Non-core Political Ideas:
Feminism

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Additional Assessment Materials, Summer 2021

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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- Additional Assessment Materials have come from past papers both published (those materials available publicly) and unpublished (those currently under padlock to our centres) presented in a different format to allow you to adapt them to use with your candidates.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: A Level Politics

Paper 2, Section B: Non-core Political Ideas

Feminism

Specimen Papers

Feminism

EITHER

- 5 (a) To what extent do feminists agree that gender distinctions are based on human nature?

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 is feminism more divided than united?

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

(24)

(Total for Question 5 = 24 marks)

Question number	AO1 (8 Marks)	AO2 (8 Marks)	AO3 (8 Marks)
5(a)	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difference feminists believe that men and women have different natures. • They believe that gender distinctions are based on these differences. • They argue that women should not try to be like men, but should celebrate their differences and distinctiveness. <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most feminists believe that humans are androgynous. • They believe that gender distinctions are social constructs. • They believe that once patriarchy has been overcome gender distinctions will become largely irrelevant. 	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difference feminists do believe that men and women have different natures which are rooted in biology, cultural or material experience. • They believe that gender distinctions are based on these differences and so are not eradicable. • They argue that women should not try to be like men, but should celebrate their differences and distinctiveness. <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vast majority of feminists, across the different traditions, believe that humans are androgynous or that gender distinctions are not based on human nature. • Therefore they believe that gender distinctions are social constructs which can and should be challenged in order to improve the position of women (and men) in society. 	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difference feminists are essentialists and so they do believe that men and women have different natures. • As they believe that gender distinctions are built on fundamental differences between men and women's natures they also believe that these cannot be changed. • Their argument that women should not try to be like men, but should celebrate their differences and distinctiveness is based on this belief that human nature is the root cause of gender distinction <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vast majority of feminists reject the idea that gender distinctions are based on human nature and this is fundamental to feminist thinking. • The vast majority of feminists therefore challenge gender distinctions, which are based on patriarchal ideas and reflect the domination of women. • The vast majority of feminists believe that once women have been

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They believe that once women have been liberated, gender distinctions will become largely irrelevant and this will show that they are not based on human nature. 	liberated, gender distinctions will become largely irrelevant and that a future society will therefore be androgynous.
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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)
5(b)	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are significant divisions within feminism between the different feminist traditions of the 'first' and 'second' wave. • Difference feminists reject many of the arguments of mainstream feminism. • 'Postmodern-feminists' or 'third wave feminists' have emphasised the diversity and differences between women. 	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Second wave' feminists set out to address the limitations of liberal or feminism and went much further, as e.g. radical feminists argued the 'the personal is political' and for radical social change. • Difference feminists reject many of the arguments of mainstream feminism as they argue that gender distinctions are based on essential differences between men and women. • 'Postmodern-feminists' or 'third wave feminists' have emphasised the diversity 	<p>Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are significant divisions within feminism between the different feminist traditions of the 'first' and 'second' wave which shows that feminism is more divided than united. • Difference feminists reject many of the arguments of mainstream feminism which shows that feminism is very divided even on such core issues. • 'Postmodern-feminists' or 'third wave feminists' have emphasised

	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most feminists are united around the belief that women are unfairly disadvantaged. • Most feminists argue that this disadvantage can and should be overcome. • Most feminists therefore are united over their desire to advance the social position of women in society. 	<p>and differences between women, e.g. racial differences, income disparities or the experience of women in the developing world.</p> <p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vast majority of feminists are united around the belief that women's equality is a just goal. • Most feminists argue that the unjust inequality for women can and should be overcome either through gradual reform in the public sphere or more radical change in both the public and the private sphere. • Most feminists therefore are united over their desire to advance the social position of women in society, even though they have divergent views on how best to do this. 	<p>the diversity and differences between women, e.g. racial differences which shows that feminism is more divided than united.</p> <p>Disagreement</p> <p>The vast majority of feminists are united around the core beliefs that women are unfairly disadvantaged as a result of their sex. This shows they are more united than divided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vast majority of feminists are united around the belief that women's equality is a realisable goal as gender distinctions are social constructs which can be challenged and overcome. • Therefore the vast majority of feminists are more united than divided in their belief that social reform, either evolutionary or revolutionary, will lead to a more just and equal society for women (and men).
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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).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).

9PL0: A Level Politics
Paper 2, Section B: Non-core Political Ideas
Feminism
2019 Exam Paper

Feminism

EITHER

5 (a) To what extent do feminists agree over human nature?

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 feminists disagree about the nature of the society they wish to create?

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

(24)

(Total for Question 5 = 24 marks)

Question number	AO1 8 Marks	AO2 8 Marks	AO3 8 Marks
5(a)	Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most feminists agree that there is no difference between the human nature of men and women. Most feminists agree that gender distinctions are social constructs rather than part of human nature. Most feminists agree that once patriarchy has been overcome gender distinctions will become largely irrelevant 	Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equality feminists, i.e. the majority of feminists across the different traditions, believe that humans are androgynous and that gender distinctions are not based on natural differences between men's and women's human nature (Beauvoir). Equality feminists argue that society requires women to adopt the 'feminine' gender role in order for her to accept her position in the family structure, among others. These gender roles can and should be challenged (Millett) in order to improve the position of women in society. Equality feminists argue that patriarchy instils gender stereotypes on women & men in society, imposing an artificial 'nature' on women to keep them in a subordinate position (Charlotte Perkins Gilman). 	Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showing that, as equality feminists reject the idea that gender distinctions are based on human nature there is agreement over human nature. Most equality feminists reject and challenge gender distinctions and discrimination in society, which they argue are based on social constructs rather than human nature. Therefore, they agree over human nature. Therefore, most feminists agree that Patriarchy distorts the true nature of both men and women in society.
	Disagreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference feminists believe that men and women have different natures and that gender distinctions are based on these. Difference feminists argue that women should not try to be like men but should 	Disagreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference feminists believe that men and women have different natures which are rooted in biology, known as essentialism. This puts them at odd with most strands of feminism. Difference feminists argue against androgyny insisting that women should not try to be like men, but rather celebrate their differences and distinctiveness, which are based on their distinct human nature. 	Disagreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference feminists therefore they disagree fundamentally with most other feminists over human nature. Difference feminists argue for a society where women's differences are celebrated, based on their belief in the different human natures of men and women. Therefore, feminists disagree over human nature.

	celebrate their differences and distinctiveness. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An extreme and rare form of difference feminism argues for separatism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separatist feminists argue that men are predisposed to oppress women and this biological difference is fixed. The only option therefore is for women to live separately, free from oppression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a clear difference between feminists as the vast majority of feminist are horrified at this approach to gender relations.
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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 (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 (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 (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 (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).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (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
5 (b)	Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most feminists agree that they wish to create a society where women are free to develop without social constructs. Most feminists want to abolish patriarchy and create a society based on equality between men and women. Many feminists want to create a more collectivist society. 	Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is because most feminists believe that a future society will be one where gender has little impact on one's life chances (Beauvoir/ Charlotte Perkins Gilman). Many feminists recognise that the family plays a key role in a patriarchal society and seek to adapt it in a future society (Millet / Charlotte Perkins Gilman) Although they take very different approaches, Radical (Millet) Socialist (Rowbotham) and Post-Modern feminists are in favour of a more collectivist society, either in terms of a shared 'sisterhood' or in terms of social class. 	Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most feminists therefore agree that gender will become less significant in the way societies are structured showing broad agreement about the type of society that they wish to create. Different strands of feminism are in agreement that a future society without patriarchy will embody equality between men and women showing broad agreement about the type of society that they wish to create. Most strands of feminism are in favour of a more collectivist approach to society showing agreement about the type of society that they wish to create.

	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all feminists seek to create a society where men and women are equal, as difference feminists seek to create a society based on difference. • Beyond this, even feminists who seek to create an equal society for men and women disagree over what that society will look like. • Liberal feminists argue for a society based on individualism. 	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Difference feminists do not believe in androgyny, this means that they are in favour of a society which recognises and celebrates the differences between men and women. • Radical feminists argue for the abolition of patriarchy in society, Socialist feminists argue for the abolition of class distinctions and capitalism, as well as for women's equality in society, whereas liberal feminists believe that ensuring equality in the law and equality of opportunity for women in society is sufficient • Liberal feminists' values are based on an individualist approach to society whereas other feminists, like Post-Modern Feminists believe that the shared cultural experiences of different groups of women helps to identify a collective experience in society (hooks) 	<p>Disagreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The very distinct views of difference feminists show that feminists do not agree on the nature of the society they wish to create. • The different strands of feminism have very different views about the type of society they wish to create, which shows that therefore they do not agree on this issue. • Liberal feminism's focus on individualism shows that there are disagreements between them and other feminists on the nature of the society they wish to create.
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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 (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 (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 (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 (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 (AO1). • Perceptive analysis of aspects of politics, with sustained, logical chains of reasoning making cohesive and convincing connections between ideas and concepts (AO2).
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).

Feminism

EITHER

- 5 (a) To what extent do feminists agree over the best ways to achieve social change?

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 do feminists agree that patriarchy is based on 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 Question 5 = 24 marks)

Question number	AO1 (8 Marks)	AO2 (8 Marks)	AO3 (8 Marks)
<p>5(a)</p> <p>To what extent do feminists agree over the best ways to achieve social change?</p>	<p>Points for the view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most feminists agree that we must challenge gender stereotyping. • Most feminists argue that patriarchy must be overcome. • Most feminists argue that women must overcome inequalities in the economy. <p>Points against the view</p>	<p>Analysis for the view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most feminists argue that we need to challenge gender stereotyping in order to achieve social change to create a future where 'sex' and 'gender' are clearly distinguished (Gilman) (De Beauvoir). • Most feminists argue that patriarchy oppresses women and therefore it must be overcome in order to achieve social change.(Millett) • The division between the public and private spheres, whereby women are pushed into domestic responsibilities and men into paid, high status work, must be removed. 	<p>Conclusions and judgement for the view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can conclude that most feminists agree that challenging gender stereotyping is an important method of achieving social change. • We can reach a verdict that most feminists agree that overcoming patriarchy is an important method of achieving social change. • We can form a judgement that most feminists agree overcoming inequalities in society is a key way of achieving social change. <p>Conclusions and judgement against the view</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal feminists argue for gradual reforms, other feminists support more radical change. • Radical feminists and socialist feminists disagree on the means of achieving social change. • Postmodern feminists disagree with other feminists on whether there is a single explanation for the oppression of women and so look to challenge all the intersecting forms of oppression (bell hooks). 	<p>Analysis against the view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberal feminists argue for gradual reforms to secure legal and political equality and by changing attitudes over time while radical, socialist and postmodern feminists argue for much more radical means to achieve social change. • While both radical and socialist feminists support much more radical change in society, socialist feminists argue that capitalism is the primary source of female oppression whilst radical feminists see patriarchy as the primary source of oppression. • Postmodern feminists argue that not all women are oppressed in the same way, and so all these different forms oppression (patriarchy, race, class, religion) must be challenged in society to achieve social change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can conclude that feminists do not agree on the best ways of achieving social change • We can conclude that although socialist and radical feminists agree that change should be radical, they disagree on what that change needs to be. • We can conclude that postmodern feminists disagree with other feminists about how to achieve social change.
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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).
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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)
<p>5(b)</p> <p>To what extent do feminists agree that patriarchy is based on human nature?</p>	<p>Points for the view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference feminists believe that patriarchy is based on human nature. Difference feminists seek to promote women's innate values and qualities Difference feminists support essentialism over androgyny. 	<p>Analysis for the view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difference feminists believe that men are innately different from women and that this is the basis of women's exploitation through patriarchy, arguing patriarchy is an expression of men's aggressive and oppressive nature. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because they believe that patriarchy stems from human nature, difference feminists favour celebrating women's values and nature, believing this is a better basis for society than masculine values based on destruction. Some feminists argue that there are essential, innate differences between men and women. This essentialist view seeks to aspire to womanhood, not personhood. 	<p>Conclusions and judgement for the view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can form a judgement that difference feminists agree that patriarchy is based on human nature. We can conclude that feminists who seek to celebrate women's values over men's agree that patriarchy is based on human nature. We can reach a verdict that essentialist feminists agree that patriarchy is based on human nature.

	<p>Points against the view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The vast majority of feminists reject the difference feminists' view that patriarchy is based on human nature. • The majority of feminists argue that patriarchy is a social construct. • Socialist feminists believe that patriarchy is caused by capitalism 	<p>Analysis against the view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Almost all feminists are equality feminists rejecting the view that men and women are innately different. They argue that humans are naturally androgynous, and that patriarchy is not based on human nature but on gendered relationships which can and should be changed. (de Beauvoir) (hooks) • The majority of feminists argue that patriarchy is a social construct that can and should be challenged and overthrown to the benefit of both all. (Millett) • Socialist feminists disagree with difference feminists in arguing that the primary cause of patriarchy is 	<p>Conclusions and judgement against the view</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can conclude from this that most feminists disagree that patriarchy is based on human nature. • We can form a judgement that most feminists disagree that patriarchy is based on human nature as it is a social construction. • We can reach a verdict that socialist feminists disagree that patriarchy is caused by human nature.
		<p>capitalism, not human nature. (Rowbotham).</p>	

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